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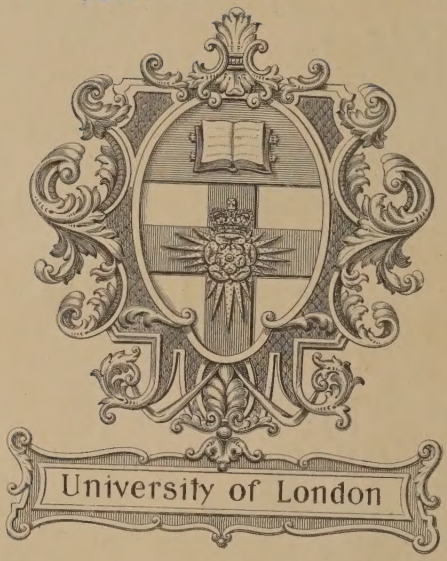

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(6.)*—

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Session

4 *November* 1852 —— 20 *August* 1853.

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1852-53.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1852-53.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY:

[1637.] REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies and Revenues of the University of *Dublin*, and of Trinity College; together with Appendices, containing Evidence, Suggestions and Correspondence - p. 1

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, AND REVENUES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,

AND OF

TRINITY COLLEGE;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES,

CONTAINING

EVIDENCE, SUGGESTIONS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

~~1853.~~

1637

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

L. S.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor, RICHARD, Archbishop of DUBLIN, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Councillor, MAZIERE BRADY, Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, WILLIAM, Earl of ROSSE, The Right Reverend Father in God, JAMES, Bishop of CORK, CLOYNE, and Ross, Our Trusty and Well-beloved MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Esquire, Doctor of LAWS, and EDWARD JOSHUA COOPER, Esquire, Greeting:

WHEREAS WE have deemed it expedient for divers good Causes and Considerations that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues, of Our University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, and of all and singular the Colleges and Schools in Our said University:

NOW, KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said RICHARD, Archbishop of DUBLIN, MAZIERE BRADY, WILLIAM, Earl of ROSSE, JAMES, Bishop of CORK, CLOYNE, and Ross, MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, and EDWARD JOSHUA COOPER, to be Our Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of our said University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, and of all and singular the Colleges and Schools in Our said University.

And, for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do, by these Presents, authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the matters herein submitted for your consideration: Also, to call for and examine all such Books, Documents, Papers, and Records, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this Our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you, or any three or more of you, do report to Us in writing, under your hands and seals, within the space of two years from the date of these Presents, or sooner, if the same can be reasonably done, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your Opinions touching and concerning the several matters hereby referred for your Consideration.

And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents, We do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this our Commission, whose service and assistance We require you to use from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourteenth day of April, 1851, in the Fourteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

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† In March, 1852, when the Answers to Paper No. 9 were sent in, and during the rest of the proceedings of the Commission, the College Board consisted of the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., Provost; Rev. Drs. Wall, Lloyd, Moore, Luby, Todd, and Sadleir, Senior Fellows; and Dr. Hart, Junior Fellow, acting in the absence of Rev. Dr. Hare, one of the Senior Fellows.

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Your Majesty having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, we humbly beg to submit to your Majesty the following Report of the proceedings which we adopted in pursuance of your Majesty's Commission, together with our opinions on the several matters thereby referred to our consideration.

For our assistance in the conduct of this inquiry, and pursuant to the authority intrusted to us by your Majesty's Commission, we appointed to be our Secretary, William Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's College, Belfast, and formerly Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, Dublin; and we are indebted to the zeal, intelligence, and ability of that gentleman for most valuable service and assistance in the execution of your Majesty's commands.

At the commencement of our proceedings we decided on examining, in detail, by means of written interrogatories, as to the separate subjects of our inquiry. We accordingly prepared, from time to time, papers of questions with respect to distinct branches of the business of the College and University, which we addressed, as they were prepared, to the Provost and Senior Fellows, and to other officers of the College, especially connected with the departments to which the questions related.

We forwarded, along with these questions, to each officer of the College and University, a copy of your Majesty's Commission, stating our expectation that we should receive from him such assistance and co-operation as it might be in his power to give.

We also forwarded at the commencement of our proceedings a copy of the Commission to His Grace the Lord Primate, at that time Vice-Chancellor, but now Chancellor of the University and Chief Visitor of the College; and we sent to his Grace, from time to time, copies of the papers of questions which we addressed to the officers of the College, thus informing him of our proceedings. We forwarded a copy of the Commission and of the papers of questions to the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University and Visitor of the College. We also forwarded, at their request, to the Provost and Senior Fellows copies of each paper of questions addressed to the officers of the College.

From the Provost and Senior Fellows, and all the other officers of the College and University, we received the fullest and most explicit information on the different subjects of our inquiry.

The questions which we issued, and the answers we received, are all given in Appendix A.

In consequence of the completeness of the information thus furnished, we did not consider it necessary to address inquiries to other members of the University. When our proceedings were so far advanced as to enable us to determine some of the principal subjects, with respect to which we were anxious to have suggestions from others before forming our opinions, we addressed a communication to the leading authorities of the College and University, and to several eminent members of the University, and persons formerly connected with it, requesting their suggestions with respect to certain topics which we

stated to them, and on any further subject connected with our inquiry, which they might think it desirable to bring under our notice.

We received replies from all the authorities of the College and University, and from several of the other persons to whom our communications were addressed. These replies contain a number of valuable suggestions to which we shall have occasion to refer in connexion with the different subjects to which they relate.

We also addressed a communication to a number of the Junior Fellows and Professors, asking each for any suggestions which he might wish to offer with respect to the branches of study in the University with which his office as Fellow, Tutor, or Professor was connected, and the means of promoting their advancement. We received in reply much valuable information on these subjects.

All the communications containing suggestions are given in Appendix B.

In the course of our inquiry we had occasion to enter into correspondence on some special subjects. A selection from the communications which we forwarded and received is given in Appendix C.

In stating the results of our inquiries, and our opinions on the different subjects referred to our consideration, we have divided our Report into distinct heads, following, as nearly as possible, the order indicated in your Majesty's Commission. After noticing each head separately, we shall conclude with a brief summary of our recommendations.

Our proceedings in carrying your Majesty's Commission into execution have been greatly facilitated by the spirit in which our communications have been received by the different officers of the College, and by the promptness and courtesy with which they have replied to our inquiries. Their answers, too, contain very full information on each subject of investigation, and the suggestions which we have received from them have afforded us great assistance in forming our opinions on the important subjects to which they relate. We must also acknowledge the extent to which we have derived assistance in our proceedings from the complete edition of the College Statutes, published at the expense of the College in 1844, and from the information respecting the history of the University, and of the different offices and institutions connected with it, collected by Dr. Todd, shortly after his election to a Fellowship, and published by him in the University Calendars for 1833 and 1834.

I.—STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Foundation of the University, and Changes introduced by Royal Legislation.

In order to understand the state and constitution of the University of Dublin and of Trinity College, it will be necessary to bear in mind the time and circumstances under which the foundation took place.

In 1592, being the Thirty-fourth Year of her reign, Queen Elizabeth founded Trinity College, as the commencement of a University similar to those of Oxford and Cambridge.

As this foundation was made by Queen Elizabeth on the application of some of the heads of the Established Church in Ireland, the Institution was, at its commencement, and has ever since continued in most of its essential characteristics, a Protestant Institution, although by subsequent legislation, Roman Catholics have been admitted to receive their education and obtain Degrees; and, by the liberality of the College authorities, Dissenters have long enjoyed the same privileges.

The University was intended to be formed on the model of the English Universities; but it was on the model of them as then existing, when the ancient system of halls had disappeared, and the Colleges had acquired the entire of the teaching, and the greater part of the governing power in the University. Hence, in Dublin, it was thought sufficient to found a College with complete University powers of granting Degrees in all Arts and Faculties, and of electing University Officers. These powers were conferred by Charter on the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, without any provision being made to give other Colleges, when founded, a share in the government of the University.

The constitution of Dublin University, as being a College with University

powers, has never been changed since its foundation. No other College has been founded in connexion with it, and the Schools of Divinity, Law, and Engineering, are under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, in the same manner as the discipline of the Students, the Undergraduate course, or the management of the College estates.

By the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, a very simple constitution was established. The College was to be a Corporation, consisting of a Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, with the powers and privileges usually granted to Corporations. The Provost was to be elected by the Fellows. The Fellows and Scholars to be elected, when vacancies happened, by the Provost and Fellows. The Fellowships were tenable for only seven years after the Degree of Master of Arts had been obtained in the University. The Provost and Fellows were empowered to make laws for the government of the College, to confer Degrees, and to elect Officers. It was also provided* that no other person should publicly profess or teach the liberal Arts in any other place in Ireland, without the Queen's special licence.

About twenty years after its foundation, the privileges of the University were enlarged by King James the First, who, in 1613, granted to it the right of returning two Members to the Irish Parliament—the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars being the electors. This privilege continued until the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800, when it was changed into a privilege of returning one Member to the Imperial Parliament. By the Irish Reform Act, in 1832, the University obtained the privilege of returning a second Member, and the right of voting was extended to Ex-Fellows, Ex-Scholars, Masters of Arts, and Doctors.

The constitution conferred on Trinity College by Queen Elizabeth, continued in existence for nearly fifty years. In 1637, a new Charter was granted by King Charles the First, confirming the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, but modifying the constitution of the College in some very important respects.

The principal changes effected by King Charles were, the reservation to the Crown of the appointment of the Provost, and of the power of making laws for the College. The restriction on the duration of Fellowships to seven years from the Degree of Master of Arts, was removed; and they became, as they have ever since continued, tenable for life.

The Charter of King Charles was accompanied by a code of Royal Statutes, which form the principal part of the Laws of the College at the present day. By these Statutes the Provost was bound to celibacy, and required to be in Holy Orders. The number of Fellows was fixed at sixteen, all bound to celibacy, and fourteen bound to take Holy Orders, two being required to be laymen. The number of Scholarships was fixed at seventy, as it has since remained.

These Statutes are drawn up with great ability, and form a very complete code; they are, however, subject to one great defect, that of fixing too many of the College arrangements in detail, instead of leaving such matters to the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Charter of Queen Elizabeth gave too much power to the College Board, and the Statutes of King Charles too little. The consequence has been, that, whilst the leading features of this code have been preserved, the detailed arrangements have, in a number of instances, become obsolete, and have in many cases, been modified by subsequent Royal Statutes.

These modifications were not, however, introduced for many years, not until 1761. Up to that time the Royal Legislation had been concerned only with the creation or endowment of Professorships, the fixing of salaries, or the increasing of the number of Fellowships. Thus the Professorship of Civil Law was founded in 1668. The Professorship of Divinity, already founded, was endowed in 1674. A Fellowship was founded in 1698. Three Fellowships, and the Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions, were founded by Act of Parliament in 1723.

In 1761 the Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law, and the Regius Professorship of Greek, were founded. A clerical Fellowship, and a lay Fellowship were also founded, on the petition of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and endowed out of the revenues of the College. At the same time

* Et præsertim ne artes liberales quispiam ullis aliis in locis publice profiteatur aut edoceat intra regni nostri Hiberniæ limites sine licentia nostra speciali.—Coll. Stat. p. 7.

a most important power was conferred by Royal Statute on the Board and Visitors, of appointing, from time to time, the books to be read and the exercises to be performed, and the Board were thus enabled to meet the demands for progressive education, by introducing the newest books and subjects into the College course.

This change in the fixed character of College Education, was followed, about fifteen years afterwards, by the foundation, in 1776, of the King's Professorships of Modern Languages.

In 1785, the School of Physic was established in the University, under arrangements to which we shall hereafter more fully refer.

In 1792 the Observatory at Dunsink and the office of Astronomer Royal were established on the foundation of Provost Andrews.

In 1794, the Roman Catholic Relief Act of the previous year was followed by a Royal Letter, admitting persons of that persuasion to be Students in the College and to obtain Degrees in the University. By the Statutes of King Charles, there were religious duties imposed on all Students, which implied that they must be members of the Established Church. But the College authorities have extended to all Dissenters the exemption respecting these religious duties, which had been granted by Royal Letter to Roman Catholics; so that for nearly sixty years, education in the University of Dublin has been open to persons of all religious denominations.

In 1808, three new Fellowships were founded by Royal Letter, on the petition of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and endowed out of the revenues of the College.

By the Royal Statutes of 1792, 1819, and 1833, considerable changes were effected, and the Board and Visitors obtained enlarged powers of legislation with respect to such matters as the hours and times for Lectures, and other College business, and the amount of Tutors' fees. The Provost and Fellows were also, by the last of these Statutes, enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, at the Fellowship Examinations—a change which has had a very marked effect on that Examination by which the future Teachers in the University are determined.

The Royal Statute of 1827 equalized the payments to Scholars, by removing a distinction between native and non-native Scholars, giving to all the Scholars the larger amount of salary.

In 1840, by a Royal Statute of your Majesty, the provisions of the College Statutes forbidding the marriage of Fellows were entirely repealed. The same Statute provided also for the increase of the number of Fellowships by ten: thus making the number, which had been fixed at sixteen in the Statutes of King Charles, amount, with the successive intermediate additions, to the present number of thirty-five, of which thirty-two are required, on attaining a certain standing, to be in Holy Orders, only three being allowed to remain laymen.

From what we have said, it appears that since the time of King Charles the First the College has been governed by Royal Statutes, that the policy of these Statutes has been modified, as the wants of the College required, and that the power of the Provost and Senior Fellows to make new laws in some cases with, and in some cases without, the consent of the Visitors, has been gradually enlarged.

The Chancellor.

The office of Chancellor of the University of Dublin was created by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, and the celebrated Lord Burghley was nominated in the Charter as the first Chancellor. The election to the office is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College. The oath of office is taken before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal in England, or before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The authority of the Chancellor arises from his being the Chief Visitor of the College, and from the provision in the Charter and Statutes of King Charles, that neither in deprivations, nor in any of the weighter affairs of the College, shall any thing be done without his assent. He has also the power of appointing the Vice-Chancellor.

Coll. Stat., pp. 27, 105.

In addition to these statutable powers, the Provost and Senior Fellows have delegated to him and to the Vice-Chancellor the power of summoning, with their assent, a Convocation of the University.

Evidence, pp. 6 & 7.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Chancellor, and in the absence of the Chancellor is one of the Visitors of the College. He is empowered by the Provost and Senior Fellows to summon and hold Convocations for conferring Degrees, and no Degree can be granted in Convocation without his assent. He is also a member of the Caput of the University Senate, and he has some jurisdiction in regulating the duties of the Proctors and Professors. But all his authority, except as Visitor, is conferred on him, not by Royal Statute, but by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and can, consequently, be revoked by them at any time. Evidence, pp. 6, 7, and 8. Suggestions of the Provost.

From the rank and position of the office of Vice-Chancellor, we think that the extent of the powers intrusted to the office should be clearly defined by Royal Statute, and should not be enlarged or curtailed by Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Visitors.

It is provided by the Charter of King Charles, that the Chancellor of the University, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, shall be the Visitors of Trinity College, and the Provost and Senior Fellows state that:—"the College being also a University, it is to be presumed that these Visitors are also Visitors of the University." Evidence, p. 8.

The Visitors have all the powers which belong at common law to the office of Visitors of a Royal Foundation. They hear Appeals, interpret the Statutes, and hold Visitations.

By the Statutes of King Charles they were required to hold Triennial Visitations. In 1811, it was provided in the Statute of Celibacy, that Visitations should be Annual, instead of Triennial. In 1833 periodical Visitations were abolished, and, instead, the Visitors were empowered to visit the College when "they should deem it expedient, from just and weighty causes, to hold Visitations."

"Since 1833, the only occasion upon which a Visitation was held was (in 1845) in the case of the Appeal of Mr. Denis C. Heron, who claimed to be elected a Scholar, notwithstanding his being a Roman Catholic;" "and the Visitors have not, since 1833, been called upon to hold any extraordinary Visitation, or to decide any Appeal, with the exception of that just mentioned." The Visitors have, however, exercised the power of interpreting Statutes, which they can do without holding Visitations. Evidence, p. 203.

In addition to their regular Visitatorial powers, the Visitors of Trinity College have been, by several Royal Statutes, associated with the Provost and Senior Fellows in the exercise of legislative powers on a number of matters not provided for by Royal Statute.

The Provost.

The principal officer engaged in the active government of the College is the Provost. The nature and duties of his office are fully described in the Statutes of King Charles. The appointment to the office is vested in the Crown. It is required by the Statutes of King Charles that the Provost must be in Holy Orders, a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity, and at least thirty years of age. The qualification as to Holy Orders has, however, been dispensed with on two occasions, when laymen were appointed.

The powers of the Provost at the meetings of the College Board are very extensive; thus, his presence, or that of the Vice-Provost, is necessary to the validity of all acts of the Board. Coll. Stat., pp. 35, 58, 278.

In making leases, and in all other instruments requiring the College Seal, the consent of the Provost is necessary.

If one or more members of the Board, being duly summoned, should absent themselves from a Board meeting, they are presumed to vote with the Provost, and their votes are counted accordingly. The Provost has, however, no casting vote, except in the election of Fellows and Scholars.

The Provost's consent is necessary to the election of a Vice-Provost, except when he is legally absent from ill-health or otherwise. Evidence, p. 106.

As the Provost has no casting vote except in the election of Fellows and

Scholars, and as the Board consists of eight persons, there may, in other matters, in case of an equal division of votes, be no decision. The Provost has stated to us that inconvenience has thence occurred in the case of the election of a Professor, and in another case; and he has suggested that the Provost should have a casting vote on all questions, in accordance with the usage of other Boards, as he considers the want of this power a great impediment to the progress of business.

Suggestions of the Provost.

We do not concur in this suggestion. In a Board consisting of such a small number of members, it is, we think, desirable that the decision of questions should depend on that amount of unanimity which the Statutes at present require. As there are, however, cases where an immediate decision may be indispensable, the Statutes should provide that when the members of the Board are equally divided on any subject requiring immediate action, either party may submit the question to the Visitors for their decision, and in case of their not agreeing, that the final decision shall rest with the Chancellor.

The duties of the Provost seem not to have varied since the Statutes of King Charles, with the exception of some additional duty being imposed on him in connexion with the School of Physic, and in consequence of his being made the ex-officio representative of the College on some Boards, such as that of the Commissioners of Education, who have charge of Endowed Schools.

Evidence, p. 116.

The Senior Fellows.

The Senior Fellows of Trinity College are seven in number, and they are co-opted, without examination, from the Junior Fellows, when vacancies occur. The senior of the Junior Fellows is almost invariably selected. In case, however, the co-option does not take place in three days, the election devolves on the Chancellor. The period after which the election devolves on the Chancellor seems entirely too short, and we recommend that the period should be extended to a month, or that the senior of the Junior Fellows should succeed on a vacancy, without any co-option being necessary.

Coll. Stat., p. 97.

The duties of the Senior Fellows arise from their being associated with the Provost in the College Board, in which the government of both the College and University is vested.

They are also alone eligible to the annual offices of Vice-Provost, Senior Dean, Catechist, Registrar, Senior Lecturer, Senior Proctor, and Bursar.

None of the duties attached to the office of Senior Fellow by the Statutes of King Charles the First have become obsolete, nor have any new duties been added; but the government of the College has become a much more onerous business than it was when those Statutes were given, owing to the great increase of the University, the advancement of Science, and the creation, within the College, of several great Schools and departments of Academical Education, which, although not contemplated in the Statutes, are, nevertheless, included in the general terms used to describe the duties of Senior Fellows.

Evidence, p. 118.

Previous to the year 1830, the Provost and Senior Fellows filled from their own body most of the Professorships to which they had a right of appointing, except those in the School of Physic. Since that time, however, "four of the Professorships, which were formerly held by Senior Fellows, have been separated, and thrown open to others, for the purpose," as the Board state, "of carrying out the improvements in Professional and Scientific Education which have been introduced of late years, and are still in progress. These are the Professorships of Civil Law, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity. The object of separating these offices from Senior Fellowships was, to confer them on persons who should have, as far as possible, no other duties."

Evidence, p. 119.

The only Professorships held by Senior Fellows during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, were—

The Regius Professorship of Greek, held by Dr. Luby.
The Professorship of Hebrew, by Dr. Todd.
The Professorship of Oratory, by Dr. Mac Donnell, and
The Professorship of Modern History, by Dr. Moore.

With respect to these, it appears that the Professorship of Greek can be held by a Senior Fellow only. Dr. Todd was appointed Professor of Hebrew when a Junior Fellow; and Dr. Mac Donnell obtained the Professorship of Oratory at a

public Examination, when he was low in the list of Junior Fellows; and this Professorship having recently become vacant on Dr. Mac Donnell's appointment as Provost, was obtained at an examination by Dr. Ingram, a Junior Fellow.

The same reasons which have led the Provost and Senior Fellows to open the four Professorships above mentioned, seem to us to apply equally to the three Professorships now held by Senior Fellows. We therefore, recommend to your Majesty to provide, that the Regius Professorship of Greek shall be open to all members of the University, and that no Professorship shall in future be held by a Senior Fellow. We do not think it desirable to have any appointments held by Senior Fellows, except the offices connected with the government of the College, or with the supervision of subordinate officers.

The Government of the College.

The Laws by which the College and University are governed, arise from four distinct legislative sources—

First, Acts of Parliament, such as those respecting the oaths on taking Degrees, the management of the College estates, the right of electing Members for the University, and the government of the School of Physic.

Second, Royal Statutes or Letters, such as those of King Charles the First, and those of your Majesty, and of many of the intervening Sovereigns of these realms.

Third, Decrees of the Board with the assent of the Visitors, such as those relating to the prohibition of Students' attendance on Political Meetings, the regulation of the Library, and the reduction of the amount of Scholars' fees to Tutors.

Fourth, Decrees of the Board, by which last a large part of the business of the College is regulated.

It is plain that these four sources of legislation ought to continue; the only matter of importance is with respect to the rules by which the different subjects of legislation should be divided amongst them. The principle of division can, however, be very simply laid down.

All such matters as can be safely intrusted to the College Board without interference, should be absolutely intrusted to them, only requiring immediate publicity of the acts of their legislation, so as to secure the most efficient control upon their conduct—the opinion of the other members of the University.

Secondly, there are some branches of the College affairs in which the members of the Board, from their position or their emoluments being connected with such affairs, may have a personal interest; and there are other branches which, from their importance, require to be legislated for in a more solemn manner than by a Decree of the Board; and yet, the matters may not be of sufficient public importance to require your Majesty's intervention. For such matters legislation by the Board and Visitors seems well adapted.

Thirdly, there are certain fundamental parts of the constitution of the College, such as the powers of the Provost and Senior Fellows, the number and qualifications of the Fellows and Scholars, and the duties of different officers, which should be determined or changed, when expedient, by some authority entirely independent of the College. Such matters, however, affecting the College rather than the public at large, will best be regulated, as heretofore, by the authority of the Crown.

Lastly, there are other matters, such as the rights of the College, in connexion with the election of Members of Parliament—the management of the College estates, and the privileges attached to Degrees in various professions, which are of such importance to the public, and are so interwoven with large departments of public affairs, as to require the sanction of Parliament for their regulation.

The distinctions which we have pointed out have not, however, been always observed. Thus, the Statutes of King Charles in some cases make provision for very minute and unimportant details; whilst, on the other hand, the Provost and Senior Fellows have exercised some powers of great importance, not expressly given to them by the Statutes; as, for instance, that of imposing Fees upon the Students, payable to different officers of the College, and in addition to the Fees payable to Tutors, which latter the Board cannot fix without the consent of the Visitors.

Evidence, p. 105.

Again, the Provost and Senior Fellows state :—" The portions of the College affairs which are governed by Decrees of the Board and Visitors are not very clearly defined in the Statutes. The consent of the Visitors is said to be necessary to give permanent authority to the Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows in omitted cases—' Ubi nihil certum in Statutis definitum sit.' But it has not been usual to apply for the formal consent of the Visitors, except in cases of graver moment, or where the Statutes expressly declare such consent to be necessary."

There are branches of the College government now intrusted entirely to the Provost and Senior Fellows, in which, we think, the legislation of the Board should require the consent of the Visitors: such as the foundation of Professorships, and the rules respecting the mode of election, the qualification of candidates, and the amount of the salary attached to these offices.

Suggestions of The Lord Primate, Vice-Provost, Senior Fellows, Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Graves.

As to the importance and necessity of a revision of the Statutes of the College, we have received the following suggestion from the Vice-Provost and Senior Fellows, which is supported by His Grace the Chancellor of the University :—" A revision of the existing Statutes, under royal authority, is, however, very necessary. There are many restrictions imposed by them, which are hinderances to the effectual working of the University system, and numerous provisions which are incompatible with the actual state of society itself. It is very desirable that these should be repealed, and that thus the University should possess the power of accommodating itself to the advances of knowledge and the requirements of the time. A Committee of the Board was appointed sometime since, for the purpose of such revision, and some progress was made in preparing the draft of a new Statute; but, upon the appointment of Her Majesty's Commission, it was thought advisable to suspend its operations, the subject being one of those which were deemed likely to engage the attention of the Commissioners."

The Bishop of Ossory also points out the importance of a revision of the existing Statutes, and Dr. Graves suggests a complete revision.

In these suggestions we concur, and we recommend to your Majesty that a complete revision of the College Statutes should be carried out, and an amended code given, framed on the plan of classified legislation which we have suggested.

Until 1844, the arrangements for the publication of the Royal Statutes and the Decrees of the Visitors and of the Board were very defective. The old custom of having the Statutes read in the Chapel or Hall, each term, by the Deans, which is required by the Statutes of King Charles, had become obsolete. The editions of the Statutes published by the Board were very defective, omitting many important Laws given by the Crown. In 1844 a new and improved collection of the Laws of the College was published by the Board, containing fifty documents, while not more than twenty had been contained in any previous edition. The Decrees of the Board are usually published in the University Intelligence—a printed paper, distributed amongst the Fellows and Professors, and in the University Calendar.

We think it desirable that Royal Letters, Decrees of the Board and Visitors, Decisions of the Visitors and Decrees of the Board, should invariably be published in a uniform manner.

The University Senate.

Evidence, p. 6.

The University of Dublin, so far as it is distinguished from Trinity College, is stated " to consist of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and the whole body of the higher Graduates—viz., the Masters of Arts, and Doctors in the several Faculties, who have their names on the College Books. But this body, as distinct from the College, has no corporate existence by any Charter or Statute, nor has it a Common Seal."

" Two annual Convocations of the University, as thus distinguished from the College, are ordinarily held every year; and the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, with consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows, may convene such Convocation whenever there is a sufficient cause."

Evidence, p. 7.

This convocation is also called the University Senate, and it has a power of negativing Degrees, but a power of the most limited description. For " no grace for a Degree can be proposed to the Senate unless the private grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows has been first obtained;" and " a majority of the Senate or Convocation must negative the Degree in three several votes, and even then the

grace for the Degree is not absolutely negatived, but only postponed to the next Commencements."

There is a Caput of the University Senate, each member of which has a veto on the proposal of a grace for a Degree. The members of the Caput are the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost or Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master, non-regent, resident in the College. The Senior Master must, however, be proposed to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor and Provost, and be elected by the Senate.

With respect to other matters, besides negativing Degrees, the University Senate has no power, except by usage.

"On some occasions the Convocation has presented addresses to the Crown, or to the Lord Lieutenant; but nothing of this sort can be done without the consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who, by leaving the house of Convocation, can at all times dissolve the Comitia." Evidence, p. 7.

The University Senate was created by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the power given to them in the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles, of conferring Degrees, and electing all the Officers necessary for the University. It was, no doubt, the intention of those who instituted this body, to assimilate the mode of conferring Degrees in the Dublin University to that adopted by the University of Cambridge.

The University Senate has very rarely exercised its power to negative Degrees. Evidence, p. 8.

The powers of the University Senate, if intended as a check on those of the Provost and Senior Fellows, should not have been left entirely under their control, but should have been defined by Royal Statute. So far as the present business of the Senate is concerned, the power of negativing Degrees is so rarely exercised, that the authority of the Senate, in this respect, might be dispensed with, and the absolute power of conferring Degrees left with the Provost and Senior Fellows. As the Senate itself would then have no real duties, it is our opinion that it might advantageously be abolished.

The Officers of the College and University.

The principal offices connected with the government of the College are, by the College Statutes, tenable by Senior Fellows only. These are the offices of Vice-Provost, Senior Dean, Registrar, Senior Lecturer, and Bursar. Evidence p. 118.

As these offices are to be held by members of the Board, their duties are very wisely defined by Royal Statute, and the names of the offices indicate the general character of the duties to be performed. The Vice-Provost is to supply the place of the Provost in his absence; the Senior Dean to superintend the performance of religious duties, and the general conduct of the members of the College; the Registrar to record the proceedings of the Board; the Senior Lecturer to regulate and control the lectures and examinations; and the Bursar to manage the property and funds of the College.

The office of Auditor has been, also, usually held by a Senior Fellow, although the Board seem to be empowered by the Statutes to elect any one to that office, and it appears to have been the intention of the framers of the Statute that the Auditor should not be a member of the Board. Coll. Stat., p. 80.

The office of Senior Proctor has been created by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the power conferred on them by the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles, to appoint Proctors, and other University officers. The duties of the offices of Senior and Junior Proctor are, to see that the candidates for Degrees perform the exercises of their respective classes. They take the votes in the University Senate, and they collect and distribute the Fees payable on Degrees to University Officers. The Senior Proctor superintends the exercises performed for the Degree of Master of Arts. The office is offered to the Senior Fellows in rotation. Evidence, p. 7.

With respect to the offices limited to Senior Fellows, there is one case not provided for in the College Statutes, that of a Junior Fellow permanently discharging the duties of a Senior Fellow, in consequence of one of the body being absent for a lengthened period on leave, or from sickness. In such a case, we think, the Junior Fellow, who is an actual member of the Board, should be eligible to hold the Annual Offices whilst he continues on the Board.

The offices connected with the government of the College, and the management of its affairs, which are not held by Senior Fellows, are the offices of Junior

Dean, Junior Proctor, Junior Bursar, Censor, Registrar of Chambers, and Registrar of University Electors.

Evidence, p. 258. The Junior Dean is appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, under the Statutes of King Charles, and must be selected from the Junior Fellows who are in Holy Orders. The duties of the office are very considerable: superintending the performance of Divine Service, the attendance of Students on the College Chapel, and the imposition of fines, watching over the moral conduct of residents in College, and the regulation of College servants. Besides these duties, he has to preach at the College Chapel on the evenings of Sunday and Friday, to oversee the Lending Library, and attend at the calling of the night-roll of the Students. The Junior Dean is the officer practically having charge of the discipline of the resident Students, and of the inferior officers and servants of the College.

Evidence, p. 7. The Junior Proctorship was established by the Board, and its principal duties are connected with the superintendence of the exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The office is offered to the Junior Fellows in rotation.

The Junior Bursarship is an office established in the year 1820 by the Tutors, with the sanction of the Board. The appointment is vested in the Tutors, sub-

Evidence, p. 257. ject to the approbation of the Board. "The duties of the office are, to receive all fees and other Collegiate charges, payable by Students who are not Scholars, except deposits of rooms, and the variable part of the charge for dinner at Commons, and to pay them to the Tutors and other College officers entitled to receive them."

Evidence, p. 257. The Censorship is an office which was founded by the Board in 1728. The duty of the Censor is to impose exercises, in commutation of pecuniary fines, upon such Students as have incurred Academic censures.

Evidence, p. 256. The office of Registrar of Chambers was established in 1756, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in whom the appointment is vested. The Senior of the Junior Fellows is usually appointed. The duties are, as the name indicates, connected with the management of the chambers granted to residents in the College.

Evidence, p. 259. The office of Registrar of University Electors was established in 1832, when the franchise was extended by the Irish Reform Act to Ex-Fellows, Ex-Scholars, Masters of Arts, and Graduates of the higher Degrees. It was for some time held by Fellows, but it is now held by a gentleman who is not a Fellow.

The Junior Fellows.

Evidence, pp. 120–145. The Junior Fellows of Trinity College are twenty-eight in number, and to them the largest part of the educational business of the University is intrusted. From their body some of the Professors must, by provision of the College Statutes, be selected; and the majority of the present Professors, except those in the School of Physic, are, or have been, Junior Fellows. They also succeed, in the manner we have mentioned, to be Senior Fellows.

A Junior Fellow holds his office for life, or until he becomes a Senior Fellow, or accepts some office which vacates his Fellowship. He is subject, however, to deprivation, if he do not enter into Priest's Orders within three years after obtaining the Degree of A.M., unless he be chosen one of the three Lay Fellows. If no one voluntarily accepts a Lay Fellowship, the Junior Master of Arts amongst the Fellows must accept it, and adopt the corresponding Lay profession, or resign.

A Junior Fellow is bound to reside for at least nine months of the year within the College; but daily attendance for the discharge of the duties in College is now considered equivalent to the residence required by the Statutes. For an absence of a longer period than three months, except in the case of illness, the special leave of the Crown is required.

From the emoluments of a Junior Fellowship, with the certainty of promotion to a Senior Fellowship, and the prospect of other appointments to which Junior Fellows are usually or occasionally promoted, it is a very valuable prize for a successful Student; but as residence is compulsory, and as active duties are attached to the office, a Fellow cannot engage in any non-Collegiate pursuit. A Fellowship in Trinity College is, therefore, to be considered not so much as an endowment for rewarding the exertions of Students during their Collegiate Course, as a public office, with important duties and responsibilities attached

to it, on the proper discharge of which the character of the College and the University must, in a great measure, depend. Hence, the importance of the manner in which Fellows are elected.

The Election of Junior Fellows.

The Statutes of King Charles contain full provisions with respect to the election of Junior Fellows. As to the qualifications of the candidates, the only limitations are, that they must be Bachelors in Arts, of whose religion and conduct, as well as their learning, the electors shall have formed a favourable opinion. The Fellowships are, by the College Statutes, and by Act of Parliament, limited to members of the Established Church. Evidence, pp. 106–109.

The Election is consequent on an Examination. The Statutes contain special provisions as to the subjects of this Examination, and as to the time to be given to each subject. The candidates are to be examined for four days, from eight until ten, A.M., and from two until four, P.M., each day. The subjects are—on the first day, Logic and Mathematics ; on the second day, Natural and Moral Philosophy; on the third day, Ancient History, Chronology, the Greek and Latin Classics, and Hebrew; and on the fourth day, Latin Composition in Prose and Verse. The Provost and Senior Fellows are the Examiners; but, by the Royal Statute of 1833, they are enabled to summon the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (if Junior Fellows) to examine in these subjects respectively, in the places of Senior Fellows who are absent or ill. Since that time, these Professors have usually been Examiners. The Examination during the first three days is conducted *viva voce*, and in public.

The fixed character of the arrangements of the Fellowship Examination is objected to. Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Graves, and Professor Jellett consider the time allowed to each subject to be too short. Professor Haughton suggests that the University should have power to introduce new subjects, such as Experimental Physics. Dr. Graves suggests, that the Board should have power to appoint other Professors, besides those of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as Examiners. Objections have been made to the preponderance given to Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, in the Fellowship Examination, and suggestions have been made to us, for securing that due weight shall be given to Classics. Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Graves, Prof. Jellett, Prof. Haughton.

The practice of having the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics Examiners for Fellowship has had a salutary effect in promoting the study of these Sciences in the University. The circumstance that these are the only subjects in which Professors examine has, however, contributed in no small degree, to the great preponderance which answering in Mathematics and Physics has since had at the Fellowship Examination.

We recommend that the Board should have power, with the consent of the Visitors, to regulate the mode of conducting the Fellowship Examination, and to modify the subjects, by introducing new branches of study, or by omitting any of the present subjects of examination, and that the Board should be enabled to summon any Junior Fellow who holds a Professorship, to examine in the subject of his Professorship.

If the answering of candidates at the Fellowship Examination should be equal, there are certain grounds of preference specified in the Statutes. Thus, Scholars of the College are to be preferred, and, in like manner, poorer to richer candidates. Again, those born in Ireland are to have a preference; and by the Act of 10 Geo. I., Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners are to have a preference.

It does not appear that the Electors have any usual method of ascertaining the facts on which these grounds of preference arise. The Provost and Senior Fellows state, that it is not easy to know whether the cases of equality in which the Statutes give a preference ever do occur, because the individual electors give their votes independently, and may make such inquiries as they think fit respecting the circumstances of the candidates whom they consider of equal merit. Evidence p. 106.

These grounds of preference are founded on several distinct circumstances, which do not seem to us to be sufficient reasons for a decision, and when taken together, they complicate the simple question of electing the fittest candidate, which should alone be present to the elector's mind. We therefore recommend, that in case of equality of answering, the Examiners should be enjoined to decide

from their opinion of the personal characters of the candidates, and that all other grounds of preference should be abolished.

Coll. Stat., p. 96. The Statutes of King Charles make special provisions for the manner in which the election of Fellows shall be made, when the Examination has been completed, and these provisions have given rise to some important questions. These Statutes provide that the Electors shall assemble in the College Chapel, and have the portions of the Statutes relating to the qualifications and election of the candidates read, and shall take the electors' oath. That they shall then proceed to vote for candidates to fill all the vacant places at the same time, by writing severally the names of those for whom they vote, and depositing their votes—the Provost and the two Senior of the Fellows being Scrutineers. The Statute then provides, "That he or those shall be deemed elected, and announced by the Provost, for whom the majority of the Senior Fellows, along with the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, shall be found to have voted. If, however, in the first or second scrutiny, the majority of the electors, with the Provost, or, in his absence, with the Vice-Provost, shall not have agreed, in that case on a third scrutiny, he or they shall be elected whom the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, shall name."

Coll. Stat. p. 40. In another part of these Statutes it is provided, that if more than one candidate is elected, seniority amongst the elected Fellows shall be according to priority of Degree, or seniority in the University.

The questions which these provisions of the Statutes suggest for consideration are—

1st. Whether each vacancy should be filled by a distinct vote, or whether all the vacancies, on each occasion, should be filled by a simultaneous vote?

2nd. Whether the elected candidates should take rank according to the merit of their answering, or according to the priority of Degree or seniority of standing in the University?

3rd. Whether the Provost should have an absolute power of nominating, in case of the majority of the other Examiners not agreeing with him, or should only have a casting vote in case of equality of votes?

As to the first question, it is obvious that when there are more vacancies than one, the election may be conducted in two different ways—either the electors may vote as to which of the candidates shall be elected to the first place, and on its being filled, may proceed in like manner to decide which of the remaining candidates should obtain the second place. Or each elector may at once give as many votes as there are vacancies, and those candidates who have the greatest number of votes may be elected. The latter plan is, as we have mentioned, the one fixed by the College Statutes; and in case of more than one vacancy, it admits of the singular result, that the candidate, who, if the first mode of voting were adopted, would be excluded, and who is actually considered by none of the electors to be the first in merit, might, on the second method obtain the greatest number of votes. The Provost mentions a case in which a candidate was excluded, whom the majority of the electors considered superior to the second of those, who, by the peculiar mode of voting, were elected, and he suggests an alteration in the mode of voting.

Suggestions of the Provost.

As to the second question, the Provost states that "it has happened repeatedly —twice within the last six years—that when two candidates are elected together, the senior candidate takes precedence, although if there had been but one Fellowship, the junior candidate would have been *unanimously* the elected man."

We recommend that the Royal Statute enjoining the present mode of election be altered, by requiring the electors to fill each vacancy by a distinct vote.

This change would lead, naturally, to an alteration of the law upon the second question. It has in several cases been felt to be a hardship, that the position of a candidate amongst the elected Fellows should be determined by seniority. We concur in the Provost's suggestion, that the position of the candidates should be decided by merit; and if a distinct vote were taken for each vacancy, there could be no doubt as to the order of the successful candidates.

With respect to the Provost's authority, under the clause we have quoted, a contest arose in Provost Hutchinson's time, which led to the opinions of counsel being taken as to its construction. These opinions, and a full discussion of the question, are given in Bishop Young's Pamphlet on the Provost's negative. And

Evidence, p. 106. the Provost and Senior Fellows state, "that in conformity with the opinions there given, the election is now decided by a majority of the Board; and in case of equality of votes, the Provost (or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost), has a casting vote."

We recommend that the course thus adopted in practice should be sanctioned by Royal Statute.

There are two provisions of the Royal Statute of 1840 which relate to the election of Junior Fellows. One provides that there shall be an examination for Fellowships every year, and the other provides that no more than two candidates shall be elected, whatever may be the number of vacancies. Both provisions are framed with the same object, to guard against inferior candidates being elected, in one case, in consequence of the uncertainty which would otherwise be likely to exist every year for a longer or shorter time, as to whether or not there would be a vacancy and examination; and, in the other case, from the accident of a number of vacancies happening in one year, when there might not be a sufficient number of qualified persons amongst the existing body of Fellowship candidates. We recommend that both these arrangements should be continued; but that if the ordinary number of Fellowships should be already full, the candidate elected should become an extra Fellow, entitled to the privileges and emoluments of the office, and not an expectant one as at present. He should not, however, be entitled to become a Tutor until a vacancy occurred in the body of Tutors.

The Duties of Junior Fellows.

The principal duties of Junior Fellows arise from the provisions of the College Statutes with respect to the offices of Tutor and Examiner.

By the Statutes of King Charles it is provided, that no Student of the College shall be without a Tutor. That the Tutor shall be appointed by the Provost, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Provost, before the entrance of the Student. The Statute then provides, that no one shall be a Tutor except the Provost himself, (if he choose) or some Senior or Junior Fellow. Coll. Stat. p. 51.

The duties of a Tutor, as pointed out in the Statutes, are partly those of a guardian, and partly those of a teacher. Thus, the reason given in the Royal Statutes for every Student being required to have a Tutor is, "because the weakness of youth ought to be sustained and controlled by the advice and prudence of persons of more advanced years." This indicates the duties of a guardian; and the Latin word, *Tutor*, which is used, the Statutes being in Latin, implies the same. Then, the Tutors are to warn their Pupils of every thing which it is incumbent on them to attend to. The Tutors are also to be accountable for all Payments due by their Pupils to the College, and are, in like manner, to receive all payments coming from the College to their Pupils.

Besides these duties, the Statutes require, that the Tutors shall sedulously teach their own Pupils every day those things which they are required to learn. The annual fee to be paid by the Pupil to the Tutor is left to be fixed by the Tutor—the Statutes, however, prescribing a maximum; and the Provost and Senior Fellows are empowered to punish any Fellow who refuses to take a Pupil when appointed to do so.

By the Royal Statute of your Majesty, of 1840, which established ten additional Fellowships, it was provided, that only the four Seniors of the ten for the time being should be appointed Tutors, thus giving rise to a class of Non-Tutor Fellows, to whose position reference is made in the answers and suggestions which we have received.

The duties of the Junior Fellows, as Examiners, arise from the Statutes of King Charles appointing certain examinations of all Undergraduates to be held in the course of each year, at which the Examiners are to be each Master of Arts, whether Fellow or Pensioner, and the Doctors and Professors of each Faculty (if they choose), and those especially who are chosen by the Provost and Senior Lecturer.

By the Royal Statute of 1819 it is provided that the duty of examining shall be compulsory on all Junior Fellows, whether Doctors or not; and the Fellows are to be summoned to this duty, commencing from the Junior. The Masters of Arts holding chambers are not to be Examiners, if there be a sufficient number of Fellows.

With respect to the duties of Junior Fellows as Examiners, we have only one recommendation to make, that the scale of payment for Honor Examinations should be higher than that for the Ordinary Examinations. This is a matter, however, which may be safely left to the Provost and Senior Fellows to regulate.

Besides these duties imposed on Junior Fellows, there are various offices to which, by Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows, Junior Fellows are alone Evidence, pp. 16, 25, 72, 91, & 112.

eligible—such as the Professorships of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy, and if in Holy Orders, the offices of Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity, and to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, as also, the offices of Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners.

Coll. Stat., pp. 64, 66. Amongst the offices to which Junior Fellows are usually appointed, though they are open to other members of the University, are those of Greek Lecturer, and the four Sub-Lecturers.

The Greek Lecturer is appointed by the Board, and he has three Assistants, Evidence, p. 142. also appointed by the Board. The duties of these officers at present "consist in lecturing, during each Term, the candidates for Honors in the Greek and Latin authors, appointed for the ensuing Examinations."

If the recommendation which we have made, for having the Regius Professorship of Greek separated from a Senior Fellowship, were carried out, these four Lecturers might be appointed Assistants to him; and if the Board had the regulation of the Tutorial Lectures, they could make provision for the complete instruction of the candidates for Honors in Classics.

The duties of the Sub-Lecturers, as defined by the Statutes of King Charles, of lecturing the four Undergraduate Classes, had relation to the number of Students in the College at the time when the duty was imposed, and to the system of each Tutor teaching his own pupils. The Board have recently changed these duties, by directing "the Sub-Lecturers to lecture the Honor Candidates of their Evidence, p. 142. Classes in the advanced Science Courses of the Examinations." These Sub-Lectureships are now usually filled by the Non-Tutors; but if that body were gradually reduced, these Sub-Lectureships might be discontinued, and the duties of the office transferred to the Tutors.

Evidence, pp. 122, 140 141. The Tutor Fellows state, "that the duties of Junior Fellows and Tutors, as regards their general character, still coincide with those prescribed in the Statutes of King Charles the First." They add, "Some clauses of these Statutes have, however, become obsolete, partly in consequence of the altered state of the University, and partly from the general changes which have taken place in society." They then enumerate the points to which they refer. With respect to those clauses which have become obsolete, we recommend that they should be repealed by Royal Statute. We would, at the same time, recommend, that the Statutes of the College should be secured against the necessity of constant revision, by the adoption of the principle of classified legislation which we have already explained, and by leaving the government of the College, in all but fundamental arrangements, to be carried out by decrees of the Board and Visitors, or of the Board alone.

The Tutorial System.

Having thus explained the position and duties of Junior Fellows as arising from the College Statutes, and the Decrees of the Board, we have next to notice a voluntary arrangement amongst the Tutor Fellows, commonly called the Tutorial System, which has been in existence since 1834. The Tutor Fellows Evidence, p. 121. have given us the fullest information with respect to the System, in their answers to Paper No. 13. They also, in reply to an application from us, gave us a copy of Evidence, p. 138. the Rules and Regulations of the System which we have subjoined to their answers.

The Tutorial System was introduced by the Tutors in 1834, chiefly, as the Junior Fellows state, through the influence of the late Dr. Lloyd, who was then Provost.

The following are the principal features of the system.

First, all Tuition Fees are thrown into a common fund to be distributed in certain proportions amongst the Tutors, who are divided according to Seniority into three grades for the purpose of the distribution, and the income of a Tutor is almost entirely independent of the number of his Pupils, being determined by his position with reference to these grades. Secondly, the principle of division of labour is introduced into the Tutorial Lectures; the Pupils of different Tutors are taught together, according to the special subjects which they are studying; and the entire business of lecturing all the Pupils who are Undergraduates, is so distributed amongst the Tutors, that, whilst each Tutor has to lecture two sets of Students only, his Pupils, who may be in all the four classes, have an opportunity of attending either Ordinary or Honor Lectures in all the subjects of the Undergraduate course.

A Committee, appointed by the Tutors, distributes the business of lecturing amongst the Tutors, and also exercises a control over the performance of that duty by examining into any reported case of neglect, and by appointing Deputies in case of negligence or absence. The Committee, however, takes no cognizance of the mode in which each Tutor discharges that part of his duties which relates to the guardianship of his Pupils.

Suggestions of the Provost.

We have received several statements with respect to the Tutorial System. The Provost states that he has a very strong feeling as to the necessity of making some change in the distribution of the tuition money. He believes that under the new system the Tutorial Lectures are better than on the old system; but that under the old system there was always more friendly feeling and intercourse between Tutor and Pupil, and more of correspondence between the Tutor and the family of the Pupil, than exists at present. He suggests that the advantages of the two systems might be combined, by making part of the tuition fee paid by a Student belong exclusively to his Tutor, whilst the remaining part might be divisible according to the regulations of the present system; and he proposes that each Tutor should retain a fourth of his tutorial fees for his own use.

Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd.

Dr. Lloyd states, that he believes a different distribution of the duties connected with a Junior Fellowship might be advantageously adopted. He considers the present system in Dublin greatly superior to that which preceded it, but he thinks that the system pursued in Trinity College, Cambridge, is to be preferred. Each Tutor there has three Assistant Tutors, who aid him in the task of instruction, and are responsible to him, as well as to the Head of the College, for the due performance of their duty.

Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

Dr. Graves, again, though not prepared to disturb the existing Tutorial System, and conceiving that it has worked well in many respects, thinks that a new distribution of labour should be gradually effected amongst the Fellows: that the Tutorships should be separated from the Professorships, and the number reduced to what it was before 1840. He would also, if the question as to the distribution of the tuition fees were now proposed for the first time, be in favour of paying each Tutor, partly by a fixed salary of about £250, and partly by fees, in proportion to the number of his Pupils.

Suggestions of Dr. Carson and Mr. Townsend.

Strong opinions in favour of the Tutorial System have been expressed by Dr. Carson and Mr. Townsend, and Dr. Carson suggests that steps should be taken to place it on a permanent basis.

Correspondence, Part VI.

The Committee of the Tutors, consisting of Dr. Carson, Professor Dixon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Salmon, and Mr. Poole, addressed a communication to us, in which they state their objections to the modification of the System proposed by the Provost, and give their reasons for approving of the existing system, although, from the number of Pupils under the tuition of these gentlemen, it is not so favourable to their pecuniary interests as the system of each Tutor being paid by his own Pupils. They state that the opinion is nearly unanimous in College in favour of the present arrangement.

Correspondence, Part VI.

The Bishop of Cork states, that he has met with no instance out of College, of a father who had sons in College, or sons about to enter, who did not look back with regret to the former system; and that it is an opinion almost universally entertained out of College, that there is not now found generally the same degree of cordial relationship between Tutor and Pupil as was before.

Whatever be the advantages or defects of the Tutorial System, one thing is manifest, that it cannot remain on its present basis. It is quite anomalous that such a large part of the business of the College should be regulated under a system of voluntary agreement in a way entirely at variance with the express provisions of the College Statutes; it is equally anomalous that the power of distributing the business of lecturing and of enforcing any duty should be vested in a body like the Committee of the Tutors, whose authority is founded not on the Laws by which the College is governed, but on voluntary agreement.

One of three courses may be adopted. First—The Statutes of King Charles may be strictly carried out, and the old system restored: Secondly, The present Tutorial System may be established by Royal Statute; or, Thirdly, An entirely new plan may be introduced.

We cannot recommend a return to the old system. It is impossible for a Tutor to give adequate instruction to his Pupils in all the subjects for which Lectures are now provided. If he had Pupils studying all these subjects, it might, as the Junior Fellows state, impose on him the necessity of lecturing for upwards of

twelve hours daily. If further improvements were introduced into the Undergraduate Course, the difficulty would be increased. In short, division of labour in lecturing seems to be essential to all progress in developing a complete system of education.

On the old system, again, the income of a Junior Fellow was almost entirely dependent on the number of his Pupils; and no provision was made for the maintenance, in a respectable position, of any man of learning who might not succeed in obtaining a sufficient number. To many of the Students, especially to the large number resident in the country, it must have been a matter of comparative indifference who the Tutor was. The Tutor, although frequently selected for his merit, was also frequently chosen on account of his acquaintance or friendship with the parents or schoolmasters of the Students, or of any other circumstance which made him known. The position of a Junior Fellow was thus dependent upon a public, who were frequently without sufficient motives or ability to ascertain his qualifications, while every branch of learning unconnected with the business of a Tutor was not merely left without a reward, but without even a support.

The present Tutorial System errs on the other side, and takes away every inducement to a Fellow to discharge the duties of a Tutor in a manner satisfactory to the Pupil or his parents. Under it, the emoluments and position of a Junior Fellow are altogether independent of his diligence, learning, or other qualifications. The indolent and the active are reduced to the same level; and it is stated, that parents complain that the interest which the Tutor formerly felt in his Pupils' welfare has been lessened. For these reasons, although we believe the general quality of the instruction given to the Students by the public Lectures has been considerably improved, we cannot advise your Majesty to establish the present Tutorial System by Royal Statute.

Besides the objections which we have mentioned, there are other points in the system, as at present constituted, which arose, no doubt, from its being a voluntary arrangement, which could not, with propriety, be included in any legislation on the subject. We allude to the payments which are made to those who leave the Tutorial System, as in the case of going out on livings, or accepting certain Professorships; it is, we think, objectionable that the payment of fees for Pupils, or of any consideration in lieu of them, should be made to any one ceasing to be a Tutor, as all performance of the duties of guardianship and Tutorial instruction then ceases.

The scale of payment of the five Junior Tutors, depending on the classes in which *they might have* Pupils, and not on the amount of lecturing performed by them, is also objectionable, and is inconsistent with the supposition on which the System seems to be founded—that the lecturing is the principal part of a Tutor's duties, and the part for which the fee is chiefly paid.

With respect to the Committee of Tutors, we cannot recommend such a body to be constituted as an authority in the College. The business now performed by them ought, we think, to be performed by the Board. We have recommended that the Senior Fellows should not be eligible to Professorships; we think that they should limit their attention to the government of the College. We think, however, that they are quite able to discharge the entire of this duty, and that they ought not to intrust a large part of it to a voluntary Committee. To establish the Committee by Royal Statute, for the performance of its present duties, would have the effect of leading to conflicts of authority between the Committee and the Board. The Non-Tutors, in their answers, mention an instance of very defective arrangements arising from the division of responsibility between the Tutors and the Board. In that case, two sets of Lecturers were appointed and paid for discharging the same duty, the one set under the College Statutes by the Board, the other without the authority of the Statutes by the Committee of the Tutors. The Tutors directed their Pupils to attend the Lecturers appointed by the Committee, and the Lectures of two of the officers appointed by the governing body of the College were deserted. Such a conflict of authority and of arrangements would be still more likely to occur, if the Committee were established in their authority by Royal Statute.

Evidence, p. 142.

Having considered the Tutorial System, and the statements which we have received respecting it, we recommend to your Majesty that the Fees payable to Tutors should be divided into four parts; that one-fourth should be payable to each Tutor by his own Pupils; and that the Tutors should be prohibited from

making any regulations as to this portion of the fee. That the other three-fourths should be thrown into a common fund, to be distributed on some system to be settled by the Board and Visitors, for the endowment of Professorships, Lectureships, and Examinerships, to which the Junior Fellows should alone be eligible. And we are of opinion that this modification of the Tutorial System could best be introduced by Royal Statute.

All the Junior Fellows, except six, are, as we have noticed, qualified to be Tutors, but the Statutes give the Provost the power of assigning Pupils to the several Tutors. A number of the Tutor Fellows have directed our attention to the clause of the Statutes creating this power, and have suggested that by its operation the emoluments of each Fellow from Tuition Fees, which form by far the largest part of his income, is made absolutely dependent on the will of the Provost, who might, without assigning any reasons, refuse to allow Pupils to enter under a particular Tutor, thereby reducing his income to a very inconsiderable amount. Correspondence, Part VI.

At the time this power was intrusted to the Provost, the office of Tutor would seem to have been considered more onerous than valuable, for the College Statutes provide that a Fellow refusing to act as Tutor shall be punished. From the importance of the office, and the income now attached to it, we recommend that the power of appointing Tutors should be vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Lay Fellowships.

The principal duties of Junior Fellows are those of Teachers and Examiners in the Undergraduate Course, and of Collegiate Guardians to Students in all Classes. If in Holy Orders, they are also engaged as Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity, and to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and as Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners.

The Statutes of King Charles provided for two lay places among the Fellows; the intention of creating which places was not to relieve Fellows from the obligation to take Holy Orders, but to provide for the introduction of the Professions of Law and Medicine into the College. The Fellows holding these places were called the Jurista Juris Civilis, and Medicus, and they were required to give prelections once in each term, in their special faculties. A third Lay Fellowship was created by Royal Statute of King George the Third, in 1761, the holder to be called Jurista Juris Anglici. The obligation of entering into the lay profession is just as compulsory for these places as the obligation to enter into Holy Orders is for the rest. For, if none of the Junior Fellows should voluntarily undertake the lay studies, then the Junior Master of Arts, amongst the Fellows, must accept the lay place, or be removed from the College.

With respect to these statutable restrictions, we think that a large proportion of the Fellows would spontaneously enter the Church, and would cultivate Theological learning, so as to provide, with a few selected members of the Clerical Profession—whether from the Septennial Fellows, or from the Church at large—a sufficient body for the teaching in the Divinity School, the Catechetical Instruction, and the performance of Divine Service in the College Chapel.

Under these circumstances, the obligation in all cases to take Holy Orders seems to us to be unnecessary; and, as we cannot think it any advantage to the Church, that compulsion or a worldly inducement should be held out to persons to enter into the Ministry, who would be otherwise indisposed to do so, we recommend that the general obligation to enter Holy Orders, now imposed on the Fellows, should be abolished; but as the government of the Divinity School forms an important portion of the business of the Board, it would, we think, be desirable to accompany the abolition of this obligation with a provision that at least four of the Senior Fellows should be in Holy Orders.

In answer to a communication which we addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows, they have stated to us, that in consideration of the increase of the number of Fellowships in Trinity College, they would agree that the necessity of taking Holy Orders should be dispensed with in the case of five instead of three of the Fellows; but that they would not consent to the entire removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders. Correspondence, Part V.

Dr. Graves has suggested that some addition should be made to the number of Lay Fellows. Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

His Grace the Lord Primate, although considering that it might not be detrimental to allow one or two more of the Fellows than the Statutes at present Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

permit, to enter other Professions instead of the Sacred Ministry, has expressed a very strong opinion against the entire removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders. The argument on which his Grace mainly relies is the desire of Christian Parents to have their children under the guardianship of Ministers of Religion; and he adds, that his remarks apply with their full force to those only of the Fellows who are also Tutors of the College.

The arrangements which we have suggested for endowing Professorships out of the fund now paid to the Tutors, would increase the number of Fellows without charge of Pupils, and so would increase the class to whom his Grace's objections would not apply. With respect, however, to the Tutors: from the number of the Tutors who would naturally enter Holy Orders, the parents would have an opportunity of selecting Ministers of Religion to have charge of their sons; and they would exercise their choice in this respect with the more confidence, when they knew that the entering upon Holy Orders was voluntary, and might be therefore supposed to be accompanied with a desire to discharge the duties of the Ministry. It seems to us to be desirable that there should always be some laymen amongst the Tutors, to provide for the number of Dissenters amongst the Students, as their parents might prefer to place them under the care of a layman rather than under a Clergyman of the Established Church.

Evidence, p. 122. With respect to the present Lay Fellowships, we find it stated in the Answers of the Tutor Fellows, that the duty of prelecting once in each term has become obsolete; and these places, instead of being generally combined with the pursuit of the corresponding lay profession, have been held by persons who felt no vocation for entering the Ministry. They are held at present by the Junior Bursar and by two Tutors, whose engagements in College are inconsistent with their devoting themselves to the lay professions. If the compulsion of taking Holy Orders were removed, as we have recommended, these Medical and Legal Fellowships might, in some respects, be restored to the purpose for which they were intended, not by making it compulsory on any Fellow to adopt a lay profession, but by holding out a sufficient inducement to some of the Fellows to devote a considerable part of their time to those branches of science which are most cognate with the merely professional study of law and medicine—such as, in the case of Law, the Science of General Jurisprudence; and, in the case of Medicine, what are commonly called the Natural Sciences. In this way, while some amongst the Fellows would devote themselves to Theological learning, and others would pursue the Abstract Sciences or Ancient Literature; some would, no doubt, devote themselves to the Natural Sciences, and others to Jurisprudence; and thus the Fellows would be even more intimately connected than at present with the entire system of Education in the University.

The Divinity School.

Professorships in the Divinity School.

Evidence, pp. 13–29. The government of the Divinity School in the University of Dublin is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College. The Professors at present connected with the School are the Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. There are seven Assistants to the Regius Professor, and eight Assistants to Archbishop King's Lecturer.

The Regius Professorship is the only one of these offices which is, in any respect, regulated by Royal Statute. The first Statute on this subject was made in 1674, and it vested the election of the Professor in the Provost and Senior Evidence, p. 15. Fellows. A Lecturer in Divinity had, however, existed almost from the foundation of the College; and a Professorship had been in existence from the time of the appointment of Dr. James Ussher, in 1607. The office was further regulated by the Royal Statutes of Geo. III. in 1761 and 1814. By the first of these it was provided, that no one but a Senior Fellow should fill the place, no such restriction apparently having existed before that time. The Statute of 1814 declared this limitation to be injurious, and provided that any Fellow, Senior or Junior, who was a Doctor of Divinity, should be eligible.

The present limitation has the effect of excluding from the Regius Professorship any Fellow who has resigned his Fellowship for a living, and has thus become acquainted with the practical duties of his profession. We are of opinion, therefore, that eligibility should be extended, at least to Ex-Fellows.

There is a provision in the Statute of 1761 as to the Students who shall attend

the Lectures of the Regius Professor which seems at variance with the present arrangements of the School. Thus, the Statute provides, "that all Bachelors of Arts, (except those who have given in their names for Law or Medicine), in the last two years, between the taking of the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Masters of the first and second year's standing, shall attend the Lectures." Whilst the Regius Professor states, that "Attendance on Divinity Lectures is altogether voluntary, except in the case of Scholars who have graduated as Bachelors of Arts; but they may attend at their own choice, the Professor or Archbishop King's Lecturer, or their Assistants." The attendance of Divinity Students on the Lectures of the Regius Professor is generally in the first, and not the last two years of the interval between the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Evidence, p. 17.

We think that the regulation of the classes of Students, to attend in the different Schools, and upon the different Professors, is a matter which may be safely intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows. We therefore recommend, that the provision in the Statutes with respect to the classes to attend on the Regius Professor, should be repealed.

Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity was established by Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1718. The Lecturer was, however, called the Divinity Lecturer until 1805, when the founder's name was added to the title of the Lectureship. Until the year 1833, the Lecturer was selected from the Senior Fellows, the office being an annual one, and usually held in conjunction with other College offices. In that year the Board resolved that the Lectureship should for the future be held by a Junior Fellow, who should thereupon be incapable of being a Tutor, or of holding any office but that of Preacher, and should receive a salary of £700 a-year, and that the office should be vacant on his ceasing to be a Junior Fellow, thus providing against the office being held by Senior Fellows. Evidence, p. 23.

In 1836 the arrangement was considerably modified; and Dr. O'Brien, the present Bishop of Ossory, who then held the Lectureship, was allowed to hold it on resigning his Fellowship for a College living. On his elevation to the Episcopal bench, the present Lecturer was appointed to the Lectureship, and to a College living at the same time.

We do not consider the modification thus introduced an improvement, and we recommend a return to the arrangement of 1833.

The offices of Assistants to the Professor, and to the Lecturer in Divinity, have been created from time to time.

The Course in Divinity formerly did not extend beyond one year, and the Lecturer acted as an Assistant to the Professor. In 1783 the first Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer was appointed, under the name of Junior Divinity Lecturer; in 1795 a second Assistant was appointed, under the name of Junior Assistant to the Divinity Lecturer. The number of Assistants to Archbishop King's Lecturer was subsequently increased, from time to time, to the present number of eight.

In 1833, the Board extended the Divinity Course from one to two years, and at that time the Assistants to the Regius Professor were appointed; their number has been increased, and now amounts to seven. The Assistants to both Professor and Lecturer are selected from the Junior Fellows, who are in Holy Orders. Their appointment, and the regulations respecting them, are made by the Board, and do not arise from any provision in the College Statutes. The Assistants include nearly the entire body of Junior Fellows who are in Holy Orders, except those who hold the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The present Divinity Course is, as we have mentioned, of two years' duration. In the first of these years, the Students form what is called the Junior Divinity Class; and are required to attend the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, and the Lectures of one of his Assistants. The course for this class may be completed in the Senior Sophister Year. In the second year, the Students enter on the Senior Divinity Class; and are required to attend the Lectures of the Regius Professor, and of one of his Assistants. At the end of this two years' course, the Students can obtain a Divinity Testimonium, which has the important privilege attached to it of being usually required by the Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, from all Candidates for Ordination, who have been educated in the University of Dublin. The Divinity Testimonium is given to those only who have completed their entire Course in

Arts before they entered on the studies of the Senior Divinity Year. The Divinity Students must, consequently, have either attended Catechetical Lectures, or passed Catechetical Examinations in their Freshman Years; and they must also, in their Senior Sophister Year, attend Lectures and pass Examinations, or pass Examinations only, in Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity.

The Divinity Students enjoy also the opportunity of attending the Lectures of the Professor of Hebrew and his Assistants, the Professor of Biblical Greek, the Professor of Irish, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. But we think a larger number of Students would derive advantage from these Professorships, if the Professors were more directly engaged in the teaching of the Divinity School, by requiring attendance on the Lectures and Examinations of at least one of these Professors as a condition for obtaining the Testimonium, and by allowing special Certificates to accompany Testimoniums, where such attendance had been given to the subjects of the other Professors.

Suggestions of the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Mac Neece, Dr. Lloyd.

Of the answers returned to a Circular Letter issued by us inviting suggestions, some have had in view improvements in the Divinity School. One of them is from the Bishop of Meath, late Regius Professor of Divinity. His Lordship's words are, "I do think that the School I am best acquainted with requires an additional Professorship—that of Pastoral Theology, and, perhaps, one of Polemical Theology." Dr. MacNeece, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, says, "a Professorship of Pastoral Theology would, I think, be necessary to complete the efficiency of our Divinity School;" and Dr. Lloyd, in his answers, has stated his views as follows:—"There can be no question of the high merits of the Divinity School of Trinity College, considered on its theoretical side. But something appears to be yet wanting to invest it with a practical character, to qualify those educated there to take their part successfully in the great work upon which they are about to enter, and especially to train them in the most effective modes of encountering the errors which they have so soon to confront. The existence of such a want is plainly evinced by the many attempts which are voluntarily made by the Students themselves to supply it. Some engage as Sunday-school Teachers, others as Readers under the Parochial Visitors' Society, while others, again, have formed a Voluntary Association within the walls, for the task of self-instruction. It seems to be the duty of the University to supply the want thus proved to exist, and to take into her own hands what is now left to voluntary effort, or, what is worse, to chance. The proper mode of meeting it appears to me to be the endowment of a Chair of Pastoral Theology, in connexion with the Divinity School. If the holder of such a Chair were also the Incumbent of a Dublin parish, his means of usefulness would be much increased."

In connexion with these suggestions, we have observed that a Professorship of Pastoral Theology has been for some years established in Oxford; and the Commissioners of Inquiry for the University of Cambridge point out* a Professorship of Pastoral Theology as one of the new foundations which would be necessary to carry out a complete scheme of Theological instruction, such as they suggest.

Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

In the answers received from the Lord Primate, his Grace expresses himself as very doubtful respecting the expediency of founding a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, and suggests that full inquiry should be made respecting the result of the establishment of such a Professorship at Oxford, before the example of the sister University is followed. On the supposition that in connexion with such a Professorship in Dublin, a single model parish would be fixed upon, in which the Students should be employed, as District Visitors and Sunday-school Teachers, under the Professor's guidance, his Grace urges his objections to such a plan, both as it affects the Student and the parish selected. He observes that for the Student, too much of his time would be abstracted from his studies at the time by these parochial labours; and in what regards the parish, that the Class attending the Professor would form too large a staff of Lay Assistants for any one parish in the City of Dublin; that any parish would be placed by such a system in a forced and artificial state of spiritual cultivation; and, further, that these Lay Assistants would be a body perpetually changing, none of them continuing so long in the parish as to become well acquainted with the families or the children in it; while in the meantime they would have displaced the teachers in the schools supplied from among the parishioners themselves, and naturally belonging to the neighbourhood.

* Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the State, Discipline, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge, p. 90.

His Grace is of opinion that a Graduate about to enter into Holy Orders would obtain in the most profitable manner an introduction into the actual work of the Christian Minister, by being placed in a country parish, under the guidance of an experienced Clergyman, and becoming his companion and the associate of his district Visitors, becoming a Teacher in his Sunday-school, and a Superintendent of his day schools.

The training thus pointed out would, no doubt, be highly advantageous to such as could obtain it, but it is to be borne in mind that the University Course in Dublin for the Candidate for Holy Orders requires now a period of not less than five years, and the prevailing desire among the Candidates is found to be the obtaining posts of actual ministerial duty as soon after the completion of their University Course as their time of life will permit. If the post of duty so obtained should be the Assistant Curacy of an earnest and experienced Clergyman, the privilege could hardly be overrated; and it is a subject for deep regret that the circumstances, as to income, for several years past, of the beneficed clergy in Ireland have compelled the relinquishment of the assistance of Curates in many parishes where formerly they had been constantly employed.

Upon the subject of the employment of Divinity Students as Lay Assistants to the parochial Clergyman, the Primate concludes by stating that the observations made by him do not apply to the useful practice which has been adopted by many of the present Divinity Students, of giving their assistance in the various parishes in Dublin as Teachers, and, as far as their studies permit, as Visitors; a few of them only being employed in each parish, and without their displacing thereby the parishioners, on whom, naturally and properly, devolves the duty of engaging in these works of mercy among their own neighbours.

The practice thus described with approval by his Grace, has arisen out of the Dublin Parochial Visitors' Society, which has been superintended with especial care for many years past by the Archbishop of Dublin; and it appears to us that the operations of this Society point out in the clearest manner how usefully the Students attending upon the instruction of a Professor of Pastoral Theology could be distributed in the several parishes of the city; the Students themselves acquiring most useful experimental knowledge, and communicating during the periods that they are connected with the respective parishes, impulses of a beneficial kind to the resident and permanent educational resources of the districts. This system of Parochial Visitors was introduced by the Archbishop of Dublin, when he had been obliged to relinquish his plan for founding (in Dublin) a Divinity Hall, to which he was prepared to devote a large portion of his yearly income. This Divinity Hall being intended by his Grace for the reception of persons who had graduated in either the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, and for none others; intended, therefore, to be supplemental to the theological training previously received in one of these Universities, and supplemental, especially, in the preparation for the immediate exercise of the Pastoral office.

Degrees in Divinity.

Besides the Divinity Testimonium, the University confers the Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity. These Degrees are not directly connected with the Testimonium, but, as the candidates for them must be in Priest's Orders, and as those ordained have usually obtained the Testimonium before ordination, it may be considered, to that extent, as a condition for a Degree.

The Testimonium, as we have explained, is given after a two years' course of study, comprising attendance on Lectures and Examinations.

The Degrees in Divinity are granted without the application of any real test of merit to the candidates; what is practically required is the lapse of a certain time, and the payment of certain fees. Thus, a Bachelor of Divinity must be a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. He is called on to perform certain Disputations, and to preach a sermon in Latin, and one in English. The Disputations were once real tests of merit (Stat. Car., cap. XIII.); but at present they are, as the Bishop of Meath states, "little more than formal, but are preserved, as he supposes, from a reverence for antiquity." The Bishop also states that "he can give no instance of a Degree being refused, but he has sent back a Bachelor for insufficient preparation." Evidence, p. 20.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity is, in like manner, conferred after a lapse

of time and payment of money, without any real test of merit. The candidate must be a Bachelor of Divinity of five years' standing, or a Master of Arts of twelve years' standing. He is called on to preach a sermon in Latin and one in English, and to perform certain Exercises, which are in a great measure formal; the sermons are not used as tests of merit.

It seems to us inexpedient to have Degrees, to which certain privileges are attached (such as forming part of the qualification of the Provost, Professor of Divinity and Donnellan Lecturer), solemnly conferred without any test or examination. As to the mode of remedying this evil, as far as the Degree of Doctor of Divinity is concerned, we will state our opinion in connexion with the other higher Degrees; but with respect to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, we do not see any difficulty in putting an end to its being a mere form, by adopting the suggestion of Dr. Lloyd.

Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd.

"I would accordingly suggest, that the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity should be conferred after the Student had completed the Course of Lectures and Examinations required for the Divinity Testimonium. The qualifications of a Student in Divinity are now guaranteed by an extensive Course of Study, terminated by a strict Examination; and the time seems to have come (as it has long since in the case of the Bachelor of Arts Degree) when the University should bear its attestation to these qualifications in its regular and appropriate manner, namely,—by publicly conferring the Degree."

Suggestions of the Bishop of Ossory.

From the suggestion of the Bishop of Ossory, he would seem to take the same view. Thus, he says:—

"The Degree of Bachelor of Medicine may now be taken at an early standing, upon an Examination, which is a real test of merit. It might, perhaps, be desirable to extend the same practice to the Degree of Bachelor in the other Faculties also, leaving the Degree of Doctor to be conferred at the same standing, and in the same way as at present."

In carrying out this suggestion, it would be desirable to abolish all fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity; and to confer it, as the Divinity Testimonium is now conferred, without expense. The stamp duty should, as we shall have occasion to observe, be also abolished. With these changes we recommend that the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity be substituted for the Divinity Testimonium.

Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

Evidence, pp. 252–254.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College consists of twenty-one livings, in the gift of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and ten livings to which the Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin have a right of presenting a Fellow or Ex-Fellow of Trinity College.

Of the twenty-one livings in the gift of the Board, the advowsons of eighteen were given to the College by Letters Patent of King James the First, in 1610. The advowsons of three were purchased—that of Killyleagh, in 1756, for £1,500—that of Killeshandra, in 1763, for £1,932—and that of Clogherney, in 1828, for £14,000. With the exception of £900, bequeathed by Dr. Gilbert for purchasing advowsons, and applied in the purchase of Killyleagh, the purchase-money, amounting to upwards of £16,500, was derived from the funds of the College, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a Royal Licence in 1763, enabling them to apply the funds of the College in the purchase of four advowsons. When so much might be done for the advancement of education by the endowment of additional Fellowships, Professorships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions in the College, we think the purchase of advowsons an injudicious application of the College funds.

At the time when King James granted the livings to the College, the Fellowships were septennial, so that the livings would naturally be filled by Fellows. From the time of King Charles I., when Fellowships were allowed to be held for life, until a comparatively recent period, the livings were still usually filled by Fellows, in consequence of the restriction of celibacy imposed on Fellows, and in consequence of the livings, in most cases, exceeding Junior Fellowships in value. The provision of the Church Temporalities Act, conferring the patronage of ten livings, to which we have referred, on the Archbishops, was founded on the supposition that these Prelates would generally find Fellows or Ex-Fellows willing to accept these livings.

The repeal of the Celibacy Statute in 1840, and the various causes affecting the value of livings, have had such an effect that, since 1840, five of the livings in the gift of the College have been refused by all the Fellows; of the remaining livings, the six which were given away without being attached to Professorships, were refused by so many of the Fellows, as to be ultimately given, in one case to a Fellow of three years' standing, and in another case to a Fellow of two years' standing. Evidence, p. 253.

Of the ten livings in the patronage of the Archbishops, five have become vacant since this right of patronage was created; in no case has an Ex-Fellow been appointed; and in only one case has a Fellow been appointed—a Non-Tutor Fellow, of three years' standing.

It is plain, therefore, that whilst the Fellowships remain at their present value, the livings will not be filled by any but the most recently elected Fellows, who have only just entered the Ministry, and who can, consequently, have shown their fitness to be presented in no other way than by obtaining Fellowships.

We observe that several of the livings have been given along with Professorships. We think this is a very undesirable arrangement, as the duties of the two offices, especially in the case of the more important Professorships, are inconsistent.

Proposed Creation of Septennial Divinity Fellowships.

From our review of the Divinity School, it appears that the Board are unable to exercise any selection of Junior Fellows to act as Assistant Lecturers. All the Junior Fellows in Orders, not being Professors, are scarcely more than sufficient in number to fill those situations. This is not convenient, especially as it is evident that very few of the Fellows look forward to the active duties of a Clergyman, as likely to form part of the business of their lives. They enter into Holy Orders, but the clerical duties which the entire body has to perform, do not much exceed those intrusted to a single Dublin Curate. The returns made of the disposal of the College benefices, show that three of the most valuable were given to Fellows of three years' standing or less, after having been refused by all the Fellows of longer standing, and that several of the benefices slightly inferior in value to those have been refused by all the Fellows. Of the livings, twenty-one in number, in the patronage of the College, and the ten selected under the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 37, there are not more than five or six likely to be accepted by Junior Fellows; and this state of things must continue unless the value of the livings shall be increased, which is a most unlikely event, or a great reduction made in the value of a Junior Fellowship, which would not be a just or expedient measure. Evidence, p. 251.

In order that the School of Divinity may rest upon a wider basis, and that the College patronage may be made more useful in promoting Theological study, and in training an able body of men, to be employed through the country in the active discharge of clerical duties, we recommend that a new body of Fellows should be created on the following conditions:—

1. That one, and one only, shall be elected in the month of October in every year.

2. That the Course to be examined in shall be the same as for the existing Fellowships, with the exception of the Mathematical and Physical Courses, for which should be substituted a Course of Divinity.

3. That the new Fellows shall enjoy all the emoluments and privileges of the old Fellows, except that of taking pupils; and that the tenure of the new Fellowships shall be limited to seven years after Master's standing. This was the ancient tenure of all Fellowships in Trinity College.

Trinity College is the chief seat of Theological education in Ireland for the Established Church, and it is not very convenient that the Teachers should, as at present, be selected chiefly on account of their Mathematical proficiency. The new Fellowships would be a resource for men of ability, who do not possess that peculiar talent which would make it prudent for them to strive for the existing Fellowships. Mathematics should be excluded altogether, in consequence of their tendency to monopolize the whole if admitted to a part. It might also be useful to substitute the writing of an Essay in English upon some subject, in lieu of the two hours devoted to the composition of Latin verse.

The operation of this scheme would ultimately create a body of about eight

Fellows and twenty-four Ex-Fellows,—men well educated, and especially in Theology, who, in addition to their ordinary chances of promotion, increased by their position and character, would be peculiar objects of the patronage given to the Archbishops by the 3rd and 4th of William the Fourth. The expense to the College would be about £700 a-year. The new Fellowship would be a prize of the highest kind to the Divinity Student, while it would not be so valuable or so permanent as to divert him from his profession. In many instances he would, probably, act as Assistant Curate in some neighbouring parish, and thus, even while a Fellow, learn those parts of his profession which cannot be taught by books.

This suggestion of the creation of Septennial Fellowships, to be obtained on an examination in which Divinity should occupy the important place which Mathematics and Physics hold in the examination for the existing Fellowships, has been the subject of conflicting opinions among the chief persons connected with the College and University, to whom it has been communicated. The College Board approve of the plan, provided that the existing class of six Non-Tutor Fellows be abolished. On the other hand, the Provost has had for many years an objection to the creation of Septennial Fellowships. It appears from the letters received from the Provost and the Bishop of Meath, that a similar plan for the creation of Septennial Classical Fellowships was proposed by the Bishop of Meath some years ago, while the present Provost was in favour of opening a certain number of the existing Fellowships to Classical attainments, and that as the two persons who wished for a change differed in details, the whole matter fell to the ground. The Provost still retains his objection to the creation of Septennial Fellowships; he apprehends that "when a body of Septennial Fellows has been created, mixed through the other Fellows, with all the emoluments and privileges of the old Fellows, except that of taking pupils, there will be a great source of discontent, as in addition to the vexation of not being Tutors, there will be an agitation to accomplish (as was done before) the prolongation of their term; and that it would be useless to say 'they have no just cause of complaint; they knew the peculiarities of the place for which they were candidates, and they deemed themselves fortunate in their election.' This argument did not prevent agitation by the present Non-Tutor Fellows." The opinion of His Grace the Lord Primate, coincides with that of the Provost. He states that "these additional Fellowships would necessarily be regarded as of an inferior grade, because they would be tenable for seven years only, and the holders of them would be disqualified from being Tutors. Thus being in point of permanence, profit, and honour, much below the existing Fellowships, they would be competed for by a class of men who had not ability to aspire to the more durable, valuable, and distinguished posts which reward the labours of the Mathematician and the Classical Scholar. The new Fellows would, in general estimation, rank lower than their brethren, and their situations would correspond with the '*bye Fellowships*,' as they are denominated in some of the Colleges of Cambridge, the persons who obtain which are always looked on as second-rate men. A distinction of this kind, introduced into a little community, consisting of the Fellows of the same College, would not, I apprehend, conduce to the harmony, happiness, and contentment of the body; and I fear that the new Fellows would, ere long, feel dissatisfied with their position. I am not insensible, indeed, of the advantage which the Divinity School would derive from such a corps of well-instructed Theologians, who might be employed as Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity and to Archbishop King's Lecturer. But, on the other hand, it is to be observed that this reward for Theological proficiency being in a very marked degree inferior to that bestowed on proficiency in Mathematics and in Classics, the honour thus conferred on Divinity as a separate branch of study, is at the same time disparaging to it, and would operate disadvantageously on the dignity of the study itself, and therefore would hardly seem to be in keeping with the character which belongs to Trinity College, as a religious foundation, closely connected with the Established Church." His Grace subsequently states, that he should be disposed very highly to approve of such a proposal, if the situations to be created were denominated "Theological Scholarships."

Correspondence, Part V. Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd. Suggestions of the Provost, the Bishop of Meath.

Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

Having given to these objections the careful consideration to which they are well entitled, on account of the source from which they proceed, we are, however, of opinion, that the creation of Septennial Divinity Fellows would be advantageous to the Church and to the College. The objections made apply

principally to the name of Fellowship. We think the name "Fellows" is more appropriate than "Scholars" to designate a body of men whose studies at the University would be completed; who would be employed in teaching, not in learning; and who would obtain their situations at the age at which Fellowship is usually obtained, and Scholarship usually terminates. We are of opinion that the income, privileges, and rank of Fellowship would add considerably to the value of the situation, and to the energy with which its attainment would be sought. The well-understood rank of the holder of the office would add to his ease and comfort, in his intercourse with those with whom he must associate in the discharge of his duties, while from those whom he is called upon to instruct, it would secure a degree of deference and attention which might not be readily accorded to a person of undefined or inferior rank.

We think the Provost rather overrates the mischief and the danger of discontent among the new Fellows. In every profession there are men who, not succeeding so well as their brethren, are not perfectly satisfied with their position, and the Church certainly forms no exception to this rule. This dissatisfaction has appeared among the Non-Tutor Fellows of the College, without producing any ill feeling, or interrupting the peace and harmony of the community. It merely led to some memorials from that body, and we are not surprised that they were not convinced by the argument which the Provost suggests, viz., that when they sought for the situation, they knew the conditions annexed to it. That would form a very strong answer to a complaint of fraud or breach of faith, but is a very incomplete answer to men whose complaint is that their emoluments are unreasonably low, for no purpose that they can conceive, except to increase the emoluments of other Fellows who have been subject to only the same tests and examinations as themselves. Such discontent can be best checked by showing some useful or public object effected by the arrangements which form the foundation of the complaint. This, in the case of the Divinity Fellowships, presents no difficulty, as it would be readily understood that as they were intended as honorable steps toward the more active duties of their profession, it would not be consistent to hold out inducements, or even a permission, to the holders to abandon their prospects in their profession for the sake of a College life. The necessity of a rapid circulation among the body, in order to have an examination and a vacancy every year, and the impossibility (for want of funds) of supporting together such a number of Divinity Fellows as should, if the office were permanent, produce the required vacancies, would prevent dissatisfaction, as those who were elected would feel that the opportunity they had of being so elected arose from the terminable nature of the office. Nor do we think that they would complain of their not being permitted to become College Tutors, as they would not have undergone any examination in the more difficult branches of Science in which the College Tutor is called upon to give instruction. This would not imply any inferiority of abilities among the Divinity Fellows, but merely that their pursuits and prospects did not lie in the same direction as those of men who have devoted themselves more exclusively to the study of the abstract sciences.

Nor do we conceive that the institution of such a body of men could be considered as disparaging to the Church or to the study of Divinity. On the contrary, we think this objection would be more likely to apply if the persons so elected should receive a less honorable name or rank inferior to Fellowship, which is the highest that is within the power of the College authorities to bestow. Their present position would be equal to that of the ablest of their cotemporaries in College, while their future prospects outside the College would be commensurate with the rank and dignities which may be obtained by eminent merit in the Hierarchy of the Established Church.

Proposed Admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

The Bishop of Down addressed a communication to us, suggesting an arrangement, by which the benefit of the Divinity School of the Dublin University, as an auxiliary to the studies of candidates for Holy Orders, might be extended to Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland. Correspondence, Part III., 1.

The right of admitting to Holy Orders in the United Church of England and Ireland is intrusted by law to the Archbishops and Bishops in their respective

dioceses, who are required before ordination to satisfy themselves of the education and attainments of the candidates.

Evidence, pp. 16, 17, and 25. Correspondence, Part III., 3.

The Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church have for many years past required, as a condition for admitting persons to Holy Orders, their having obtained a Degree in the University of Dublin, or in one of the English Universities; and from such as had graduated in Dublin, they have also required the production of the Divinity Testimonium; and very few have been ordained without these qualifications. All the arrangements on this subject rest, however, on the voluntary acts of each Bishop, in the exercise of an unfettered discretion, intrusted to him by law.

The recent establishment of the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University in Ireland, has afforded to many residents in the provinces facilities which did not previously exist, of acquiring, without removing to any great distance from home, the education necessary for obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Some of those who have thus obtained the degree may manifest a vocation for theological studies, and may desire to enter the ministry. In applying for ordination, they naturally expect that the Degree in Arts, which they have received from the Queen's University, shall be recognized by the Bishops as evidence of that amount of education which was sought to be secured by requiring candidates for ordination to have obtained the Degree of A.B.

As, however, there is no Divinity School of the United Church attached to the Queen's Colleges, such Graduates must go elsewhere to pursue their theological studies. They would be most likely to resort to the Divinity School of the Dublin University; and the object of the Bishop of Down is, to enable them to obtain, under the authority of the University, certificates from the Professors in Dublin, such as might give assurance to the Bishops, of their having diligently pursued a course of theological studies.

Correspondence, Part III., 1.

The particular plan for granting such a certificate, which the Bishop suggested in his first communication, was—

"That the Graduates of the Queen's University should attend the last year of the Course of Divinity Lectures delivered to the Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, their attendance on the Lectures delivered by the Dean of Residences becoming imperative, and his Examination, and certificate at its close, to be deemed and taken as equivalent to attending the year's Lectures which the Students of Trinity College, Dublin, attend, concurrently with their Undergraduate Course."

Correspondence, Part III., 2, 3, 4, 5.

On receiving this communication from the Bishop of Down, we forwarded it to the Provost and Senior Fellows, requesting such observations as they might think right to make upon it, and we received a reply from them, and also communications which they enclosed from the present Bishop of Meath, then Regius Professor of Divinity, and from Dr. M'Neece, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. In these replies, the Board and the Professors object both to the details of the Bishop's proposal and to the principle involved in it.

Correspondence, Part III., 7.

On these replies being communicated to the Bishop of Down, he suggested another arrangement as likely to obviate the objections of the Board.

In this second proposal he suggested, that the candidates for such certificates should be required to pass the Examination of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, before attending the second year's Course in Divinity. But he did not propose that they should attend the Divinity Lectures of the first year.

Correspondence, Part III., 9.

To this plan the Board objected, as not essentially different from the first one. They, at the same time, stated their inability to suggest any arrangement by which Graduates of the Queen's University might obtain a Divinity Testimonium in Trinity College, without passing through the entire course of studies prescribed for Students in Arts in the Dublin University. It is obvious, therefore, that the objection of the Board is to the principle of the Bishop's proposal.

Correspondence, Part III., 5.

There is one argument urged by Dr. M'Neece, and adopted by the Board, which we must notice, because it seems to us to be founded on some misapprehension of facts. He states, that the Queen's Colleges were never intended to be seminaries for the education of the clergy of any religious denomination. "The Colleges themselves were designed to be what was called *unsectarian*. Maynooth was available for the education of persons destined for Holy Orders in the Church of Rome; Trinity College served a similar purpose in connexion with the Church of England; and the Presbyterians have their own theological seminaries." The same argument is adopted by the Board when they say "Divinity

Students are precisely the class of persons for whose benefit the Queen's Colleges were not intended." Now, the only theological school that was situated in the same town as a Queen's College was the Belfast College, to which a grant had been made by Parliament for the endowment of Theological Professors, in two branches of the Presbyterian Church, and also for Professors to teach the Courses in Arts. On the opening of the Queen's College, in Belfast, the endowment was continued to the Theological Professors of the Presbyterian Church, but the endowment for the Professors in Arts was withdrawn, on the ground that the Divinity Students of the Presbyterian Church might receive their education in Arts in the Queen's College; and, accordingly, a considerable number of such Students have been receiving their education in the Queen's College since it was opened.

This important step, taken at the very opening of the Queen's Colleges, seems to indicate that it could not have been the intention of Your Majesty's advisers, or of the House of Commons, that the Queen's Colleges should not be auxiliary to the education of the clergy of any denomination. We feel, therefore, that it is a hardship to impose on all who may desire to become candidates for the ministry, any rule tending to a prohibition against receiving any portion of their education at one of the Queen's Colleges, although many concurring circumstances may point out one of those Colleges as the most eligible place of education.

Our recommendation is, that Graduates of the Queen's University who are recommended by the Bishop in whose diocese the Queen's College where they have been educated is situated, should have an opportunity of pursuing theological studies in the Divinity School of the Dublin University, and should be entitled to receive such certificate as the Board might think proper to give of their having completed the two years' Course in Divinity. We do not concur in the precise arrangements suggested by the Bishop of Down in either of his proposals. We think that the full two years' Course should be required, as it can hardly be expected that the Lectures of the Deans of Residences will become more than equivalent to the Catechetical Lectures or Examinations in Trinity College. We think, also, that such Divinity Students should be required to be under the care of a College Tutor during the two years of their Divinity Course, and should pay the same fees to the Tutor and to the College as the Divinity Students of the University of Dublin, except, of course, the fees on the Degree of A.B. In consideration of these payments they ought to have an opportunity of attending, besides all the Lectures and Examinations in the Divinity School, the Tutorial Lectures in Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity, given to Undergraduates in the Senior Sophister year. They ought also to have the opportunity of attending the Lectures of the Professors of Hebrew, Biblical Greek, Irish, Moral Philosophy, and Ecclesiastical History, and any other Lectures they might think advantageous or serviceable to them, and of obtaining special certificates of such attendance.

It would not be necessary that the certificates granted to such Students should be in the same form with the Divinity Testimonium given to Graduates of Trinity College. The Board, and the Professor and Lecturer in Divinity, in objecting to such an arrangement, proceed upon the ground, that a certificate given by the College in connexion with the Divinity Courses, must convey the judgment of the governing body of the College respecting the completeness of the education received by the person obtaining the certificate; its completeness *in artibus* as well as *in sancta Theologia*. But all that is required by it is, that external Students should be admitted to receive instruction in Divinity, and be furnished with a certificate of their proficiency, if they deserved and claimed such. The Bishop, to whom a candidate for Holy Orders makes his application, is to judge respecting his general attainments. The prelections given by the Professor and Lecturer are now open to all who choose to attend them; the only alteration required would be, that Students from the Queen's Colleges should be admitted to attend the instruction given by the *Assistants*, and obtain certificates of the proficiency they may have made. The analogy from the case of Medical Students seems complete. A person, not otherwise connected with Trinity College, is admitted to attend Medical Courses, and obtains a certificate of his proficiency, this certificate not being a ground for any degree, or general testimonial from the University, but to be produced to other bodies, who may act upon it, such as the College of Physicians or of Surgeons, these bodies having the same relation to the parties as Bishops have to Divinity Students. That the form of the certificate in this

Evidence, pp. 18 and 27.

latter case might be varied from the present Divinity Testimonium, would involve no innovation; for at present Dissenters, who are Students *in artibus* in Trinity College, when they attend the Divinity Lectures, can obtain a special certificate. The recommendation of the Bishop, in whose diocese the Queen's College is situated, and who will, no doubt, be always, as at present, one of the Visitors of the College, might very properly be required. The Colleges of Belfast, of Cork, and of Galway, are under the immediate observation of the Bishops of Down, of Cork, and of Tuam, and it must be anticipated, that they will find in those Colleges, from time to time, Students who would appear to deserve a systematic course of theological instruction. The indications of their vocations for theological pursuits were given by Warburton, Butler, and Secker, without connexion with the training of Universities, of which the first never enjoyed the privilege, and the two latter enjoyed it only nominally or formally.

In many of the observations and in the recommendation which we have made on this subject, there is one member of the Commission who, we are sorry to say, does not concur; and Mr. Cooper wishes to state the reasons for his differing from his Colleagues in the Commission. His objections to the recommendation are as follow:—

"1st. That in the Act, 8th & 9th Vict., c. 66, establishing the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, no allusion whatever is made to the University of Dublin or Trinity College; and that in the Patents of Incorporation of the Queen's Colleges it is stated that they are to be established 'for Students in Arts, Law, Physic, and other useful learning,' and excluding the duty that the students 'ad colendam virtutem et religionem adjuventur,' as in the Charter of the Dublin University; thus showing that no connexion was contemplated between the Queen's University and the University of Dublin.

"2nd. That I do not conceive that, under the terms of our Commission, we have any authority to recommend changes not strictly within the limit of the 'State, Discipline, and Revenues of the University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, and of all and singular the Colleges and Schools in said University.'

"3rd. That should I be in error in my second objection, I do not think it prudent, nor conducive to the welfare of the United Church of England and Ireland, that two distinct classes of candidates for the ministry should issue from the Dublin University."

The Law School.

Professorships in the Law School.

The Law School in the University of Dublin is under the government of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

There are two Professors: the Regius Professor of Civil Law, and the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

Evidence, p. 31.

As to the Professorship of Civil Law, it appears that the power of conferring Degrees in Law was included in the powers granted to the Provost and Senior Fellows, by the charter of Queen Elizabeth, and the terms used in the forms by which the Degrees in Law are conferred, "*in utroque jure tam civili quam canonico*," indicate the branches of Law which were usually studied when that form was adopted. There would seem to have been a Professor of Laws in the University from its foundation. In Bedell's Statutes, which preceded those of King Charles, a "*Professor Jurisprudentiæ*" is mentioned. And in the Statutes of King Charles, there is, as we have already mentioned, a provision for introducing the *professio jurisprudentiæ*, by requiring one of the Fellows to be *Jurista Juris Civilis*. In 1668, the Professorship then existing in the College was recognised and endowed by a Royal Letter, in which the holder of the office is styled "Our Professor of the Lawes."

The appointment to the Professorship has always been vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, and for many years they appointed a Senior Fellow to it; the duties were little more than nominal and formal, the superintendence of disputations and the presentation at the commencements of candidates for Degrees in Law. The Benchers of the King's Inns, in the year 1848, proposed a comprehensive plan of legal education for Law Students; and the Board, concurring in the propriety

of the alteration, entered into an arrangement with the Benchers for establishing a connexion between the Law School of the University, and the system of legal education commenced at the King's Inns. As part of this arrangement, the Board, in 1850, raised the salary of the Professorship of Civil Law; the practice of electing a Senior Fellow was discontinued, and the rule was adopted of not electing to the Professorship any one who was not a Doctor of Laws, and a Barrister of six years' standing.

The Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law, was founded by Royal Statute in 1761, shortly after the delivery of the celebrated Lectures of Sir William Blackstone, at the University of Oxford, and the foundation of the Vinerian Professorship of English Law there. The reasons stated for the foundation are—"the great advantages to the University and Kingdom, which had been found to arise from the Oxford Professorship; and because amongst the more polished nations, the study of municipal laws ought always to be held in the highest honour, as being not only to the great ornament of the nobles and princes of the state, but also especially necessary to its safety." Coll. Stat., p. 149.

The qualification for the Professorship as prescribed by this Statute, requires that the Professor should be a Barrister of two years' standing. The duration of the Professorship, the duties, the salary, and the fees connected with it, are also fixed by the same Royal Letter.

Until the recent arrangement with the Benchers, there was no class of Students required to attend the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, although Lectures have been regularly given by him for a number of years; Scholars, however, who attended his Lectures, were not required to attend Hebrew Lectures. Evidence, p. 45.

As part of the arrangement between the Board and the Benchers for placing the two Law Professorships of the University on such a basis as to be embraced in the plan of Legal Education recommended by the Committee of the Benchers, the Board proposed to the Benchers the choice of one of two divisions of subjects, either to assign General Jurisprudence to the Professor of Feudal and English Law, to be taught by him in addition to the statutable subjects required to be taught, and to combine Ecclesiastical Law with Civil Law in the subject of the other Professorship, or else to have the subject of Real Property and Equity taught by the Professor of Feudal and English Law, and Civil Law and General Jurisprudence by the other Professor. The Benchers thought the second arrangement of subjects the most suitable one for them to adopt, and the Board arranged the subjects accordingly. Evidence, p. 38.

The Benchers then founded two Professorships: one of the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence; and a second of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law. They, at the same time, made attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, both in the University and the King's Inns, compulsory on all Law Students admitted to the King's Inns after Trinity Term, 1850; those who were not Graduates of certain Universities being required to attend a year's Lectures of all the four Professors. Correspondence, Part II., 3, 6. Evidence, p. 46.

The system of Legal Education, thus commenced under the joint management of the Benchers and the Board, has not been in operation for a sufficient time to judge of it by its effects. There are, however, two points in it which we must notice. It is, we think, to be regretted that the Benchers do not require the Students to pass Examinations as well as to attend Lectures. And it would be desirable that Graduates of Universities, as well as other Students, should be required to attend the Lectures of the four Professors, and not of any two, as at present. The business is so divided, that the Lectures of all seem to be necessary for anything like a complete education.

Rules with respect to Admission to the Bar in Ireland.

The difficulty in the way of adopting this suggestion arises, we have no doubt, from that which we are assured stands in the way of the complete development of a Law School in Ireland—the necessity imposed on Students preparing for the Bar in Ireland, to keep some of their Terms at the Inns of Court in England.

This subject is referred to by both the Law Professors, and also by the Senior Fellows.

Thus Dr. Anster says—"The fact of the Graduates of the Dublin University having to attend Terms in England, does, I think, very materially interfere with 'the complete development of a Law School in the University,' or in Ireland Evidence, p. 34.

at all. In my own class of last year, some of the Students had to go over to England to keep a Term, during a period while the Lectures were going on, which interfered materially with the instruction of the class, as some of the Students went over just to keep the Terms, and returned after a few days, in time to attend enough of Lectures to entitle them to my certificate, but compelling me to vary a good deal the plan I had endeavoured to adopt of strictly systematic teaching. I had to change my days of Lectures more than once, for the purpose of enabling such Students to keep the English Terms without losing the Class Lectures."

Evidence, p. 35.

Again, he says—"If the question is to be regarded as confined by the inquiry to the mere fact, of whether the present mode of keeping Terms interferes with the effectiveness of our Law School, in the University, I have no hesitation in saying, that it does most injuriously interfere with it, and that (unless where Students are engaged in learning their profession, in Conveyancers' or Pleaders' Offices, which is altogether optional to them, and which, from the expense of it, is a course not often adopted, and which is not made a condition precedent to being called to the Bar either in England or Ireland), there is no compensating advantage whatever for the interruption created by this attendance on Terms in England."

Evidence, p. 44.

Dr. Longfield, also, says—"I am of opinion, that the necessity of keeping Terms in England does interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University. It is obviously the interest of the Student to postpone his visit to London (which occasions expense and trouble) as long as he can; and they generally postpone to the same period the commencement of their study of the Law. They argue, that they need not commence their studies until they go to London, where there are more and better opportunities of learning Law than in Ireland. The Student naturally will pay more undivided attention to the study of Law as the time approaches for his being called to the Bar, and commencing to practise: and this period is spent in England. I do not give an opinion whether the present practice is unfavourable to the study of the Law, but merely that it is unfavourable to the success of the School of Law in Ireland."

Suggestions of the Committee of the Board.

Then the Committee of the Board, in their report, say—"Arrangements have recently been made, in conjunction with the Benchers, for the establishment of an efficient Law School. Until we see how these regulations will work, we are not prepared to say whether any or what further institutions may be necessary. But it is our present impression, that so long as the rule exists which requires Law Students to keep Terms by residence in London, no really efficient Law School can be established in this country. If we were permitted to add the same time and expense to the studies of a Law Student, which he must now spend in London, it would be very easy to render the Law School of the University more efficient."

Suggestions of Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne.

This suggestion of the Committee of the Board has received the approval of the Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He says—"The proposition or suggestion of the Vice-Provost and six of the Senior Fellows for devoting to the establishment of a Law School the money which it costs the Law Students to keep Terms in London, and the dedication of the time now spent there to attendance on the Schools at home, deserves most serious consideration. Though I agree with the Provost, for the reason he states, in assigning some value to the residence of the Irish Law Student in England, the great increase of intercourse between the two countries, the power of easily evading that residence, and other causes, make this now of little comparative importance; while, on the other hand, it seems to me self-evident, that the compulsory attendance on public Lectures, and on private ones to small classes, with Catechetical Examination, will impart and fix the principles of Law much more effectually than attendance on the Courts of Westminster, or in the offices of a Special Pleader or Conveyancer. This attendance, it will be remembered, is not obligatory, and therefore no certain benefit, no actual proficiency, is insured by a residence in London. But should importance be attached to the peculiar means of instruction accessible there, a Student will be eminently qualified to derive the utmost advantage of them from his previous studies and knowledge acquired in the University."

Evidence, p. 34.

The practice of requiring candidates for admission to the Irish Bar to keep Terms in the Inns of Court in England, is founded on a provision in an Act of the Irish Parliament, 33 Henry VIII., sess. 2, chap. 3, sec. 3, which was made

perpetual by the 11th of Elizabeth, sess. 1, chap. 5. The clause provides, that "no person can do or minister any thing or things in any of the Four Courts of Dublin, which hath been used to be done by one learned, or taken to be learned in the Kinge's Lawes, but such person or persons as hath or shall be for the same at one time, or severall times, by the space of years complete at the least, *demurrant* and *resiant* in one of the Innes of Court within the realm of England, studying, practising, or endeavouring themselves the best they can to come to the true knowledge and judgment of the said lawes." The number of years was left blank in the Act of Parliament, but *eight* Terms, occupying a space of *two* years—the least time to satisfy the word years—were at first required, and this number of Terms is still required from all who are not Graduates of certain Universities; but at the present day only six Terms, which can be kept in a year and a-half, are required from the Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of other Universities, and these form the great majority of Law Students. Correspondence, Part II., 3.

The Benchers in Ireland, in pursuance of the Statute, require the Terms to be kept, but the manner of keeping them is under the regulation of the Benchers of the Inns of Court in England; and by the rules agreed upon by all the English Inns of Court, members of the University of Dublin, and of certain other Universities, are enabled to keep their Terms, by dining in the halls of the Societies on any three days in each Term; so that the residence intended by the Statute is not enforced. Neither are any means adopted to ascertain that the Terms are kept for the purpose of studying and endeavouring to learn the Law. Correspondence, Part II., 9.

The Benchers of the Inns of Court, in England, have established a system of legal education by which no one will be admitted to the Bar there who shall not have attended Lectures, or passed the Examination established by them. But Students who are entered "avowedly for the purpose of being called to the Irish Bar," are not required to attend the Lectures, or make any payment towards the Lecture Fund. Correspondence, Part II., 8.

Under these circumstances, we think that the provisions of this ancient Statute, passed before the foundation of Trinity College, which are not, at the present day, carried out in any respect but as a mere form, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a complete Law School in the University of Dublin. And we are of opinion, therefore, that the provision in the Statute of Henry VIII., to which we have referred, should be repealed; and that the rules with respect to admission to the Bar in Ireland, should be left entirely with the Benchers of the King's Inns, in the same manner as the rules with respect to admission to the Bar in England are entirely intrusted to the Benchers of the Inns of Court there.

From the position of the University of Dublin in the metropolis of Ireland, where the Law Courts are situate, and from the connexion already established between the College and the Benchers of the King's Inns, a complete Law School might well be developed under their joint superintendence.

Arrangements for Promoting Legal Studies.

Besides the arrangement with the Benchers of the King's Inns, the Board of Trinity College have adopted two other measures for promoting the study of Law in the University. The first of these is the arrangement made for Professional Students in the Senior Sophister Year of the Undergraduate Course. Students who attend the Lectures of the Professor of Civil Law in that year, are allowed to keep their Terms by answering in only one instead of two of the optional courses of study prescribed for Senior Sophisters.

The second arrangement for encouraging the study of law is the plan established by the Decree of the Board of the 26th of October, 1850, appointing a two years' Course of study for Students in Law, on a plan somewhat similar to the two years' Course of study required from Divinity Students. The Law Professors are authorized to give a joint certificate at the end of this Course, analogous to the Divinity Testimonium. Evidence, p. 36.

Degrees in Law.

The University is empowered to grant Degrees in Law, and it confers the Degree of Bachelor of Laws at the expiration of three years from the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, on the payment of certain fees, and on the performance of certain exercises, which are merely formal. The Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred after the interval of five years from the time when the Degree of Bachelor Evidence, pp. 38–40.

of Laws can be obtained, on the payment of further fees, and on the performance of other formal exercises.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws forms part of the qualifications for some important offices in the Ecclesiastical Courts. The Degree of Doctor of Laws is the qualification for Advocates in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts; and yet both Degrees may be obtained without the slightest study or knowledge of law. In the case of Degrees in Divinity, the candidates must be in Priests' Orders, and usually have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; but in the case of Degrees in Law, no professional position is required, and the Certificate of the Law Professors, so very recently established, has not as yet been connected with the Degrees.

Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd.

The suggestion of Dr. Lloyd, and of the Bishop of Ossory, to which we have referred in considering the Divinity Degrees, might advantageously be carried out with respect to the Law Degrees also; and the Degree of Bachelor of Laws given, as Dr. Lloyd suggests, instead of the Certificate of the Law Professors, the Degree being placed in the same position as the Certificate, and being granted free of all expense for fees or stamp duty.

How to make the Degree of Doctor of Laws a real test of merit, we shall consider in connexion with the same question as it respects other Degrees.

The Legal Education of Attorneys and Solicitors.

There is one department of legal education to which the Board seem not to have hitherto directed their attention, that applicable to Students preparing for the professions of Attorney and Solicitor.

1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 48.
3 Geo. IV., c. 16.
1 Vic., c. 56.
14 & 15 Vic., c. 88.

From the provisions of several Acts of Parliament for the regulation of the professions of Attorney and Solicitor, it is manifestly the intention of the Legislature to promote the acquisition of Academic Education, both in Arts and Law, amongst those preparing for these branches of the Legal Profession. For this purpose, the period of apprenticeship is shortened by two years in favour of those who obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and by one year in favour of those who have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations of the Professors of Law in the University of Dublin, or in the Queen's University, during two collegiate years. Dr. Anster states that "this class of Students do not come within the arrangements with the King's Inns, and no rule has yet been made by the Board on the subject of their attendance at Lectures and Examinations." We have no doubt, however, that, as the Law School makes progress, the Board will make arrangements to include in it the class of Students referred to.

Evidence p. 41.

The object of the Legislature—the encouragement of a higher scale of education amongst those preparing for the professions of Attorney and Solicitor—would be much more generally and effectually secured than at present, if a remission or reduction of the heavy stamp duty of £120, now imposed on Articles of Clerkship or Apprenticeship to Attorneys or Solicitors, were allowed to those who had incurred the expense of a University education. The great expense which this stamp duty imposes on young men, or on their parents, must often exhaust the funds that would be much more advantageously applied in securing a liberal education. The same reasoning is applied in the Report of the Board, which we have already quoted, to the higher branches of the Legal Profession. "If," say the Committee, "we were permitted to add the same time and expense to the studies of a Law Student which he must now spend in London, it would be very easy to render the Law School of the University more efficient."

These heavy taxes on the entrance to the legal professions counteract in a great measure the benefits of Exhibitions and Scholarships as means of assisting young men to enter such professions; for what the successful student gains by the public endowment in the form of an encouragement, to the diligent cultivation of his talents, is shortly afterwards taken from him in the form of a tax on his admission to the professions in which he can best make his talents and acquirements serviceable to the community.

Medical Faculty in the University of Dublin.

Professorships in the Medical Faculty.

Evidence, pp. 225 250.

The Medical Faculty in the University of Dublin comprises six Professors, in the following departments. The Regius Professorship of Physic, has been in existence from a very early period in the history of the College; the University

Professorships of Anatomy and Surgery, of Chemistry, and of Botany, were founded in 1785; the Professorship of Surgery in 1848; and the University Professorship of Surgery in 1852.

The Medical Faculty arose from the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, which gave to the University the power of conferring Degrees in all Arts and Faculties. This power was confirmed by the Charter of King Charles.

A Professor of Medicine or Physic would be a suitable University officer to moderate (that is, preside over) the Exercises, and present for Degrees in Medicine, occupying the same position with respect to those Degrees as the Professor of Divinity to Degrees in Divinity, and the Professor of Civil Law to Degrees in Law. Accordingly, "in 1598 (six years after the foundation of the College), mention is made in the College Register of a Concordatum of £40 a-year, granted by the Government to the University for a 'Physician's pay.' This was continued for several years, although it was afterwards reduced to £30 per annum. It seems to have been the origin of the Regius Professorship of Physic." Evidence, p. 225.

"In Bishop Bedell's Statutes (framed about 1628), it is enacted, that one of the Fellows shall be Professor of Medicine, and shall deliver Lectures in that Faculty every Term, an enactment which is continued and confirmed by the Statutes of Charles I. Hence, it would seem that the Medical Fellow was considered to be the Regius Professor of Physic, there being at that time no other foundation for the Professorship—in like manner as the Law Fellowship is identified with the Regius Professorship of Law, by the Statute of 20th Charles II.

"The earliest appointments of the office of Medical Fellow mentioned in the College Registries, are those of John Temple, in 1618, and of Mr. Beere, in 1621. During the Commonwealth, Dr. John Stearne was Professor of Physic, being at the time a Fellow of the College, and had a grant of certain premises in Trinity-street, for the foundation of a College of Physicians. On the Restoration (June 3rd, 1662), he was formally elected 'Public Professor of Medicine in the University,' an office which he held until his death, in 1669. He was succeeded by Dr. John Margetson, who was not a Fellow, and the Professorship has ever since been separated from a Fellowship."

At the head of the Medical Faculty of the University is the Regius Professor of Physic. He is appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and holds his office for life. He is not bound to deliver Lectures, but he examines for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and for the Diploma of Surgery. He also moderates the Exercises for the Degrees in Medicine; and his sanction is required by the Board for all Degrees in Medicine. He is one of the Electors of the King's Professors in the School of Physic. Evidence, p. 226.

The three Professorships of Anatomy and Surgery, of Chemistry, and of Botany, were founded in the University in 1785, by an Act passed in the Irish Parliament, entitled, "An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom." 25th Geo. III., cap. 42.

The Act of Parliament which founds these Professorships refers to certain Lectureships in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, as having been then many years in existence. "These would appear to have been founded in 1711, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In June, 1710, ground was set apart in the College for the erection of an Anatomical Theatre and Laboratory, which was opened August 16th, 1711, and on September 8th, of the same year, Dr. Robinson and Surgeon Greene were appointed 'to officiate in the Anatomy School as Lecturer and Anatomist.' From this time to the passing of the Act above cited, regular Lecturers in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, were appointed." Evidence, p. 225.

It was provided by the 25th Geo. III., that the three Professorships, then founded, should be supported at the expense of the University; and that the Professors should be elected, after certain notice, in the same manner as the Lecturers, by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Professorships were limited to Protestants of all nations, who had taken Medical Degrees, or had obtained a Licence to practise from the College of Physicians in consequence of a Testimonium under the Seal of Trinity College. The Professorships were to become vacant at the end of seven years from election, the out-going Professor might, however, be re-elected.

This Act was amended by an Act of the Irish Parliament, passed in 1791 (31st Geo. III.); but both these Statutes were repealed in 1800 by an Act usually

40 Geo. III., ch. 84. known as the School of Physic Act, under the provisions of which the three University Professorships in the School of Physic have ever since been regulated. By this Act the foundation of the three University Professorships, to be supported at the expense of the University, is confirmed; and the Professors are to have perpetual succession, and to be elected as therein provided. The election is vested, as by the previous Act, in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; but notice is to be given of the election in the Dublin and London Gazettes; and the candidates are required to forward statements of their qualifications to the Registrars of Trinity College and of the College of Physicians.

The limitation of the University Professorships is the same as in the previous Act of 25th Geo. III., to Protestants of all nations, provided they have taken Medical Degrees, or have obtained a Licence to practise from the College of Physicians in consequence of a Testimonium under the Seal of Trinity College. But the King's Professorships, which had been previously under the same limitation, were opened to "persons of all nations professing their faith in Christ," who fulfil the other conditions we have mentioned.

The Act then provides for the Board of Trinity College having power to make rules with respect to the University Professors, subject to appeal by the College of Physicians to the Visitors of Trinity College. The Act then appoints the time of the commencement and end of the Lectures, and the period of the vacations, and requires the Lectures to be given in the English language, unless specially directed otherwise.

Evidence, p. 226. The other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine, besides the Regius Professorship of Physic and the three University Professorships in the School of Physic, are the Professorship of Surgery, founded in 1848, and the University Professorship of Surgery, founded in 1852. The Professor of Surgery was intended for the assistance of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, whose duties, owing to the advance of science in modern times, had become too onerous to be performed by one Professor. This Professorship is held for seven years, but at the end of that period the out-going Professor may be re-elected. The University Professorship of Surgery was established to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duty of examining candidates for the Diploma of Surgery. The Professor gives no Lectures, but assists at the examination of candidates for the Diploma of Surgery. He is elected for five years.

The statutable limitation of the Professorships of Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, to Protestants of all nations, does not extend to the Regius Professorship of Physic, the University Professorship of Surgery, or the Professorship of Surgery. A similar restriction on the three King's Professorships in the School of Physic was, as we have noticed, removed in 1800. The other Professorships in the University, not especially limited to Fellows, and unconnected with the Divinity School, are open to Roman Catholics; and one of them, the Professorship of Political Economy, is at present held by a Roman Catholic. The restriction to which we refer was introduced in 1785, several years before the education of the University was opened to Roman Catholics. At the present day, however, there does not seem any reason for retaining it. We, therefore, recommend that the statutable exclusion of Roman Catholics from the Professorships of Anatomy, of Chemistry, and of Botany, should be repealed.

Degrees in Medicine.

Evidence, p. 225. The University of Dublin has, as we have stated, the power of conferring Degrees in Medicine, under the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles.

The Professors of the Medical Faculty, in their Answers, state, "The earliest Degrees in Medicine of which we can find any distinct record in the College Registries, are those conferred at the first great commencement after the Restoration, January 26th, 1660, at which the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Ormond presided, as Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, as Vice-Chancellor. At this commencement one Doctor of Medicine, John Cusacke, was created; and three incorporated from other Universities, viz.:—Dr. Bramhall, Dr. Halle, and Dr. Lambert Gougleman.

"Nevertheless, it is evident that the University must have created Doctors of Medicine before this date, because Dr. John Stearne, who was a Doctor of Medicine of the University during the Usurpation, was of standing senior to that date.

But the early books of the University, as distinguished from the College, in which a record of Degrees conferred was kept, were all lost during the troublous times of that period."

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are those of Bachelor and Doctor.

For the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the candidate must have completed a course of medical education of four years' duration, and must also be a Graduate in Arts. But the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine can be obtained at the same commencement as the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This rule is a very recent one, having been made in 1851. "Originally the time was three years after B.A., it was then reduced to two years, afterwards it was further reduced to the commencement next after that at which B.A. was taken, and now to the same commencement." A candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine is required to perform certain formal Exercises in the schools, consisting of one Opponency and a Thesis. He must, however, have previously passed an Examination, "which is conducted by the Regius Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Surgery in the University, and the Professors of the School of Physic in Ireland." The Degree of Bachelor of Medicine has thus been made by the Board a *bona fide* Testimonium, granted at the end of an appointed course of study, after an Examination by a number of Professors. And we think that the formal Exercises might be usefully abolished. Evidence, p. 235.

After three years have elapsed from taking the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine can be obtained on the payment of certain fees and the performance of some formal Exercises, without attendance on any further Lectures or Examinations. The period at which the Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred is, therefore, much earlier than formerly; it can now be obtained in less than eight years from entrance, whilst formerly it could not be obtained in less than twelve years. Coll. Stat., p. 177.

As to the number of Students who take advantage of the Medical education provided for them, it appears that, on an average of two years, from 1850 to 1852, the annual attendance was: in the Anatomy Class, 61; in the Surgery Class, 58; in the Botany Class, 39; and in the Chemistry Class, 69. But the number of Students who obtain Degrees in Medicine is very small; thus, the average number of Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine granted annually in the last twenty years, was between 14 and 15; and in the last ten years the average was less than 12. And the average number of Degrees of Doctor of Medicine granted annually was less than 4, and the average for the last ten years was 3. Evidence, p. 237.

The Professors in the Faculty of Medicine have noticed the small number of Degrees granted, and have given the following explanation of it:— Evidence, p. 233.

"The Professors have further to observe, that while the Medical School possesses all the appliances necessary for instruction, and although the several Professors have a considerable number of Pupils, yet comparatively few proceed to Graduate in Medicine, and for the following reasons. A Medical Degree in this University has no superior privileges or advantages above that in any other institution in Great Britain, while the attainment of it requires a much greater amount of labour, expense, and time. In the Scotch Universities, the Degree of M.D. requires no previous Academical education: and in the Queen's University in Ireland, a Matriculation Examination, together with a Course of Lectures on one Modern Language, and one on Natural Philosophy, are alone required. In these institutions, also, the full Degree of M.D. is conferred at once; whereas, in this University, four years' Academical education, and a Degree in Arts, are necessary, in addition to the Medical Curriculum and Examination. Here, also, the Degree of M.B. only can be conferred at first, and three years must elapse before that of M.D. can be taken. And, finally, an important difference exists as to the expenses inflicted by the Stamp Act, and which prove very prejudicial to the School of Medicine in the University."

Three questions are suggested by this statement of the Medical Professors.

First—How can the difference in the amount of labour necessary to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Dublin University, and in other Medical institutions in the United Kingdom, be diminished?

Secondly—How can the difference in time be obviated?

And lastly—How can the difference in expense be removed?

With respect to these questions, a great part of the difficulty arises from the

want of a public Board, for regulating the admission to the Medical Profession, entirely independent of institutions, which are either wholly or in part supported by fees paid by Students for their Medical education. Without such a Board, it seems impossible to secure uniformity in the labour, time, and expense of obtaining Medical Degrees.

Prior, however, to the adoption of any plan for having such uniformity made compulsory, it is, we think, possible to remove some causes of unnecessary labour, delay, and expense, imposed on candidates for Medical Degrees in the University of Dublin.

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

As to the first question, Dr. Stokes has suggested, that the compulsion on Medical Students of the University to attend the Clinical Lectures in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, should be removed, as he does not consider the existing system of Clinical Lectures there to be on a satisfactory basis. It is plain, therefore, that either this Hospital, which was founded for the express purpose of affording Clinical instruction to Medical Students, should be placed on such a basis as to fulfil the intention of its founders; or, if this cannot be done, the Medical Students of the University should be relieved from all compulsion of attending it.

As to the second question, there does not seem to be any objection against conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, instead of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, on the completion of the Course in Arts and in Medicine, thus obviating the delay of three years now imposed. Whatever Degree may be conferred, when the Student becomes a practitioner in Medicine, he will be popularly styled "Doctor;" it seems, therefore, to be unwise to withhold the Degree, when once the education requisite to qualify for practice has been completed.

Suggestions of The Provost.

We concur, therefore, in the suggestion of the Provost, that in Medicine the Doctor's Degree should, as at Edinburgh, be the first and the final one.

Such a change might not be in exact conformity with analogies suggested by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but the Dublin University being situated in the metropolis of Ireland, in a city where there are numerous hospitals, and a great body of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, possesses advantages for the development of a Medical School which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge do not, and cannot possess. It is, we think, much wiser to follow, with respect to the time of conferring Medical Degrees, the analogy of the Edinburgh University, where a great School of Medicine has long existed, than to impede the progress of the Dublin School, by too closely copying the regulations at Oxford and Cambridge, where the Medical Faculty has never assumed an important character.

The third question to which we have referred is the one with respect to which changes can be most advantageously introduced.

The entire cost, in fees and taxes, of the Degree and Testimonium of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Dublin, in addition to the expense of the education in Arts, is £105 15*s.*; and of this large sum only £40 goes to the Professors, for four years' professional education, the rest of the money being distributed as follows:—

Duty imposed by Stamp Act,	£32	0	0
Provost and Senior Fellows,	16	0	0
The College Library,	6	0	0
The Regius Professor of Physic,	3	0	0
The Proctor,	3	0	0
The general funds of the College,	2	15	0
The Vice-Chancellor,	1	10	0
The Registrar,	0	15	0
The Beadle,	0	15	0
	£65	15	0

As to the first of these items, the stamp duty, it amounts to nearly one-third of the entire amount of the expenses of obtaining the Degree.

The general question of taxing Degrees we shall notice in connexion with Degrees in Arts, but in the case of Medical Degrees there is a special reason for not imposing any tax on the Degrees of the Dublin University. Medical Students frequently receive part of their education in one Medical School, and part in another; and many of them are in such circumstances that the necessity of

paying a sum of £32 would influence their selection of a place of education. The University of Dublin allows part of the course of education for their Degrees in Medicine to be pursued in the Queen's Colleges; and the course of education in the Dublin School of Physic is in a great part recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland. If a Student have studied partly in each University, and proceeds to graduate in the Queen's University, he is exempt from the payment of this £32 for stamp duty. But if he selects the Dublin University to graduate in, he is liable to the tax. Such an inequality of taxation, giving an advantage to one public institution over another, in a matter where they are directly brought into competition, is manifestly unjust; and this injustice ought, in our opinion, to be removed by the entire repeal of the stamp duty on Degrees in the University of Dublin. Evidence, p. 227.

The next item of expense is the sum of £16, paid to the Provost and Senior Fellows, for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, by every one who takes both Degrees. From the small number of Degrees taken during the last ten years, this charge has produced in that time, to each member of the College Board, on an average, only £12 annually. We think it inexpedient that the members of the Board, who have the power of granting Degrees, and of regulating the fees paid for them, should receive any payment so directly charged on the Degrees which they confer. We therefore recommend that this payment should be discontinued.

The fees payable to the Regius Professor of Physic should also be abolished, as he is one of the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is also the officer on whose recommendation the Board act in granting the Degrees in Medicine.

The fees paid to the Vice-Chancellor are not received by him, but have been usually given by him for Vice-Chancellor's Prizes. They might, therefore, be discontinued, and such Prizes given at the discretion of the Board, out of the funds of the College. The payments to the Registrar and Beadle should also be discontinued, as they are at variance with the policy now recognised, of paying for the performance of official duties, as far as possible, by salary. The payment of £3 to the Proctor might likewise be discontinued.

If these changes were made, a sum of £8 15*s.* would still remain payable to the Library and the general funds of the College. On the abolition of the other charges, this sum might be raised to £10, and might be distributed equally over the four years of the Medical Course, and applied to the general funds of the College; and thus the whole expense of a Degree of Doctor of Medicine, exclusive of the expense of the Course in Arts, would be reduced from £105 15*s.* to £50.

We, recommend therefore, that the stamp duty on Medical Degrees should be abolished, and that all the fees now payable on these Degrees should be discontinued, an annual charge of £2 10*s.* to the College being substituted.

Education of Medical Students in Arts.

The Board of Trinity College have arranged the Undergraduate Course so as to facilitate to Medical Students the pursuit of their professional education along with their Course in Arts. Thus, in the Junior Sophister year, Medical Students are allowed to keep their Terms in Arts by attending the Lectures and answering the Examinations in Science only. In the Senior Sophister year, they, in common with other professional Students, have the privilege of studying only one of the three optional Courses in that year, whilst non-professional Students are required to answer in two of the three Courses. The encouragement thus given to Medical Students to complete their Course in Arts would be increased by the adoption of a suggestion made by both Professor Allman and Dr. Ingram— that Moderatorships should be established in Biological Science, partly on the plan of the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge. "Such a foundation," Dr. Ingram says, "would have the advantage of offering to Medical Students, who should have completed the full Course in Arts, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves at the close of their Collegiate career, similar to that which the Moderatorship in Experimental Physics and Chemistry is found to supply to students in Engineering." Suggestions of Prof. Allman and Dr. Ingram.

In addition to the Moderatorships, it would also be advisable to promote the studies of the Medical School, especially when combined with a complete Course in

Evidence, p. 236. Arts, by instituting, as is suggested by the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Medals, for distinguished answering in the subjects of professional education.

The Diploma of Surgery.

Evidence, pp. 228–234, 238–252. Besides the arrangement in favour of Undergraduates pursuing professional education, the Board of Trinity College have recently taken another important step in connexion with the Medical Faculty, by appointing a course of education for Surgeons distinct from that required from candidates for the Medical Degrees, and by granting a Diploma of Surgery. The course of education which they have appointed for the Diploma of Surgery requires the completion of one year of the Course in Arts, with attendance on Lectures in Logic and Mechanics, and a four years' course of professional education. At the end of the course, the candidates must pass an Examination before a Court of Examiners, consisting of the six Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in the University, and the Professor of Midwifery in the School of Physic.

The regulations with respect to the Diploma of Surgery were made by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1851, and the first Diploma was granted in 1852.

Evidence, p. 250. Early in 1852 a statement was published in behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, by the Council of that body, objecting to the granting of Surgical Diplomas by Trinity College. The Council also published in Evidence, p. 249. their Annual Report the opinion of Messrs. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., and Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C. The Board of Trinity College, finding that their right to confer Evidence, p. 238. the Diploma was thus disputed, took the opinion of Mr. (now Baron) Greene, Mr. Napier, Q.C., late Attorney-General for Ireland, and Mr. Bartholomew Evidence, p. 240. Lloyd, Q.C. They subsequently took the opinion of Sir Frederick Thesiger, then Attorney-General for England, and Mr. Willes. The Professors who were appointed to conduct the Examination for the Diploma, at the request of Evidence, p. 241. the Board, drew up a Statement, in reply to the "Statement" of the College of Evidence, p. 252. Surgeons. In the Appendix to their Annual Report, the Council of the College of Surgeons give their reasons for not replying to this counter statement.

The Council of the College of Surgeons sent us a communication, calling our attention to the question thus at issue between them and the Board of Trinity College, and asking for an interview to explain their view of the case; at the same time giving us an outline of the topics to which they proposed to direct our attention at the interview. However, as we had the case so fully before us in the statements and opinions on both sides, to which we have referred, and which are given in the Appendix, we thought it unnecessary to receive the deputation; and communicated our willingness to receive any further statement or documents which the Council might think it right to forward. We at the same time applied for copies of the Charters of the College of Surgeons. In reply, the Council sent us copies of the Charters.

The question involved in this controversy is a legal one, and can only be determined by a judicial decision. The Board of Trinity College have the opinion of eminent counsel, including the late Attorney-General for Ireland, and the late Attorney-General for England, in their favour; the College being a Royal foundation, they are warranted in acting on these opinions of the law advisers of your Majesty; and if the Council of the College of Surgeons dispute the right claimed by the Board, they can appeal to the proper tribunals. We feel that we have no jurisdiction to decide the question.

The School of Physic.

25 Geo. III., ch. 42. The School of Physic in Ireland was founded in 1785, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, and was placed under the joint control of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The Act of 1785 was amended by an Act of the Irish Parliament, passed in 1791; but both these Statutes were 40 Geo. III., ch. 84. repealed in 1800, by an Act usually called "the School of Physic Act," under the provisions of which the School is now governed.

There were six Professorships created in the School of Physic at its foundation. Three of the Professors are styled King's Professors in the city of Dublin, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, in the following subjects:—1. The Institutes of Medicine; 2. The Practice of Medicine; 3. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And three, styled University Professors, in the following subjects:—1. Anatomy and Surgery; 2. Chemistry; and 3. Botany. The last three were to be supported at the expense of the University of Dublin, and they form, as we have already noticed, part of the Medical Faculty of the University.

There are three other Professorships in connexion with the School of Physic—the Professorship of Midwifery and the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, founded by the College of Physicians; and the Professorship of Surgery, founded by the Board of Trinity College, and already noticed as part of the Medical Faculty of the University.

The connexion established, by the foundation of the School of Physic, between the College of Physicians and the University of Dublin, was a very natural one, as the College had itself sprung from the University. Thus the Provost and Senior Fellows state:—

"In 1617, a Hall, called Trinity Hall, was established by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, which, in 1660, was converted into a Hall for Medical Students, and ultimately became the College of Physicians, But the present King and Queen's College of Physicians has since obtained a distinct Charter, and although still 'connected with' the University by the School of Physic Act (40th Geo. III. cap. 84), can no longer be considered a College in the University." Evidence, p. 5.

The King and Queen's College of Physicians was incorporated by a Charter from King Charles II., in 1667, and was re-incorporated by a Charter of King William and Queen Mary, in 1692.

The King's Professorships owe their foundation to Sir Patrick Dun, a native of Aberdeen, who settled in Dublin as a physician, and was the first President of the College of Physicians after its re-incorporation by King William and Queen Mary. He bequeathed a considerable portion of his property to endow a Professorship of Physic in the College of Physicians. This office was founded by Royal Charter in 1715, under the title of "The King's Professorship of Physic in the City of Dublin." In 1743, the income from Sir Patrick Dun's estates having increased, it was, by a private Act of the Irish Parliament, provided, that three Professorships, of Physic, of Surgery and Midwifery, and of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, should be established instead of the single Professorship of Physic. 21 Geo. III.

The King's Professorships founded by that Act were, to some extent, connected with Trinity College and with the University of Dublin; for it was provided that "the candidates were to be examined by the Provost of Trinity College, the Regius Professor of Physic, the President of the College of Physicians, and the two Senior Censors of the same; and the Guardians, provided by the Act, were directed to declare those persons elected who were reported by the Examiners to be best qualified." This mode of election continued until the foundation of the School of Physic in 1785. There is one clause of the Act of 21 Geo. II., which is still in force—it is that which provides, that in case of equal claims on the score of merit, the preference is to be given, on the election to Professorships, to the descendants of Patrick Dun, of Tardy.

Dr. Stokes has, in his suggestions, directed our attention to some reforms which appear to him to be essential for the advancement of the School of Physic. These reforms involve changes in the statutable provisions respecting the system of Clinical Lectures, the mode of election of the King's Professors, and the powers of the College of Physicians over the funds arising from Sir PatrickDun's estate. Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

One of the principal objects sought to be attained by the School of Physic Act of 1785 would seem to have been the promotion of Clinical Lectures, as a means of advancing the success of the School of Physic. Accordingly, all the Professors were, by that Act, required to give Clinical Lectures in such Hospital, in the City of Dublin, as the governing body of the College of Physicians should appoint, until an Hospital could be provided. The arrangements made under the Act not proving satisfactory, the Act of 1791 was passed, enabling the College of Physicians to raise £1,000 on the estates of Sir Patrick Dun, in order to defray the expense of a permanent Hospital, for the purpose of being a suitable place for Clinical Lectures The same object is indicated by the provisions of the School of Physic Act of 1800, under which Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was erected. It recites that Clinical Lectures are highly necessary for promoting the success of a School of Physic, and it authorizes the application of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun's estate for the erection of an Hospital wherein Clinical Lectures shall be given. The Act then provides that the duty of delivering Clinical Lectures shall 31 Geo. III. 40 Geo. III., ch. 84.

be discharged by all the Professors in the School of Physic in rotation, including the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany. With respect to this provision Dr. Stokes observes:—

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

"This regulation is obviously objectionable, and has had a very bad effect. Clinical Lectures, to be effective, should be delivered by Hospital Physicians, who are themselves in practice; and it cannot be expected that the Professors who are engaged on such subjects as Anatomy, Chemistry, or Botany, can teach Clinical Medicine effectively. Of late, indeed, the duty in question has been delegated almost wholly to the three King's Professors."

He observes also that the Board of Trinity College have found it necessary to require the candidates for their Medical Degrees and Diplomas to attend, in addition to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, some general Hospital at which Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery is given.

It is obvious, therefore, that the arrangements made by the School of Physic Act have not been successful in providing a complete system of Clinical Education, and that it would be desirable to have them reconsidered and modified to suit the existing state of the Hospital and the School of Physic.

As to the mode of electing the King's Professors, it is provided, by the School of Physic Act, that the election into each Professorship, as it becomes vacant, shall be by a Board of five persons, two of whom, viz., the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost of Trinity College, and the Professor of Physic in the University for the time being, shall be ex-officio electors. The remaining three are to be Fellows of the College of Physicians, to be elected by ballot by that College, on the day immediately preceding the day of holding the election. They are chosen for the purpose of electing to the particular Chair which may be vacant. If an additional Chair should become vacant, the functions of these electors cease, and a new body of electors must be created in the same way.

To this mode of election Dr. Stokes makes the following objections:—

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

"The operation of this enactment is two-fold. In the first place, it virtually takes from the University—although conjoined with the College of Physicians, by Act of Parliament, in the government of the School of Physic—all influence or power in the election, unless in some very rare case; for, as might be expected from the nature of the anterior proceedings, the three electors sent up from the College of Physicians, and constituting a majority of the Board, will almost always go together, and so command the election. In the next place, it acts in greatly limiting the choice of Professors, for it is most unlikely that any person, not a Fellow of the College of Physicians, could succeed in returning three, or even two electors, if it happened that one or two members of that body were candidates. And I apprehend that the Chairs of Practical Medicine, Materia Medica, and the Institutes of Medicine, have been always elected into from among the Fellows of the College itself.

"If, as has often happened, there are two candidates for the vacant Chair, both Fellows of the College of Physicians, each of them will naturally endeavour to insure the return of those electors who he supposes will be favourable to himself; and these, too, he will probably support by his own vote. All these circumstances, so objectionable, are, from the very nature of the case, unavoidable, and flow from the Statute which compels that faulty method of election, to the evils of which, I believe, there is no body more alive than the College of Physicians itself."

He proposes, as a remedy, the following constitution of a Board for the election of the Professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun. That it should consist, as before, of five persons, and that these should be the Provost and Vice-Provost of Trinity College, the President and Vice-President of the College of Physicians, for the time being, and the Regius Professor of Physic in the University. He thinks that a Board so constituted would be free to act, and that this mode of election would give a just proportion of influence both to the University and the College of Physicians.

The plan proposed by Dr. Stokes in some respects resembles that by which the King's Professors were elected from 1743 to 1785. The Provost and Regius Professor were then associated with the President and the two Senior Censors of the College of Physicians, as Examiners of candidates for the King's Professorships.

As the success of the School of Physic must, in a great measure, depend on the ability and fitness of those who fill the different chairs, the due selection of the Professors is a most important trust connected with the School. This trust

is, we think, more likely to be well exercised by a body not selected for the occasion, but having such a permanent connexion with the School as to be interested in its welfare, and to feel the responsibility of their acts. We think, therefore, that either the old mode of election should be restored, or Dr. Stokes's plan, or some other plan, adopted, which would place the selection of the Professors in the hands of those who are most likely to be competent and disinterested, and to feel responsible for their selection; that thus the manifest defects of the present mode of election may be obviated.

As to the third question—the power of the College of Physicians over the funds arising from Sir Patrick Dun's Estates, it was provided by the School of Physic Act, that after the payment of the salaries of £100 per annum to each of the King's Professors, and also of £70 per annum to the Librarian of the College of Physicians, the surplus should be handed over to the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, to be administered by them for the support of that institution. And it was further provided, that until the Hospital should be so far enlarged, whether by the clear residue of the annual surplus of the rents of the estate, or by means of public or private contributions, as to afford accommodation for one hundred patients, then, and not till then, any surplus should be applied to support a Professor of Midwifery; and, after the payment of his salary, then to such other purposes for the advancement of Medicine in the School of Physic as should be approved of by the Chancellor of the University of Dublin (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor), the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost), and the Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, or any two or more of them.

As the funds have never been sufficient to support one hundred patients in the Hospital, the Professorship of Midwifery is entirely unendowed, as is also the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, which the College of Physicians has founded, to meet the requirements of Medical Education. Evidence, p. 227.

There can be no doubt that the property of Sir Patrick Dun was originally left for the promotion of Medical Education, and not for any charitable trust of providing an Hospital. It is equally plain that the intention with which the Acts of Parliament were passed, authorizing the application of part of the funds arising from the property to the support of an Hospital, was for the purpose of supplying Clinical Lectures, a necessary part of Medical Education, which could not then be so conveniently provided elsewhere. As, however, the arrangements provided by the School of Physic Act have failed in securing a complete system of Clinical Education, and as it appears that this can be more efficiently given in other Hospitals, it is desirable to reconsider, as Dr. Stokes suggests, the distribution now made of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun's estate, between the endowments of the Professorships and the Hospital, so as to secure that the intention of the founder shall be carried out, and that the funds shall be applied under the direction of those to whom the government of the School of Physic is intrusted, in whatever way may, from time to time, be found most conducive to the advancement of Medical Education. Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

From the intimate connexion between the School of Physic in Ireland and the Medical Faculty of the University, whatever affects the prosperity and success of the one must have a most important effect on the other. We have, therefore, considered the suggestions which have been made to us on this subject. As, however, the Commission which we received from your Majesty does not extend to the School of Physic in Ireland, nor to the College of Physicians, we have not felt warranted in addressing questions to the King's Professors in the School, or to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians; we have not, therefore, had the whole state of the School of Physic in Ireland brought before us in such a manner as to enable us to make more specific recommendations as to the remedies to be applied to the defects which we have noticed.

The Engineering School.

The School of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin, was founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows in the year 1841, and it is entirely under their government. The business of the School is conducted by seven Professors and Lecturers. The Board, since the establishment of the School, have founded five new Professorships and Assistant Professorships, and attached new duties in connexion with it to two old foundations. The new offices are the two Professorships of Civil Engineering, the Professorships of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy, Evidence, pp. 195–203.

and of Geology, and the Assistant Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. New duties were attached to the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and to the Donegal Lectureship in Mathematics.

The course of Education in the Engineering School extends over a period of three years. The Students are required to have completed one year of the course in Arts, and to have passed a preliminary Examination in the elements of Mathematics; after joining the School they may continue their course in Arts or not, at their option; but they must keep their names on the College books, and they are subject to the general discipline of the College.

The Diploma of Engineering is not granted until a final Examination has been passed; it is, therefore, a *bona fide* test of merit; and the Board have added to the importance of this Examination by granting special certificates to the candidates who exhibit remarkable proficiency in particular subjects.

The Board have also, by the introduction of Experimental Physics into the Undergraduate Course, and by establishing Moderatorships in that subject, held out great encouragement to Engineering Students to complete the Course in Arts. The encouragement might be increased by attaching one or two Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Correspondence, Part IV., 1.

For the purpose of obtaining an opinion respecting the arrangements of the Engineering School, from a gentleman connected with the profession of Engineer, who from his station and experience would merit public confidence, we forwarded the questions which we had addressed to the Professors of the Engineering School, and the answers which we had received, to Richard Griffiths, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Works, asking for any suggestion which it might occur to him to make with respect to the Engineering School, especially with reference to the system of education pursued in it as a means of preparing Students for the profession of Civil Engineer, and for those departments of the public service in which Engineering knowledge is required.

Correspondence, Part IV., 2.

We received a communication from him in reply, stating that: "Having carefully read and considered the series of questions relating to the state and discipline of the School (Paper No. 22), and also the answers to these questions by the Professors and Lecturers connected with the School of Civil Engineering of the University of Dublin, I have the pleasure to state that, in my opinion, the principle laid down for the conduct of the School, and the arrangements that have been made for the instruction of young men in the science and practice of Civil Engineering have been judicious, and, as far as my experience has enabled me to judge, have been successful."

Then, after making a suggestion with respect to increasing the amount of field-work, he adds:—"But this I must say, from the experience I have had of the scientific knowledge and acquirements of several of the Students of the Dublin School of Civil Engineering, who have obtained their Diplomas, that they leave the establishment better prepared for active service in Engineering Works than is usual in the Students from other schools of a similar character."

The foundation and development of the School of Civil Engineering is highly creditable to the authorities of the College; and their efforts to improve the Education of Engineers, should, we think, be encouraged in the way suggested by Dr. Apjohn, by due weight being given to the Diploma in the selection of Engineers for departments of the public service.

Suggestions of Dr. Apjohn.

Degrees in Music, and the Professorship of Music.

Evidence, p. 256.

Under the general power of granting Degrees in all Arts and Faculties, the Provost and Senior Fellows have granted Degrees in Music. The earliest record of a Degree in Music which can be found in the Register of the University, bears date July 7, 1764, when the Earl of Mornington and the Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner received the Degree of Doctor of Music.

The entire number of Degrees in Music is very small, only three Degrees of Bachelor, and two of Doctor of Music having been conferred at Commencements since 1800, and one of these having been an Honorary Degree. There were, however, five or six Honorary Degrees conferred during that time by Diploma.

The Board have adopted regulations respecting Degrees in Music, to make them real tests of merit. Thus:—

"A Bachelor in Music must be matriculated, and must compose a piece of Music in five parts, which, if approved of by the Board, is to be publicly per-

formed, in such place and manner as they shall direct, at the expense of the candidate. The candidate must also produce a certificate, signed by at least two musical persons of celebrity, to prove that he has studied or practised Music for seven years.

"A Doctor in Music must be a Musical Bachelor of five years' standing, and must compose a piece of Music of six or eight parts, which, if approved of by the Board, must be publicly performed at the expense of the candidate. He must also produce a similar certificate, to prove that he has passed five additional years in the study and practice of Music.

"The full score of Musical Composition of candidates for Degrees in Music, legibly and clearly written, must be lodged with the Senior Proctor one month, at least, before the Commencements at which the Degree is to be conferred."

The Board have also appointed a Professor of Music, whose duty it is to present all candidates for Degrees in Music at the Commencements, and to certify to their fitness and qualifications. This Professorship was established in 1764, and the Earl of Mornington, father of the late Duke of Wellington, was then appointed to the office. From his death it remained vacant, until the appointment of the present Professor, in 1847. The Professorship is unendowed, and there are no duties of teaching attached to it. The Professor is permitted to take private pupils. Evidence, p. 255.

At the time when Universities first granted Degrees in Music, that subject formed part of the higher course of scholastic study called the *Quadrivium*, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy being the other subjects. At the present day, however, there does not seem to be much propriety in the University conferring Degrees in a subject which, however interesting and important to mankind, forms no part of its Educational course. We would not, however, recommend, that the power of conferring Degrees in Music should be taken away. But if the cultivation of Music, and the other Fine Arts were, in any way, incorporated with the business of the University, so that even some of the Students should be induced to devote time and attention to them, and to seek the development of any natural talent which they possessed for them, the conferring of Distinctions and Degrees in Æsthetics might be substituted for the Degrees in Music alone.

Professorships not immediately connected with the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, or Engineering.

The Professorships not immediately connected with the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, or Engineering, are sixteen* in number. One of them, the Professorship of Music, we have already noticed; the other fifteen may most conveniently be divided into four classes. Three are of Royal foundation; five were originally endowed under the Act of Parliament for the application of the rents of the estates of Erasmus Smith, Esq.; four have been founded from endowments either wholly or in part derived from private sources; and three have been founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows entirely from the funds of the College. Evidence, pp. 6 and 7.

Professorships of Royal Foundation.

The Professorships of Royal Foundation are the Regius Professorship of Greek, the Queen's Professorship of French and German, and the Queen's Professorship of Spanish and Italian.

The Regius Professorship of Greek.

This Professorship originated in the provision of the Statutes of King Charles the First, that the Board should elect annually one Greek Lecturer from amongst the Senior Fellows. In the Royal Statute of 1761, it was provided that this Lectureship should be converted into a Regius Professorship of Greek, and the Professorship was, by the same Statute, limited to Senior Fellows, and a salary of £100 allotted to the office, which is paid out of the funds of the College. Evidence, pp. 48–51.

The only Students who are required to attend the Lectures of the Professor

* One of these offices, the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, has duties attached to it in the Engineering School; but these duties are distinct from those prescribed by the Act of Parliament under which the Professorship was founded.

are those who are candidates for Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals. Scholars on the foundation may select attendance on these Lectures as part of the business required to be performed by them. The result has been, on an average of the last four years, an attendance of between four and five.

The Professor conducts, with the assistance of a Junior Fellow, the Examination for the Berkeley Gold Medals; and by the regulations of the Board, adopted in July, 1852, he has been made one of the Court of Examiners for Classical Honors.

From the position which the Regius Professor now occupies as a permanent Examiner for the highest Prizes bestowed by the University in Classics, it is important that the Professorship should be placed on such a basis, as to secure that the best Classical Scholar may be selected, and that he may devote his entire time to the subject of the Professorship.

Suggestions of the Provost, The Committee of the Board, Dr. Lloyd.

On this subject we have received suggestions from the Provost, from the Committee of the Board, and from Dr. Lloyd.

The Committee of the Board, in whose suggestion the Provost concurs, say—"If funds could be obtained, it might, perhaps, be desirable to separate the Regius Professorship of Greek, from a Senior Fellowship, and to attach to it such an income as would secure the entire time of a competent Professor."

Dr. Lloyd says—"It is much to be desired also, that the Professorship of Greek should be more largely endowed, separated from the Senior Fellowship with which it is connected by the Statutes, and placed upon a footing similar to that of the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

"The impulse which has been given to the Mathematical Sciences in this University, by the reconstruction of these two Professorships is acknowledged, and there is no reason to doubt that a corresponding advancement in Classical Literature would be the result of a similar alteration of the Greek Professorship."

To enable the Provost and Senior Fellows to carry out the plan which they contemplate, we recommend that the Royal Statute limiting the Regius Professorship of Greek to Senior Fellows should be repealed, and that the Professorship should be open to all Graduates of the University.

The Queen's Professorships of Modern Languages.

Evidence, pp. 51–56.

There are two Professorships of Modern Languages, one of French and German, and the other of Spanish and Italian. They were founded by the Royal Letter of King George the Third, in 1776, which recites, that Provost Hutchinson had introduced two Professors, or Teachers of Modern Languages. The Letter provides, that the Professors or Teachers should be appointed by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, during pleasure, and that the salaries should be charged on the Civil Establishment of Ireland.

The Professors are Teachers, and have private classes, at which Students, or persons unconnected with the University may attend, on paying two guineas a quarter. The Professors are also Examiners for the Prizes in Modern Languages given by the Board, which are open to all Students in the Freshman Classes, whether attending the private Classes of the Professors or not. The Professors occasionally give public prelections in the subjects which they teach, but these are not obligatory on them.

The numbers attending the Lectures and Examinations of the Professor of French and German are stated to be twenty-six at one time attending Lectures, and sixteen passing the Examinations. The total number attending the Lectures of the Professor of Italian and Spanish, in 1850–51, was fifteen. From these statements it appears that a large number of the Students take no advantage of the instruction in Modern Languages, and while the attendance of the Students remains optional as at present, the number is not likely to be increased. The Professor of French and German also states, that the recent arrangement, with respect to the Lectures of the Tutor Fellows, makes it more difficult for Students to attend his Lectures—and the number, in 1850, was about one-half of the number in 1849.

Suggestions of Dr. Abeltshauser.

At present the instruction seems to be voluntary on the part of the Professor, as well as the pupil, for Dr. Abeltshauser, in his suggestions, says, "The voluntary system, as regards the Professor, should also cease. At present there is no sufficient check to make him do his duty. He should be obliged to give Lectures regularly, and to deliver prelections periodically, at such times as the

ruling body should direct; also, to report, at the end of each term, what number of Classes, &c., he has instructed."

We think that a knowledge of at least one Modern Language has become indispensable for all who receive a University Education. We, therefore, recommend several changes with respect to the Professorships, in order to place the teaching of Modern Languages on a more efficient basis.

In the first place, there ought, we think, to be at least three Professors of Modern Languages. We recommend that separate Professors of French and German be appointed, instead of one for both Languages.

In the second place, it should not be left optional with the Students to acquire or to neglect the acquisition of the Modern Languages. It should be compulsory on them to pass an Examination, in at least one Modern Language, at some part of their course. This would, probably, be best effected by the adoption, with a slight modification, of the suggestion of Dr Ingram, that:—"Every candidate for the Degree of A.B. should be required to exhibit tolerable proficiency in either the French or the German Language." We recommend that every candidate for the Degree of A.B. should be required to answer in either French, German, Italian, or Spanish. Suggestions of Dr. Ingram.

The third change which we recommend with respect to these Professorships regards the mode of remunerating the Professor. The present system makes the acquisition of even one Modern Language as expensive to a Student as if he was in no way connected with the University. We think that the Modern Languages should be taught without any special charge to Students having their names on the College books. The Professors should be more fully endowed from the funds of the College, and should be required to devote a sufficient portion of their time to the business of their Professorships.

The mode in which the Professors of Modern Languages are appointed is different from that prescribed for other appointments of Royal foundation connected with the College. Thus Dr. Abeltshauser states:—"The appointment is, by the King's Letter, vested in the Crown, but the election is really made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and their recommendation is accepted by the Crown." Evidence, p. 51.

It is a wise course for the Crown to retain the appointment to offices of great importance, such as that of Provost, but there does not seem to be any reason for the same regulation in respect to appointments of such small value as these Professorships. As the Provost and Senior Fellows are intrusted with the appointment to all the other Professorships in the University, which are either expressly or virtually of Royal foundation, we think that they may safely be intrusted with the election to these offices also. This change in the mode of appointment would facilitate the adoption of the other changes which we have suggested with respect to the mode of remunerating the Professors, and of providing for the teaching of Modern Languages. We, therefore, submit to your Majesty, that the power of appointing to the Professorships of Modern Languages be entirely delegated to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Professorships endowed from the Estates of Erasmus Smith, Esq.

About the year 1710, Erasmus Smith charged his estates with an endowment of £30 a year for a Hebrew Lecturer in Trinity College. In 1723, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, 10th George I., entitled, "An Act for further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, for charitable uses;" two public Lectureships—one of Oratory and History, and the other of Natural and Experimental Philosophy—were founded in Trinity College, and endowed with a salary of £35 a year from those estates. This Act also empowered the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to apply the surplus of the rents of the estates towards some public work or use in the College, or in certain other ways therein specified.

In pursuance of this provision, the Governors, in 1762, ordered an annual sum of £425 to be paid out of the rents of the estates towards founding and supporting a Professorship of Mathematics, a Professorship of Oriental Languages (which was to include the Hebrew Lectureship), a Professorship of Oratory (which was to include the Lectureship in Oratory and History), and a Professorship of History, with the offices of Assistants to these Professors. Correspondence, Part I., 3.

In 1763, an addition of £65 was made to the salary of the Lecturer in Philosophy, from the surplus rents, and the Governors ordered that he should be styled

Professor and Lecturer in Philosophy. Thus, instead of the three Lectureships in Hebrew, Oratory and History, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with an aggregate endowment of £100 (Irish), five Professorships and six Assistant Professorships were created with an aggregate endowment from the funds of Erasmus Smith's estates, amounting to £590 (Irish). This endowment continued to be paid (with the exception of two Assistant Professorships withdrawn) until 1847. In that year, in consequence of the potato failure of the preceding year, the income from the Erasmus Smith's estates fell off, and the Governors were forced to diminish the salaries. They accordingly reduced the endowment from £550 Irish, or £507 13*s.* 10*d.* British, at which it then stood, to £300 British. In 1850, in consequence of the continued effects of the famine, the income from the estates falling still lower, the Governors discontinued the salaries of the Professors of Mathematics and History, and of the Assistant Professors, and reduced the salaries of the Professors of Hebrew, Oratory, and Natural Philosophy to the original endowment of £100 Irish for the three Professorships. We have ascertained that the Governors cannot hold out a hope that the income from the estates will enable them to restore the endowments to the former amounts.

Correspondence, Part I., 4.

The calamity which led to the diminution of the income of Erasmus Smith's estates was one that could not have been foreseen, and the endowments had been continued for upwards of eighty years without being diminished. It is, however, a very unsatisfactory basis for the endowment of a Professorship, to be charged on a precarious fund, such as a surplus after meeting other engagements must usually be. The Board have fortunately been able for the present to provide for the salaries out of the funds of the College, and have thus prevented the great falling off in the Erasmus Smith's endowments, from being attended by the suppression of the chairs to which they were attached.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Hebrew.

Evidence, pp. 56–61.

The history of this Professorship is thus given by the Rev. Dr Todd:—

"A Lecture in Hebrew was established in the University at a very early period, but there was no foundation or endowment for its permanent maintenance, although an Examination in Hebrew was at that time necessary for the Degree of A.B., and another for the Degree of A.M. The original Statutes of Trinity College imposed the duty of Lecturing in Greek and Hebrew upon the same person:—'Omnes classium discipuli, si commode fieri potest, in Græcis et Hebraicis erudiantur a Prælectore ad id munus constituto;' a clause which is retained in the Statutes of Charles I., with only the change of singular into plural, 'a Prælectoribus ad id munus constitutis.' (Stat. 13 Char. I., c. 15.)

"These latter Statutes make provision for a permanent Hebrew Lecturer in these words:—'Et quando visum fuerit alicui benefactori fundare et dotare Hebraicam Prælectionem, Prælector eligatur e numero Sociorum Seniorum, si quis inter eos idoneus reperiatur, aliter Juniorum,' &c. (Stat. 13 Char. I., c. 15.)

"This is the authority by which the present Professorship of Hebrew was established. The first Professor nominated under this Statute was Dr. John Stearne, a Physician, and founder of the College of Physicians, who was appointed under the Commonwealth, in 1658, with a salary of £30 a-year, paid out of the College funds. But as the pretended Provost and Fellows who made this appointment had no legal tenure of their offices, this endowment was not confirmed, and it ceased at the Restoration. In 1695, a letter of King William III. authorized the Provost and Senior Fellows to pay £40 per annum out of the funds of the College, as the salary of the Professor, in four years after the date of said letter (April 27)."

The Professorship was afterwards endowed, as we have already mentioned, by Erasmus Smith.

The Professor of Hebrew has three Assistants. Two of these offices were created and endowed by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the third by the Provost and Senior Fellows. They are now entirely endowed from the College funds. The appointment to the Professorship is vested in the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, on the recommendation of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Assistants are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The course of instruction in Hebrew extends over three years; the Students being allowed to commence in the Senior Sophister year at the same time when they

commence their course in Divinity. A certificate is, however, granted by the Professor at the end of two years; so that it can be obtained along with the Divinity Testimonium. The study of Hebrew is greatly encouraged by the liberal endowment of £100 (Irish) a-year for Prizes, which was first given by Primate Newcome, in 1800, and has been continued by his successors in the See of Armagh. Candidates for these Prizes are required to have attended the Lectures of the Professor or of one of his Assistants. The Board have further encouraged the study of Hebrew, by establishing Prizes at the Entrance Examinations, and also by giving annually one Sizarship for successful answering in Hebrew.

The completeness of the course of instruction given in Hebrew, and the authority in the Professor to grant a certificate at the termination of the course, facilitate the adoption of the recommendation which we have already made, that the Professor and his Assistants should be more directly engaged in the teaching in the Divinity School.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.

This Professorship was founded, as we have mentioned, in 1723, by the Act 10th Geo. I. The endowment was £35 (Irish); this was raised, in 1762, to £100 (Irish), but in 1847 it was reduced to £60, and in 1850 to £35 (Irish), which is the salary of the present Professor. Evidence, pp. 61–63, and 205, 206.

The mode of election to this Professorship, and to that of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, appointed by the Statute of Geo. I., is, that the Provost and Senior Fellows should hold an Examination, and return the best qualified and most deserving of the candidates to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and if they do not approve of the appointment within three months, the Board must proceed to a new Examination, until some one has been recommended of whom the Governors approve. The Governors have a power of fixing the time for which the appointment is to be held.

The mode of election by Examination appears suited to cases where it is desirable that young men should be selected to fill Professorships: as an Examination, if well conducted, affords means for ascertaining attainments and capacities which have not otherwise become known to the electors.

The duties attached to the Professorship of Oratory, by the Statute under which it was founded, were the giving of Public Lectures on Oratory and History. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in founding, subsequently, a distinct Professorship of History, seem to have intended that the Professor should consider History as removed from the subjects of his Lectures, and such was the course adopted by the late Professor, until he ceased lecturing in 1833, and by the Assistant, until the office was discontinued in 1847.

In addition to the statutable duties, the Board have appointed the Professor one of the Judges in the determination of Dr. Downes' Premiums for Prepared Theological Compositions, for Reading the Liturgy, and for Extempore Speaking. He also assists in the adjudication of the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes. In consequence of these duties being attached to the office, the late Professor, in 1833, applied and obtained leave from the Board to omit the statutable duty of prelecting in Oratory, that duty being performed by his Assistant until 1847, from which time prelections in Oratory were discontinued. On Dr. MacDonnell's promotion to the Provostship, the Professorship became vacant, and a new Professor having been appointed, the Board imposed on him the duty of giving at least six public prelections in each year. They also established, at his suggestion, an annual Examination, to be conducted by him, for Prizes in Rhetoric and English Literature. They have since appointed the Professor of Oratory to be one of the Court of Examiners for Classical Moderatorships. Evidence, p. 206.

The present Professor has suggested to us that the name of the Professorship should be changed, so as to make it express more correctly the kind of duties which the Professor is expected to discharge; and he recommends that it should be called the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature. In this recommendation we entirely concur. The subject of Oratory is not of sufficient extent to allow of continuous prelections; and the duty of deciding Prizes in English Composition connects the Professorship with English Literature. The change cannot, however, be carried out without a modification of the Act of King George the First. Suggestions of Dr. Ingram.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Evidence, pp. 63–68. This Professorship was established at the same time, and under the same regulations, as the Professorship of Oratory. The endowment from the estates of Erasmus Smith has been increased and diminished by the same amount and in the same manner as in the case of the Professorship of Oratory. The duties of the Professorship were limited to those required by the Statute, until 1831, when the Board attached to the office the large endowment now given to the University Professor of Natural Philosophy. "They, at the same time, obtained a Royal Letter enabling them to call upon the Professor, if a Fellow, to take part in the Examination for Fellowship. Hitherto the Professor had been, in conformity with the will of Erasmus Smith, elected by an Examination, at which any member of the College might present himself. This arrangement being liable to the objection, that the successful candidate might not be a Fellow, and might, therefore, be unable to assist in the Fellowship Examination, the Board, in 1847, resolved to separate their own endowment from that of Erasmus Smith, and to found a new Professorship, to which they should have the unrestricted right of nomination."

Evidence, p. 91.

On the formation of the Engineering School, an Assistant to the Erasmus Smith's Professor was created by the Board, and both the Professor and his Assistant had duties assigned to them in connexion with the School. Since 1847 the duties of the Professorship have been limited to the statutable duties of giving prelections and to those attached to the Engineering School.

The Professorship of Modern History.

Evidence, pp. 68–71. This Professorship was founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in 1762, but the endowment having been withdrawn by them, as we have noticed, in 1850, it now rests on the endowment given by the Board out of the College funds; and the arrangements with respect to the Professorship are entirely under the control of the Board. The office of Assistant to the Professor of History, which was originally created by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, is continued by the Board of Trinity College, and the office regulated by them. The Board have also established an Annual Examination for Prizes in History; and Scholars can attend the Lectures as part of the business required from them, as a condition for their retaining their Scholarships. The study of Modern History is not compulsory on any class of Students.

The Professorship of Mathematics.

Evidence, pp. 71–76. Dr. Graves gives the following account of the History of the foundation of this Professorship:—

"About the year 1660, the Earl of Donegal endowed a Lectureship in Mathematics, with a salary of £30 a-year. This foundation was united, in the year 1675, with the public Professorship of Mathematics, which had been established in the University, in the year 1652, by the Commissioners of the Parliament, and which continued to be held, after the Restoration, by the person nominated to it by the Parliamentary Government. No change appears to have been made in the circumstances of the Professorship till the year 1762, when a Professorship of Mathematics was founded in Trinity College, Dublin, by the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools."

"This foundation appears to have been henceforth regarded as the principal Mathematical Professorship in the University. It was generally held by a Senior Fellow, who bore the title of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics, whilst the Donegal Lectureship devolved upon his Assistant. The Professorship continued on this footing down to the year 1835, when its salary was raised by the Board to £700 a year; and the holder of it was disqualified from accepting any other Collegiate or University office, with emoluments attached to it, save that of Junior Proctor. In the course of the last year, the revenues of Erasmus Smith's estates having much decreased, the Governors announced to the Board that they were under the necessity of discontinuing several of their payments to the College, and, amongst others, the salary of £60 a year, late Irish currency, which they had hitherto paid to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics. Since then, the Board has continued to pay the entire salary; and the Professorship must be regarded as established in its present state by the sole authority of the Board." By the existing arrangements this Professorship can be held only by a Junior Fellow, and one without pupils.

There is one Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics, who holds the office of Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. These offices are entirely under the control and government of the Board. The Professor is required to lecture Fellowship candidates, and is usually called on to assist at the Fellowship Examination; he is one of the Examiners for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, and also for the Lloyd Exhibition. And, in pursuance of the rule of the Board, of July, 1852, the Professor and the Donegal Lecturer are both members of the Court of Examiners for Mathematical Honors.

The arrangement adopted by the Board with respect to this Professorship and that of Natural Philosophy, requiring them to be held by Junior Fellows, without Tutorships, seems to have been successful in promoting a very high cultivation of the branches of science to which the Professorships relate. This change is referred to in several of the suggestions which we have received, as one of the most useful which have been made by the Board, and it seems to indicate the mode in which the high cultivation of other branches of Collegiate study could be advantageously promoted.

Professorships Endowed from Private Sources.

The Professorships founded from Endowments, either wholly or in part derived from private sources, are four in number: the Andrews' Professorship of Astronomy, the Whately Professorship of Political Economy, the Professorship of Irish, and the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

The Andrews' Professorship of Astronomy.

This Professorship is associated with the office of Royal Astronomer of Ireland; and we shall consider the history of its foundation in connexion with that office and with the Observatory at Dunsink. Evidence, pp. 77–80.

The Royal Astronomer gives Lectures, but the Students are not required to attend them; he holds no Examinations in Astronomy, and awards no Prizes in it. The study of Astronomy is, however, compulsory on all Undergraduates, as it forms part of the Course in the Junior Sophister Year, and is diligently taught in both the Tutor and Honor Lectures for that year.

The Whately Professorship of Political Economy.

This Professorship was founded in 1832, by Dr. Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. The foundation was suggested by the Drummond Professorship of Political Economy, which had been founded in Oxford in 1825, and which was held by his Grace at the time of his appointment to the See of Dublin. The Professor is elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows. Evidence, pp. 80–84.

Previous to the election, an Examination has on every occasion been held, and the answering has been reported to the Board. There have been five such Examinations since the foundation: the first four were conducted by the Archbishop of Dublin himself, and the last by three of the Ex-Professors. The mode of examining is peculiar. The Examiners prepare questions, which are printed, and given by the Senior Lecturer to the candidates, who return their answers to him with fictitious signatures. These are submitted to the Examiners, who, without seeing or knowing the candidates, report on the merit of the answering. The Board have invariably elected the candidate thus returned as the best answerer.

The Professorship is limited to Bachelors of Laws and Masters of Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and cannot be held by the same person for more than five successive years. The endowment of the Professorship is entirely derived from an annual grant made by the Archbishop of Dublin. The duties of the Professor are to give, in every year, nine Prelections in Politial Economy, and to publish one of them.

In 1837, the Board established annual Prizes in Political Economy, and the Professor conducts the Examination for them. In 1848, Political Economy was added to the Course for Moderatorships in Ethics, and this has led to the subject being studied by a much larger number of Students than previously.

The teaching of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the founder of the Professorship. This result shows that it is a very suitable subject for University education. We concur in the suggestion of the present Professor, Mr. Walsh, "that the time is now arrived when a knowledge of the principles of Political Economy is become a necessary Suggestions of Professor Walsh.

part of General Education." By the introduction, in the Senior Sophister year of the Undergraduate Course, of an elementary book, such as that of Mr. Senior, the arrangements for promoting the study of Political Economy would be rendered very effective.

The Professorship of Irish.

Evidence, pp. 85–87. The Professorship of Irish arose from a public subscription for its endowment. The deed under which it is founded bears date the fourth of March, 1843. To the £70 a-year arising from the subscriptions, the Board have added £30 from the College funds, and the appointment to the Professorship is vested in six trustees, of whom the Provost is one; the appointment must, however, receive the sanction of the College Board.

The study of Irish has been encouraged by the foundation of a Bedell Scholarship, a St. Columba Scholarship, and a Kyle Prize, all to be awarded for proficiency in Irish. The Board have afforded further encouragement by giving annually one Sizarship, and £20 in Prizes, as rewards for answering in Irish. The study of Irish is not, however, compulsory on any class of Students.

Suggestions of Professor Foley. The present Professor of Irish, Mr. Foley, suggests that still further encouragement should be given, and that the study of Irish should be especially promoted amongst Divinity Students. This would be effected, to a considerable extent, by the adoption of the suggestion which we have already made, that the Professorship of Irish should be more directly connected with the teaching in the Divinity School, by making Irish one of four extra subjects, in some one of which all candidates for the Divinity Testimonium should be required to receive instruction.

The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Evidence, pp. 87–90. This Professorship was founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in 1850, at the suggestion of the Lord Primate; and a large sum was contributed by him towards its endowment. It is entirely under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Attendance on the Lectures of the Professor is not compulsory on any class of Students; but the Professor is empowered to give Certificates for attendance on his Lectures, and to hold an Examination for Prizes, which is open to those who have attended his Lectures during two Terms. The Professor is the Examiner in Ecclesiastical History, at the Professor of Divinity's Annual Prize Examination.

The arrangements respecting the Professorship readily admit of the adoption of the recommendation which we have made, of having the Professor, along with the Professors of Hebrew, of Irish, and of Biblical Greek, more directly connected with the teaching in the Divinity School.

PROFESSORSHIPS ENDOWED ENTIRELY FROM THE FUNDS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Professorships which have been founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and endowed entirely from the funds of the College, are the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, and that of Biblical Greek.

The University Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

Evidence, pp. 91–94. We have explained the history of this Professorship in connexion with the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to which office the endowment was attached until 1847.

The office can be held by a Junior Fellow only, and one without pupils, and the duties of the Professorship are similar to those of the Professorship of Mathematics. The Professor lectures Fellowship Candidates, examines for Fellowship for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium, and for the Lloyd Exhibition, and, under a recent regulation of the Board, he is one of the Court of Examiners for Honors in Mathematics and Physics.

The Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

Evidence, pp. 94–96. This Professorship was established by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1837, and is entirely under their control.

The Professor gives Prelections, but holds no special Examination, and awards no special Prizes in Moral Philosophy. Such Prizes are not required, in con-

sequence of the provision made by the Board for the encouragement of the study of Moral Philosophy, by the foundation, in 1833, of Moderatorships in Ethics and Logics. By the recent rule of the Board, the Professor is directly connected with the teaching of Moral Philosophy in the Undergraduate Course, by being made one of the Court of Examiners in Ethics and Logics.

The present Professor, Mr. Moeran, has suggested that this Professorship should be connected with the teaching in the Divinity School. We think it would be unwise to disturb the existing arrangements, as all Divinity Students are instructed in Moral Philosophy, as part of their Course in Arts. Suggestions of Professor Moeran.

The Professorship of Biblical Greek.

This Professorship was established in 1838 by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and is entirely under their government. Evidence, pp. 96–99.

The arrangements respecting the Professorship are similar to those of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History, and it ought, we think, to be connected with the Divinity School in the same way as we have suggested with respect to that Professorship and the Professorships of Hebrew and Irish.

THE SCHOLARS.

The Scholarships are seventy in number. They form part of the original foundation of the College, and the emoluments, the mode of election, and the duties attached to them, are all fixed by Royal Statute.

In the Charter of Queen Elizabeth it was provided that Trinity College should consist of a Provost, three Fellows in the name of more, and three Scholars in the name of more, who were incorporated by the name of "the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin." In the Statutes of King Charles, the number of Scholars is fixed at seventy. The Scholars are elected annually, on the day after Trinity Sunday, by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination of the candidates. Coll. Stat. p. 2. Coll. Stat. p. 31.

"The Course appointed for the Scholarship Examination consists of all the Classical Books read in the Undergraduate Course (including the Entrance Course), to the end of the second Examination of the Junior Sophister year; or, (should the candidate be of higher standing than Junior Sophister, reckoned from the time of his entrance), to the end of the last Examination, which he might have answered had he proceeded regularly with his class. It has been usual for some time past, to require the candidates to translate a passage of Greek or Latin, not in the prescribed Course, and which they could not have seen or prepared beforehand." Evidence, p. 109.

Scholarship is usually obtained by a Student in his third or Junior Sophister year, and can be held until he attains Master's standing—a period of about five years. It has sometimes been obtained by Senior Freshmen, and also by Graduates; but the length of the course operates against men of junior standing obtaining it, and Candidates of higher than the usual standing are required to answer in additional books.

The grounds of electing candidates provided by the Statutes, are *inopia*, *ingenium*, *doctrina*, and *virtus*; and any one who has inherited, or is entitled, on the death of his father, to an inheritance exceeding £20, is disqualified. There is, however, no Statutable provision made to enable the Electors to ascertain the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates, and each Elector is left to be guided by his own judgment or by such inquiries as he may think proper to make. A preference is usually given *cæteris paribus* to a Sizar, as it is presumed that the circumstances of a Sizar are more straitened than those of a Pensioner, and Fellow Commoners are not regarded as eligible for Scholarship. It is a wise arrangement thus far to give a preference to the poorer Students; and the existing practice of leaving the investigation of the matter to the judgment of the Electors seems the least unsatisfactory way of effecting this object. The Statutes also give a preference, in case of equal answering, to those who have been educated in Dublin Schools, or who have been born in places where the College has property. With respect to this provision the Provost and Senior Fellows state, that "the cases of equal answering, which would bring into operation the preference given by the Statutes to those educated in Dublin Schools, or born in counties where the College has property, seldom occur. But the Statutes require each candidate to make known to the Electors the county in which he was born, and the schoolmaster by whom Coll. Stat., p. 37. Evidence, p. 109.

he was educated; so that any Elector who thinks himself obliged to take this preference into consideration has the information necessary to enable him to do so."

Evidence, p. 109.

"The statutable preference given to those who are born in the counties or places where the College has property so seldom comes into operation, that if there be any ambiguity in this clause of the Statutes, there are scarcely any precedents to determine its meaning. It has hitherto been understood to signify, that a person born in any county or city where the College has property, whether he was actually born on the College property or not, would be entitled to the privilege. This interpretation seems to be confirmed by the Statute requiring each candidate to make known to the Electors the county in which he was born, without making it necessary for him to say whether or not he was born on the College property in that county. The principal College properties are in Kerry, Armagh, and Donegal. There are, also, smaller estates belonging to the College in Kildare, Wicklow, King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, Longford, Down, Fermanagh, Louth, and Dublin. In Cork, Queen's County, Westmeath, and Meath, the amount of College property is very small."

Coll. Stat., p. 37.

The reasons stated in the Statutes for this preference—"that the children of those by whose labour and exertions all the members of the College are supported should be especially educated in it, and should be brought up in virtue and learning, for the benefit of the Church and State," do not appear, at the present day, to be a sufficient foundation for such a distinction between the inhabitants of different parts of Ireland, especially as the College property extends to seventeen out of the thirty-two counties of Ireland; and some of the largest counties are brought within the limit, by a very small portion of College property being situated in them.

We, therefore, recommend that this provision of the Statutes be repealed.

On obtaining a Scholarship, a Student becomes entitled to dine in the Commons' Hall at the expense of the College; to hold his rooms at half the rent and half the deposit paid by other Students; and to receive a salary of £20, Irish, equal to £18 9*s.* 3*d.*, British. He pays only £4 4*s.* a-year, as Tutor's fees, instead of £8 8*s.*, paid by Pensioners; and he is exempt from the decrements, or annual fees to the College, amounting to £6 12*s.*, which they have to pay. If he has been a Sizar, he is altogether exempt from Tutor's fees. The value of all these privileges is upwards of £50 a year to those who take full advantage of them; and a Scholarship, as we have already explained, is usually held for five years. It is thus a very valuable assistance to a young man in completing his education, and in advancing himself in life; and as its value leads to considerable competition for it, the obtaining a Scholarship is considered as a distinction of some importance. Before the passing of the Irish Reform Act, in 1832, the Scholars formed the majority of the College constituency, which was then limited to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars. The Franchise was, however, by that Act, extended to Ex-Fellows and Ex-Scholars, and to those who have obtained the Degree of Master of Arts, or higher Degrees, in the University. The Scholars have still an advantage in obtaining the Franchise without the expense of taking out a Degree, and at an earlier period than others can obtain it.

The Scholarship Examination.

From the value of Scholarships, and the number of competitors for them in each class, the Scholarship Examination must always have a considerable effect upon the studies of Undergraduates. The subject of Examination is, by the College Statutes, limited to Classics. The manner of holding the Examination is likewise fixed, and the Board have no power to appoint special Examiners. The Examination must be conducted by the Provost and Senior Fellows; the place of an absent Senior Fellow being supplied by the Junior Fellow next in Seniority. With respect to these provisions of the Statutes we have received several suggestions.

Suggestions of the Provost, the Bishop of Ossory, the Committee of the Board, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Graves, Dr. Carson, Professor Jellett, Mr. Townsend, Dr. Ingram.

The Provost suggests that the Scholarships should not be confined to those who distinguish themselves in Classics, but that, at least, one-third of the number should be given to those who distinguish themselves in Science; and we have received similar suggestions from the Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Graves, Dr. Carson, Professor Jellett, Mr. Townsend, and Dr. Ingram.

As to the manner of holding the Examination, the Committee of the Board state: "We think it would be very desirable that the Board were not so much restricted as they are by the present Statutes in the management of the Scholar-

ship Examination. Whatever be the number of candidates, the time devoted to the Examination is the same. It would be desirable to have *the power* of giving a more extensive, and less hurried Examination, which would be a test of real Classical Scholarship, and not so dependent on a *cram* in particular books."

In whatever manner the Examination may be arranged, there is some risk of its interfering with the regular study of the Undergraduate Course. To obviate this, the Bishop of Ossory suggests, that by selecting those Students who had been most distinguished at the Honor Examinations, previous to the Trinity Examination of their Junior Sophister year, the Scholarship Examination might be altogether dispensed with.

Dr. Lloyd observes, that the separate Examination required by the Statutes, has the effect of withdrawing the candidate, for the time, from the study of all other parts of his Undergraduate Course; that the Science of the third year is thus comparatively neglected, and that the effect upon the pursuit of other distinctions, both Classical and Scientific, is marked by a sudden diminution in the number of candidates for Honors at the Term Examinations.

He suggests, as a remedy, that the selection of Scholars should depend, at least in part, upon the progress of the Student, (whether Scientific or Classical), as tested by the Honor Examinations of the previous part of his Course. Dr. Graves suggests, that the Examination for Scholarships, in the different departments, should be held at the end of the third year, and be conducted by Boards of Examiners, appointed by the governing body, and consisting of Senior Fellows, assisted by Professors and Lecturers. He considers that a Scholarship for four years would be one of sufficient duration if entered upon at the end of the Junior Sophister year.

In compliance with these suggestions, we recommend that the provisions in the College Statutes respecting the Examination for Scholarship should be repealed, and that full power should be given to the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, from time to time, to appoint any portion of the Course of Education in Arts or of the Professional Courses, as subjects of the Scholarship Examination. They should also, we think, be empowered to vary the duration of Scholarships, provided that at least seventy Scholars were always supported at the same time by the College; and to appoint any of the Examinations for Honors or Moderatorships as Scholarship Examinations. The Board should also have the power of selecting the Examiners for Scholarships.

Limitation of Scholarships to Members of the Established Church.

The Scholarships are limited to members of the Established Church. This limitation arises from the Statutes of the College, which imposed originally on all Students the religious observances of attendance on Divine Service, and on the Holy Communion.

These religious observances on the part of the Students have been dispensed with in favour of Roman Catholics by an Act of the Irish Parliament, passed in 1793 (33 Geo. III. chap. 21), and by a Royal Statute of the subsequent year. A question has been raised on the construction of this Royal Letter, as to whether it had not the effect of admitting Roman Catholics to be Scholars, as well as to be Students, in the College. This question was first raised in 1836, in the case of the King, at the suit of Timothy O'Callaghan, against the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College. It was again raised in the case of Denis Caulfield Heron, against the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, which was tried in December, 1845, before the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, Visitors of the College, aided by the Judge of the Prerogative Court, as their Assessor, when the Visitors decided that Roman Catholics are not eligible to Scholarships.

With respect to Protestant Dissenters, the attendance on religious observances seems to have been at one time dispensed with in their favour, in the case of their being Scholars, just as it now is in the case of their being Students. Thus, in the communication forwarded by Dr. Andrews, it is stated—

Suggestions of Dr. Andrews.

"For many years the test was not enforced against Protestant Dissenters; and during that period many Protestant Dissenters, including Mr. Holmes, Dr. Joseph Hutton, the late Master Curry, and several others, obtained Scholarships with credit to themselves, and to the advantage of the public."

The test referred to by Dr. Andrews is, that of attendance upon Divine

Service, and partaking of the Holy Communion in the College Chapel. The performance of these religious duties is at the present day required by the College Board as an indispensable qualification for becoming a successful Candidate for Scholarship.

Suggestions of the Provost.

The Provost has suggested that the religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarship, should be dispensed with; and that the College Scholarships should be as open as the Scholarships from the Royal Schools. And Dr. Andrews has, with his answer, forwarded to us an application from a number of gentlemen, on behalf of the Protestant Dissenters usually called Non-Subscribers, urging the removal of the religious restrictions on Scholarships.

Application of Mr. Barton, Mr. Hutton, D.L.; Mr. Moody, Mr. Hutton, Q.C.; Mr. Wilson, D.L., and Dr. Andrews.

The suggestions which we have received from others are almost unanimous against opening the original Scholarships His Grace the Chancellor of the University says:—"It is my firm conviction, that it is unnecessary, and would be unjust, to throw open to Roman Catholics the seventy Scholarships which form part of the Corporation of the College, and to alter thereby the Protestant character which it was the design of the founders that Trinity College should ever maintain."

Suggestions of the Lord Primate, Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne, the Committee of the Board, Dr. Lloyd, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Ossory, the Lord Chief Justice, Dr. Butcher, Dr. Mac Neece, Dr. Graves, Dr. Carson, Professor Jellett.

The Committee of the Board say—"We never could consent to throw open the original seventy Scholarships, which are a part of the Corporation of the College, to Roman Catholics or other Dissenters from the Church, because we conceive that to do so would be to subvert the intention and will of the founder."

The opening of the Scholarships is also opposed by the Rt. Hon. Francis Blackburne, Dr. Lloyd, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Ossory, the Lord Chief Justice, Dr. Butcher, Dr. MacNeece, Dr. Graves, Dr. Carson, and Professor Jellett.

Some of those, however, who have expressed an opinion against the opening of the existing Scholarships, are favourable to the foundation of similar places not in the Corporation, open to persons of all religious persuasions. Thus, the Bishop of Ossory says:—"I must add, that I should think it desirable (if funds could be commanded for the purpose) that Bursaries should be founded, conferring all the advantages of Scholarships except admission to the Corporation, and open to all Dissenters, Protestant and Roman Catholic. There are already Exhibitions which would only require some addition to be available for the purpose."

As there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Commission with respect to the opening of the Scholarships, we are not prepared to make any recommendation on the subject. The opinions which we have elicited by our inquiries with respect to it are given in the Appendix.

The Sizars.

There are thirty Sizarships in Trinity College, and they are open to persons of all religious denominations. The privileges and emoluments of Sizarship consist in the exemption from College half-yearly charges, in an allowance for commons, and in the exclusive privilege of filling certain small offices. The total pecuniary value of Sizarship is about £37 a-year.

Evidence, p. 217.

"The Sizars were originally nominated by the Provost and Fellows; the Provost having the power, by the Statutes of Charles I., of admitting eight or more (subject to the restriction as to number already mentioned), and each Fellow, one. At that time the Sizars were poor Students, admitted gratuitously upon the condition of the performance of menial offices—especially that of attendance at the tables of the Fellows and Students; the duty of Sacristan in the College Chapel was also discharged by Sizars.

"They are now elected upon a public examination, the Provost and Fellows having ceded their statutable right of nomination.

"The Examination for Sizarship was, at first, limited to Classics. Within the last twenty years, twelve out of the thirty Sizarships have been appropriated to the encouragement of the study of other branches of knowledge. There are now four Sizars chosen (one in each year) upon an Examination in Science, four in Hebrew, and four in the Irish Language, in addition to the Classics of the Ordinary Entrance Course. This change is believed to have operated beneficially.

"The institution of Irish Sizarships is the most recent of these arrangements, and was intended to remedy, in some measure, the want which has been long felt in Ireland—that of an Irish-speaking Clergy.

"The principal arrangement adopted by the Board to improve the condition of the Sizars is that affecting their dinner. Until the year 1843 the Sizars dined

after their fellow-students, free of expense, and their table was furnished chiefly from that of the Fellows. They now dine at the same hour as other Students; and are allowed one shilling *per diem*, out of the funds of the College, to pay for their dinner."

The institution of the Sizarship Examination, the progressive changes which it has undergone, and the arrangements for improving the position of Sizars, are all highly creditable to the authorities of the College.

The Exhibitioners.

Under this class we comprise those Students who hold, for certain periods, emoluments distinct from those of the College Scholarships and the Sizarships. Some of the Exhibitioners are called Royal Scholars, or Queen's Scholars; but, except in respect to collegiate dress, they have no privileges similar to the College Scholars. Evidence, pp. 218–220.

The Exhibitions connected with the University of Dublin are about 117 in number, and the aggregate value of them is upwards of £2,000 a-year. They may be divided into three classes:—First, those limited to the Students entering from certain schools; secondly, those under other limitations; and thirdly, those to which the Provost and Senior Fellows appoint, with reference to the poverty or merit of the Student, without any limitation. The first class of Exhibitions comprises the following endowments: the thirty Exhibitions, called Royal Scholarships, founded by the Commissioners of Education, and attached to the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Cavan; the five Exhibitions founded by the Honourable the Irish Society of London, from the revenues of their estates in the North of Ireland, and attached to Foyle College, Derry; the Exhibitions of the Academic Association, which are variable in number—the average being four—and which are attached to Schools having no other Exhibitions, and of which the principals subscribe to the Association; and some of the Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions—on an average, about fourteen—which are given to Students entering from the Endowed Schools of Drogheda, Ennis, Galway, and Tipperary, on the same grounds, and on the same principle of selection, as in the case of the Exhibitions obtained by the Queen's Scholars.

The Exhibitions thus attached to particular schools are, in all, about fifty, and of an aggregate value of about £1,500 a-year, giving an average value of about £30 a-year. As they are of modern institution, and under the immediate management of the founders, or of those who represent the founders, the duty of the College authorities with respect to them is simply to co-operate with those under whose control they are, in having them properly filled: and this duty has been fully discharged.

The second class of Exhibitions comprises the four Bedell Scholarships, limited to Students in Irish; the two Lloyd Exhibitions, limited to the best answerers at a special Examination in Science; the five Downes' Exhibitions, limited to those who distinguish themselves at the Divinity Professors' Examination; the twelve Worrall Exhibitions, limited to sons of Clergymen of the Diocese of Dublin, or sons of Freemen of the city; and the Crowe and Clanbrassil Exhibitions, the nomination to which is reserved to the representatives of the founders. The Exhibitions of this class are twenty-six in number, of the aggregate annual value of £310, giving an average value of about £12. With respect to this class, also, the College authorities have only to carry out the intentions of the founders.

The third class comprises about forty Exhibitions, of the aggregate value of about £270, giving an average value of about £7 each. The Exhibitioners are selected by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars.

With respect to the religious restrictions on Candidates for Exhibitions, the Provost and Senior Fellows state:—"It may be questioned whether Exhibitions founded previously to the Act of the 33rd Geo. III., and the College Statute of the following year, are not limited to members of the Established Church; but the Board have not acted on that assumption. The only express limitation, depending on the religion of the candidates, is in the case of the Downes' Exhibitions." Evidence, p. 220.

The Bishop of Ossory has suggested that some of these Exhibitions might be increased in value, and given in the same manner as the College Scholarships, but without making the holders members of the Corporation, and that they should be open to all Dissenters, Protestant, and Roman Catholic. Suggestions of the Bishop of Ossory.

In this suggestion we entirely concur, and we recommend that as soon as the funds of the College permit, an increased salary should be attached to a reasonable number of these Exhibitions, and that Commons and Rooms should be provided for the Exhibitioners in the same way as for Scholars, and that they should be open to persons of all religious denominations.

Students Exempt from Tutors' Fees.

The Statutes of King Charles I., in fixing the limit to the fee to be paid by each Student to his Tutor, suggest an exemption in the case of manifest poverty.* Under this provision, Sizars, and those Scholars who have been Sizars, are exempt from tutorial fees; and, by the Tutorial System, each Tutor has the power of exempting two of his pupils from those fees; a privilege which Mr. Townsend states to be equivalent to the body of Tutors expending annually a sum varying from £350 to £400 for helping poor and deserving Students.

Suggestions of Mr. Townsend.

Number of Students.

Evidence, p. 123.

The entire number of Students on the books of the College on the 20th November, 1850, was 1,503, and they were distributed into the following classes:

Junior Freshmen,	228
Senior Freshmen,	251
Junior Sophisters,	326
Senior Sophisters,	239
Graduates and Candidate Bachelors, comprising three classes,	459

It appears that the number of students in the Freshman Classes is less than that in the Sophister Classes. This arises from the falling off in the entrances. The variations in the entrances for a series of years appear to be as follow:—

Return to House of Lords, 1845.

The number of Students entering in each year was, on an average of five years,

From 1830 to 1834,	433
„ 1835 „ 1839,	353
„ 1839 „ 1844,	384
Evidence, p. 208. „ 1845 „ 1849,	351

And on an average of three years,

From 1850 to 1852,	271

Evidence, p. 134.

This diminution in the number of those entering is stated to arise mainly from the distresssed condition of the gentry and clergy in Ireland during the last six years. There are several circumstances which corroborate this account of the

Evidence, p. 208.

diminution. It appears that the falling off in the number of Students entering as Fellow-Commoners has been proportionally the greatest. Thus, thirty-five Fellow-

Evidence, p. 212.

Commoners entered in 1843, and only twelve in 1852. Then the number of the Students who come from England, Scotland, and Wales, amounting to about fifty entering each year, remains undiminished. It might be supposed that the opening of the Queen's Colleges has had some effect in diminishing the number of entrances in Trinity College; but on a comparison of the years 1849 and 1851,

Evidence, p. 212.

between which the greatest change took place, it appears that the diminution in the number of those entering from the city and county of Dublin was, proportionably, nearly as great as the falling off in the number of those who came from other parts of Ireland. Thus, of Students entering, who came

From Dublin, city and county, there were in 1849,	99,	and in 1851,	73
„ other parts of Ireland,	203,	„	139

The College Buildings.

Evidence, p. 260.

The College Buildings afford residence for the Provost, thirty-four Fellows, fifteen Professors, and two hundred and thirty students. The supply of lecture-rooms, and of rooms suitable for museums and collections of instruments, is at present deficient; but the Board are about to erect new buildings for these purposes. When they are completed, many of the rooms now used as lecture-rooms and museums can be restored to their original use as dwelling-rooms, and in this way, it is stated, accommodation can be provided for about seventy additional Students. It appears that some of the buildings occupied by Fellows

* "Nisi de ipsius inopiâ planè et liquido constiterit."—*Stat. Car.* cap. x., *Coll. Stat.* p. 51.

contain more accommodation than is now necessary, in consequence of their residing out of College. We are of opinion that regulations might be advantageously made to prevent the Fellows who reside outside the College from occupying more rooms than are necessary for their accommodation.

Distinction of Rank amongst Students.

The Students in the University are divided, according to rank, into four classes; the distinction between them being chiefly in the time within which they can obtain their degrees, and the amount of the fees which they pay to the College and to their Tutors. Evidence, pp. 9–12.

The highest class of Students includes noblemen, sons of noblemen, and baronets, and they are allowed to answer for the Degree of A.B. at the beginning of the third or Junior Sophister year. They thus obtain the Degree in about two years and a-half from entrance; they can, however, obtain it in one year and a-half. They pay four times the annual fees paid by Pensioners. Evidence, p. 10.

Next to the noblemen are the Fellow-Commoners, so called from dining at the same table as the Fellows. They usually answer for the Degree of A.B. in the middle of the fourth year of the Course, thus obtaining it in about four years from entrance, but the Degree can be obtained in less than three years. They pay double the annual fees paid by Pensioners. Evidence, p. 9.

Pensioners and Sizars usually obtain the Degree at the Shrovetide commencement, in the fifth year from entrance, or in four years and a-half; they can obtain the Degree in less than three years and a-half.

The Provost suggests, that no such distinction as to the number of Examinations and other Exercises should be made between different classes of Students. We concur in his suggestion. We think that the distinctions are very injurious. Noblemen are thus allowed to omit the most important parts of the Undergraduate Course; and an inducement is held out to Fellow-Commoners not to compete for the Medals and Moderatorships at the Degree Examination, in the October of their Senior Sophister year, as they cannot compete for them without prolonging their course beyond what is required from other Fellow Commoners in their Class. Suggestions of the Provost.

We recommend, therefore, that the distinction with respect to time should be abolished, and that all Candidates for the Degree of A.B., of whatever rank, should be required to have completed a uniform Undergraduate Course.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, all Students are required to pursue a certain Course of Study, of different duration in the case of Students of different ranks, and to pass several Examinations during the Course; and, in every case, to pass a final, or Degree Examination. After passing his Degree Examination, every Student is required, in addition, to perform certain Exercises, which are described in the answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows. These Exercises consist of Disputations and Theses, and are the remains of what was, at one time, the usual mode of testing the merit of Candidates. Evidence, p. 9.

"For many years past the Examinations have been practically the test of qualifications, and the Exercises have become, in a great measure, a matter of form." "They have been retained, however," say the Provost and Senior Fellows, "and their performance enforced, partly from respect to ancient custom, and partly because, at some future time, it might, perhaps, be found possible to make them useful."

But, as the retention of the Exercises frequently exposes a Student to unnecessary trouble and expense in requiring his presence to perform them, and as they seem to us calculated to lower the dignity and solemnity of the important act of conferring the College Degree, we recommend that the Exercises be abolished.

The abolition of the Exercises would allow of another improvement being introduced, that of conferring the Degree immediately after the Degree Examination in October, instead of delaying it until February; thus shortening the period within which the Degree can be obtained by nearly four months, without any change in the length of the Course, or the time devoted to study, and saving to many Students the expense of an additional journey to Dublin.

The Degree of Master of Arts, and the Expediency of Making the Higher Degrees real Tests of Merit.

Evidence, p. 10.

The Degree of Master of Arts can be obtained at the expiration of three years from the Commencements at which the Candidate might have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Candidates are not required to attend any Lectures, pass any Examinations, or pursue any Course of Study in the interval. They have only to perform some Exercises like those for the Degree of A.B., which are merely formal. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts is, as we have explained, a test of merit, but any one entitled to that Degree can obtain the higher Degree, at the expiration of three years, by paying the fees.

These facts lead to the consideration of the general question of the expediency of making the higher Degrees real tests of merit.

The Diplomas, Certificates, and Degrees, now conferred in the University, which are tests of merit, are—the Diploma of Civil Engineering, the Diploma of Surgery, the Certificate of the Law Professors, the Divinity Testimonium, the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor and Doctor of Music. Those which are not tests of merit, are—the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor and Doctor of Laws, and, we may add, the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.

We have already recommended that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine should be substituted for that of Bachelor of Medicine, and the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Divinity, substituted for the Certificate of the Law Professors and the Divinity Testimonium. The Degrees which remain for consideration are, therefore, those of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Divinity.

Suggestions of the Provost.

The Provost has informed us that he considers the present mode of conferring the higher Degrees unseemly, and *prima facie* unworthy of the University, though he believes, that the higher Degrees are with all Universities very much matters of form. He notices the difficulty of having a strict Examination for Candidates once they have entered on professional life, and of limiting the franchise conferred by the Reform Act, and adds—"In spite of these difficulties I would make the test a real one; but I think that in professional life some rules might be adopted which would dispense with the necessity of a collegiate ordeal in a variety of cases. I would excuse from Scholastic Exercises such Barristers as had acquired a certain rank or position—such as being Queen's Counsel, holding certain judicial or official posts. In Medicine I would, as at Edinburgh, make the Doctor's Degree the first and final one. In the case of Clergymen, recommendations from their Diocesan, stating professional services, might justify an exemption from all but the English Sermons for the Divinity Degrees. As to the country gentleman, I see no remedy for his case, but that he should revise his Science or his Classics."

Suggestions of Dr. Hart.

Dr. Hart states, that he does not despair of the possibility of rendering the higher Degrees tests of merit: he notices the same difficulty as the Provost with respect to men of senior standing submitting to an Examination; and he considers that the large stamp duty diminishes the value of Degrees as rewards of merit. He suggests that the Degree of Doctor in each of the faculties, and of Master of Arts, might be given to such Students only as had answered remarkably well at the Examination for the corresponding Bachelor's Degree, subject to certain rules as to standing. That, for example, the Degree of A.M. might be granted after three years to all classed candidates, at the Examination for A.B., that moderators might be admitted at lower standing, and that unclassed candidates should not be admissible to the degree of A.M., unless they submitted themselves for re-examination, with a subsequent class, when they should be treated in all respects as the other Students in that class.

He suggests that the present Exercises for the Degrees should be either discontinued or performed in English, and with sufficient publicity to prevent their being considered as merely formal.

Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

Dr. Graves also considers the present system of granting the superior Degrees unworthy of the University, and unsatisfactory to the public, and he recommends a plan somewhat similar to that of Dr. Hart.

Suggestions of Dr. MacNeece.

Dr. MacNeece considers the difficulties in the way of making the Degree of Master of Arts a real test of merit insuperable, but thinks that the Degrees of LL.D., M.D., and D.D., might be made tests of merit. He would not subject

the candidates to an Examination; he thinks the Board should be allowed a large discretionary power in choosing the test in each particular case, and that the Degree might be conferred on the ground of established reputation, or eminent success in the profession with which the Degree is connected—on the ground of the merit of the published works of the candidates—on the ground of their having obtained high collegiate distinctions—or on the ground of their printing a Thesis of sufficient merit upon some appropriate subject selected by themselves.

There can be no doubt that the higher Degrees were, at one time, real tests of merit, and they ought, we think, to be restored to that position.

With respect to the Degree of Master of Arts, the change which has taken place has arisen from a gradual change in the age at which Students enter the Universities of these kingdoms. From the biographies of those who received a University education one or two centuries ago, it appears that the Degree of Master of Arts was often conferred at nearly the same age as that at which the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is now obtained. The difficulty of having a Course of Study and Examination did not, therefore, exist; as such Course was usually completed whilst the Students were still pursuing professional or other studies in the University, and before they entered on the regular business of life.

Our recommendation, therefore, would be, to restore, in some respects, the ancient system, by shortening the interval between the Degrees of A.B. and A.M. from three years to one, and by requiring that during that year the candidate should pursue some of the professional Courses of Study provided in the University, or else some advanced Course of Science or Literature to be appointed by the Board for the purpose; attendance on Lectures and Examinations being compulsory during, at least, two Terms of the Graduate Course of Study.

The adoption of this plan would have but little effect in limiting the franchise; it might even slightly increase the number entitled to vote. It would be free from the objections against an Examination at a later period of life; and it seems to us to be preferable to the suggestion of making the higher Degree depend solely on the answering at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

With respect to the Degrees of Doctor of Laws and of Doctor of Divinity, in order to make them real tests of merit it would, we think, be necessary to limit the number to be conferred in each year; the discretion of conferring them amongst those who had obtained the Degree of Bachelor in the same Faculty should be intrusted to the Board, who would, no doubt, choose the tests proper for each case in such a manner as is indicated by Dr. MacNeece, and would exercise the power of conferring such Degrees as properly as they now exercise the power of conferring Honorary Degrees. To carry out this plan, it would be desirable to reduce, if not to entirely abolish, all fees on the Degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Divinity.

Honorary and Ad Eundem Degrees.

The power of conferring Honorary Degrees is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows. There are no special regulations respecting Honorary Degrees. The private grace for them is conferred at the Board, on the motion of the Provost or of one of the Senior Fellows, and sometimes at the request of the Lord Lieutenant, the Chancellor of the University, or of one of the Visitors. Each case is considered on its own merits; and it is a standing rule that a week's notice must be given of every proposition for conferring an Honorary Degree. Evidence, p. 11.

The rules with respect to *ad eundem* Degrees are made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. At one period the rules of the Board (*Regulæ Academicæ*) provided, that no Graduate of another University should be admitted, *ad eundem*, in Dublin University, unless he had first taken a Degree in the University of Cambridge. For many years, however, the practice has been to receive, *ad eundem*, the Degrees of the University of Oxford as well as those of Cambridge. Evidence, p. 8.

In connexion with the proposed admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin, we asked the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, as to the general admission of Graduates of the Queen's University and Students of the Queen's Colleges to privileges in the University of Dublin, corresponding to those offered in these several institutions to Students of Trinity College and to Graduates of the University of Dublin. Correspondence, Part IV., 9.

They state, that, in their judgment, there are insuperable objections to such reciprocity, on account of the difference in the systems of education, and they add, Correspondence, Part IV., 10.

that, on the same grounds, the Degrees of the Scotch Universities, and of the recently established English Universities, have never been received at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

According to the recommendations which we have already made, the power of granting Honorary and *ad eundem* privileges, would remain in the Provost and Senior Fellows as at present.

Taxation on the Students of the University.

Evidence, p. 12. The taxation directly imposed on those who receive their education in the University of Dublin amounts to between £1,400 and £1,500 a-year. This taxation was first imposed by Sir Robert Peel, in his Stamp Act of 1842. The first tax is on Matriculations and Degrees; it amounts to £1 on the Matriculation, or Entrance, of each Student, £3 on the Degree of A.B., £6 on each of the higher Degrees, and £10 on Honorary Degrees. The second tax is on Testimoniums, it amounts to £3 on the Testimonium of A.B., and £10 on the Testimonium of each other Degree.

The Queen's University was established in Ireland subsequent to 1842; and these taxes do not, therefore, attach to the Degrees and Testimoniums of that Report, p. 37. body, which are thus exempt from taxation. We have already referred to the injustice of adopting a different rule of taxation towards the two Universities in Ireland, and stated our opinion that the injustice should be obviated by removing the tax now imposed on the Students of the Dublin University.

Stamps on Matriculations and Degrees seem to us to violate some of the fundamental principles of taxation. In the first place, they bear no proportion to the means of the tax-payer. The parent of the Sizar, or the Sizar himself—exempt from fees to the College on account of poverty—is taxed at the same rate as the parent of a Fellow-Commoner, who pays to the College double fees. In fact, they have all the evils of a poll-tax. In the next place, they are imposed at the time it is most inconvenient for the contributors to pay. To any one with moderate means, who thinks it his duty to give his son a University education, or to any hard-working Student supporting himself by tuitions, the period of education is the one when money can least be spared: every pound is then of value. The chief object of public endowments for education is to meet such cases, and to provide that, as far as possible, no man of adequate ability shall be deprived of a good education on account of the expense it naturally costs. Hence, the Free Tuitions, the Exhibitions, and the Scholarships for those of moderate means; and hence the Sizarships for a poorer class. It seems inconsistent to bestow endowments on places of education, and, at the same time, to tax the education for the sake of which the endowments were conferred.

The tax on Testimoniums is more objectionable than that on Degrees, as it falls entirely on the professional classes; the wealthier Graduates having all the advantages of the Degree, without the necessity of taking the Testimonium.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the entire abolition of these taxes is much to be desired.

College Oaths.

The Statutes of the College contain a number of provisions as to the oaths to be taken by different officers. Thus there is a special oath prescribed for the Provost, another for the Fellows, another for the Scholars, and another for the other officers appointed under the Statutes; there is, also, an oath to be taken by all persons before admission to the College Library. Several oaths were, at one time, required from Candidates for Degrees; but, the Act for admitting 33 Geo. III., c. 21. Roman Catholics to Degrees, passed in 1793, provided that the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration should alone be required.

Coll. Stat., p. 38. The Scholar's Oath contains the declaration of Supremacy, and a promise to obey the Statutes, and to take care that they are obeyed by others. "Juro etiam, quod Statuta Collegii libenter obtemperabo, et ea ab aliis observanda (quantum in me est) curabo." The Scholar is also required to promise to oppose conspiracies against any one in College, and to disclose the existence of them to the person against whom they are directed. He is to obey the Provost, and not join any party in College against him; and the obligations undertaken by the Scholar, although his connexion with the College may be only temporary, are extended in the oath to the term of his natural life,—"Quamdiu vixero in hoc mundo."

The Fellow's Oath and the Provost's Oath, also, contain a promise to obey the College Statutes generally, and special pledges as to more special provisions of the Statutes. The Fellow's oath has been modified on three occasions—with respect to College Benefices, and with respect to the enforcement and repeal of the Celibacy Statute. Coll. Stat., pp. 33–42. Coll. Stat., pp. 211, 375, 382.

The declaration which Students are required to sign at Matriculation also contains a promise to obey the Statutes. Evidence, p. 8.

As to the oath to obey the Statutes, Dr. Graves suggests, "That all oaths to observe the Statutes ought to be abolished. The oaths and the Statutes will remain fixed, however circumstances may change; and thus may arise the evil of binding men, by oath, to do what has become inexpedient or impossible. Besides this, obedience to the College Statutes, as to other laws, ought to be secured, partly by the operation of proper sanctions, and chiefly by the influence of right principles. What would be thought of an attempt to bring about submission to the laws of the land, or the discharge of moral obligations, by swearing men to observe them?" Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

The Statutes of the College have been, in the main, carried out; but the difficulty suggested by Dr. Graves has arisen, for the Tutor Fellows enumerate no less than eight clauses with respect to their own duties, which, they state to us, have become obsolete. Evidence, p. 122.

With respect to the Library Oath, the College authorities have found it inexpedient to place implicit reliance on it, as they have provided a system of checks in addition, as complete as what is used at the British Museum, where no oath is required. Evidence, p. 176.

With respect to the oath taken by Professors and other officers, the College authorities have not extended to the holders of offices recently created the necessity of taking the oath imposed by the Statutes of King Charles. Thus the Greek Lecturer is sworn, the Honor Lecturers are not sworn; the Regius Professor of Divinity takes an oath of office, whilst Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and the Assistants to both the Professor and Lecturer, are not required to take any oath of office.

The system of securing the performance of duties by promissory oaths or declarations seems to us extremely objectionable. It has the effect of reducing all breaches of duty, from the slightest to the greatest, to one common measure, not of neglect of duty, but of breach of promise. It has, moreover, the tendency to weaken the sense of duty in those cases where promises may not have been exacted. Of all promissory declarations, that of obedience to an extensive body of Statutes, partly in force, partly repealed, partly obsolete, and partly unpublished, seems to us the most objectionable. The impossibility of keeping such a promise, if taken in the strictest sense, is, at once, a source of anxiety and trouble to the conscientious, and a cloak to the unscrupulous. We, therefore, recommend that the imposition of oaths or declarations to obey the College Statutes should be discontinued, and that the other College Oaths should be repealed, or considerably reduced in number.

The Statutes should, we think, define the qualifications and duties connected with each office, so far as it might be thought necessary to define them; and any breach of duty should be subject to punishment by the Board or by the Visitors, according to the nature of the offence. All officers could then be admitted in the same manner as those who hold the offices recently created by the Board are now admitted, without any oath or declaration.

The Oath of Allegiance required from Graduates has the effect of excluding foreigners from Degrees; and a citizen of the United States, who completed his education in the University last year, could only obtain a Diploma instead of the full Degree. As Degrees in Universities are educational, and not political distinctions, they should, we think, be as open to foreigners as to British subjects. The exercise of any political privilege attached to the Degree should, of course, be contingent on subsequent naturalization. Evidence, p. 11.

We, therefore, recommend that subjects of Foreign States should be allowed to obtain Degrees without taking any oaths, or making any declarations.

The Oath of Abjuration was first imposed after the Revolution of 1688, and was intended to secure the succession to the Crown against the descendants of the eldest son of King James the Second. When it was retained in 1793, there were some of these descendants still living, and a large party supposed to be in favour of their pretensions to the throne. At the present day, however, there seems to be no reason for retaining it.

The University Electors.

Evidence, p. 5.

The privilege of returning members to Parliament was conferred on Trinity College by King James the First. By the Irish Reform Act of 1832, the number of members to be returned was restored to what it had been previously to the Union. The constituency was enlarged, the right of voting being extended beyond the members of the Corporation to Ex-Fellows, Ex-Scholars, Masters of Arts, and those who had obtained higher Degrees. The Electors were, however, required to keep their names on the books of the University, by an annual payment of One Pound. This annual payment being found inconvenient, and some ambiguity having arisen as to the construction of the Reform Act, an Act was passed in 1842 substituting a single payment of Five Pounds for the annual payment, as the condition of the franchise. The Act also required the publication of the names of the Electors in the University Calendar. This change has been found satisfactory.

5th & 6th Vic., c. 74.

II. THE DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

General Discipline of the Officers and Students of the University.

Evidence, pp. 8, 17, 26, 35, 45, 49, 52, 54, 57, 62, 65, 69, 72, 78, 82, 85, 88, 92, 95, 97, 99, 197, 221, 203, 232, 257.

The maintenance of discipline is intrusted, by the Statutes, to the Provost, assisted by the Vice-Provost, and to the Senior and Junior Deans. The same duty also devolves in part on the Censor, and each Tutor has charge of the moral conduct of his own pupils. The jurisdiction, with respect to grave breaches of discipline, is exercised by the Board; and the control of the conduct of all members of the College, from the highest to the lowest, is vested in the Visitors.

Evidence, p. 221.

It appears from the answers of the Deans that the habits of the Students, generally, are inexpensive, and that there is no reason to believe that they obtain excessive credits, or become heavily indebted. This satisfactory result has arisen in the ordinary course of dealing between the Students and the tradesmen in Dublin; the College authorities having no jurisdiction in the city, and not interfering in the settlement of the accounts between Students and persons unconnected with the College.

The Deans also state—"The grosser breaches of discipline, which subject a Student to public admonition, rustication, or expulsion, are happily rare of late years. Within the last ten years there appear to be only eighteen cases in which Students were brought before the Board for offences of this nature. In four of these the Student was rusticated; in the others some lighter punishment (such as private admonition or censure) was inflicted. No Student has been expelled within the last ten years." And the Visitors have not deemed it necessary to hold any Visitation with respect to the discipline of the College for the last twenty years.

Evidence, p. 203.

The existing state of discipline in so numerous a body is creditable both to the Students themselves, and to the authorities of the College.

Evidence, p. 232.

There is a class of Students connected with the University to whom the system of Tutorial control does not extend—the Students attending the School of Physic. It is provided by the Act of Parliament under which that School is governed, that Students in Physic shall be matriculated in the University, on the payment of five shillings, but that no such Student shall be required to have a Tutor, or to answer the Examinations, or to attend to any of the academical duties of the University.

40 Geo. III., ch. 84.

Suggestions of Committee of the Board.

The Committee of the Board, in their Report, state, that "they would be very glad if it were possible to introduce some Tutorial control over Medical and Surgical Students, as such, and to bring them more strictly within Collegiate and religious discipline, without interfering with their professional studies."

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

Dr. Stokes says, "There are few things which would more serve the interest of the Medical Class than the adoption of a system of Tutorial control; and it is certain that the College of Physicians would gladly co-operate with the Board of Trinity College in this, as in any other measure, for improving the moral and intellectual culture of the Medical Student." We entirely concur in the views thus expressed, of the importance of providing some system of discipline for Medical Students. The object of the provision in the School of Physic Act, exempting Medical Students from Tutorial control was, no doubt, to guard against Students attending the School of Physic being necessarily involved in the whole expenses of an Undergraduate education. But the plan which we have recommended of

separating the fee now paid into two parts, one as remuneration for guardianship, and the other for instruction, would obviate this; and the fee of two guineas for the former duty might be paid to some Tutors having special charge of such Medical Students as were not Undergraduates.

There is part of the discipline of the Students which appears to us to be unsatisfactory. The Statutes of King Charles seem to have intended that all the Students should reside within the walls of the College. Now, of 1,217 Undergraduates (the number in 1851–2) only 118 resided within the College, whilst 518 returned themselves as residing within the city and suburbs. Of the latter class, a large number were, no doubt, residing with their parents or immediate relatives, but there was probably a number, at least equal to those within the walls, residing in lodgings. For the discipline of this class of Students so residing in lodgings, no provision was, as we have seen, made in the College Statutes. The Board have taken some steps to obviate the effects of this omission, but the arrangements seem to us to be still incomplete. Evidence, p. 212.

The Deans explain the extent of the control which is at present exercised over such Students. They say—"The great majority of the Students residing in the city live with their parents, or other relatives. The Tutors and College Officers have no direct control over the lodgings of others residing in Dublin, outside the College walls; but a public Registry has been for some time kept of the residences of all such extern Students, and a certain check on irregularity is thus indirectly maintained. Evidence, p. 221.

"It is the duty of the Tutors to inform themselves, as far as possible, respecting the conduct of their Pupils residing outside the College, when not under the charge of parents or relatives, and to communicate with the latter respecting it."

Dr. Graves notices the defects of the system, and suggests a remedy. He says—"Students *commorantes in villâ* are at present subject to hardly any moral control, except so far as they are required, if members of the Established Church, to attend the College Chapel. For such Students, unless they live with their natural guardians, I think it would be desirable to provide accommodation in licensed Halls or Hostels, where they would be under the superintendence of responsible persons, and as strictly obliged to keep regular hours as if they lived within the walls of the College." Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

The College authorities ought, we think, to afford all the assistance in their power to those parents who have to send their sons from under the parental roof for their education. We, therefore, recommend that all Students who are not residing with their parents, relatives, or guardians, should be required, when resident in Dublin, to live in licensed Halls or licensed Lodging Houses, and that officers of the College should be appointed to have the same charge over their conduct and discipline as the Deans have over those within the College. The duties might be attached to the offices of Senior and Junior Proctor, as they would correspond with the duties of Proctors at the English Universities.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

The Statutes of King Charles contain special provision for the performance of Divine service in the College Chapel, and for the attendance of Students on religious duties. These provisions have been, to some extent, modified by subsequent legislation. The number of services has been changed from three to two in each day; and the Board, with the consent of the Visitors, are enabled to alter the hours of Divine service, which were originally fixed. Coll. Stat. p. 44. Coll. Stat. p. 291.

To secure regular attendance on religious duties, the College Statutes prescribe fines, to be imposed on members of the College, of different amounts according to the degree of neglect. On this subject we have received the following suggestion from Dr. Graves:—"I am of opinion that the attendance of Students in the College Chapel ought in no case to be enforced by fines. In the first place, the punishment seldom falls upon the offending party, the fines being generally paid by his parent. In the next, it seems unfit to punish the neglect of a religious duty by a pecuniary mulct. Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

"In the case of Students having chambers in College, this matter may easily be put on a satisfactory footing. They have become members of a community or family whose common or family prayers are held in the College Chapel. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to make their regular attendance a condition of continuance in the community. If they are guilty of occasional instances of

neglect, they ought to be reproved for the omission, and reminded of the obligation imposed on them. And if they continue to absent themselves from Chapel, they ought to be deprived of their chambers, as having violated the conditions of residence."

Suggestions of Mr. Poole.

Mr. Poole says :—"The system of pecuniary fines appears objectionable, as not inflicting, with few exceptions, any punishment on the Student who neglects his duty ; and it appears to me that it would be more desirable to make the performance of those duties, which are at present enforced by fines, the condition of obtaining credit for the Terms of Lectures, or of being admitted to a Degree."

In the views expressed by Dr. Graves and Mr. Poole we entirely concur. The tendency of punishing by fines is to make the performance of Collegiate duties depend on the convenience or inconvenience of paying a small sum. When once the fine is imposed, the Deans and the Tutors are not likely to inquire further into the cause of the neglect, unless some objection be made by the Student as to the justice of the fine, or unless the amount of fines imposed be very considerable. The parents, again, who ultimately pay the fines, do not usually hear of them until the expiration of the half-year, so that the opportunity of judicious remonstrance at the time of the neglect is lost.

We recommend, therefore, that the provisions of the College Statutes directing the imposition of fines for neglect of duties be repealed. The attendance of each Student on the various duties incumbent on him should be regularly recorded, and the results examined weekly, as the fines are now examined. For minor neglects or omissions, the Student should be sent for and spoken to by the Dean, the Proctor, or the Tutor. In the case of more serious omissions or wilful neglect, likely to be injurious to the Student, measures should be adopted sufficiently strong to enforce compliance with the College discipline.

III. THE STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Entrance Examination.

Preliminary to admission into the University of Dublin, an Examination of the candidates is held by some of the Junior Fellows. The principal Entrance Examinations, occur in the months of January, July, October, and November. At these Examinations a number of the Candidates who answer well are selected for re-examination, and placed in order of merit.

Evidence, p. 207.

The Provost and Senior Fellows give the following account of the history of the Entrance Examination, and of the changes which it has undergone :—

"An Entrance Examination seems to be implied in some statements in the Statute of King Charles, respecting Sizars and Scholars ; also in the forms of the old Notes of Admission. The earliest notice to be found on record of a course of reading prescribed for Entrance is in 1736, in the Senior Lecturer's book of that year, where it is mentioned, not as a new institution, but as a thing already in existence. The Entrance Course then consisted of the Greek Testament and Cornelius Nepos. On November 1st, 1774, it was ordered that an Entrance Examination be held on the first Monday of every month. There exists evidence that for some time between the years 1769 and 1825 the Entrance Course was as follows, viz.:—Homer's Iliad, eight Books ; Murphy's Lucian ; Xenophon's Cyropædia, three Books ; Greek Testament, Four Gospels and Acts ; Epictetus ; Tabula Cebetis ; Virgil's Georgics and Æneid, six Books ; Terence, three Plays ; Horace, Odes, Satires, and Epistles ; Juvenal, Satires 3, 10, 13, and 14.

"The most important change recently made in the Entrance Course was that made in 1849, when the Course was settled as follows :—Homer's Iliad, Books i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi. ; Greek Testament, Gospel of St. Luke, and Acts ; Euripides, Hecuba ; Lucian, Walker's Selections ; Livy, Books i. ii. iii. ; Virgil's Æneid, Books i. ii. iii. iv. v. ; Sallust ; Horace ; Latin and English Composition.

"Candidates for Classical Sizarship read, in addition, all the Classics of the first two Examinations of the Junior Freshman year. Candidates for Sizarships in Science, Hebrew, or Irish, read the ordinary Entrance Classical Course, in addition to the Courses of Science, Hebrew, or Irish, as stated in the Calendar.

"Another important change was made in the year 1851—viz., that of allowing Candidates who seek for Entrance merely, and not any Honors or Places, to take up any two Greek and any two Latin Classical authors of their own choosing, with Latin and English Composition.

"The system of having a special Examination for the high places at Entrance was first established in 1828."

With respect to the subjects of the Entrance Course, we have received the following suggestions from Dr. Graves and Dr. Ingram.

Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

Dr. Graves says:—"The work done by Freshmen in our University is not sufficiently unlike that which occupies boys in the first class of a good School. This might be obviated if the Examination for Entrance were somewhat improved. Knowing how well Elementary Geometry and Algebra are taught in many schools, I see no reason why a knowledge of them should not be required from candidates for admission into the University. One good effect consequent upon this change would be, that a Tutor would be released from the necessity of giving a great deal of merely Elementary Instruction to Pupils entering upon the study of Mathematics for the first time. The progress of his whole class must be regulated to suit the powers of the most backward; and thus the business of the Tutor's Lecture is rendered more irksome and unprofitable than it might be. I would also insist upon the necessity of making Composition in English an important part of the Entrance Examination. Deficiency in this essential accomplishment is but too justly laid to the charge of all our Students. This would not long be the case if liberal and numerous Prizes for Composition were offered to Students on their admission to the University." "The introduction of Elementary Mathematics into the Entrance Course would leave room for some more advanced Studies in the Freshman years, and so facilitate the improvement of the Course prescribed for all Students."

Suggestions of Dr. Ingram.

Dr. Ingram says:—"I am of opinion that the Entrance Course should be completely remodelled. At present, Candidates for Entrance are examined only in certain Greek and Latin authors, and in Latin and English Composition. I think the Examination should comprise, along with two Greek and two Latin books, all the other subjects which properly enter into a sound *School* Education,—such as English Grammar, Geography, the History of England, Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, and two or three books of Euclid. This change would make it possible to introduce into the Undergraduate Course several branches of study which are now excluded for want of room, and would, at the same time, re-act most usefully on the schools of Ireland."

The judicious selection of the subjects of the Entrance Course is a matter of considerable importance, from the effects which the Examination necessarily has on the Course of Education in the higher schools in Ireland; and we approve of the suggestion of Dr. Ingram, with respect to the Examination extending to all the subjects of a School Education, so as to prevent the Schoolmasters being induced to devote too exclusive attention to special branches.

The suggested introduction of the Elementary parts of Mathematics into the Entrance Course would, also, be a great improvement. It would secure the proper teaching of these subjects at the schools, and would afford an opportunity for the adoption of some useful changes in the Undergraduate Course.

The Undergraduate Course.

Coll. Stat. p. 65.

The Undergraduate Course has undergone important changes since the times of King Charles the First. By his Statutes the Students of all classes were required to write, in each week, a Commentary, in Latin, on the subjects of the Lectures they were attending, and a Latin composition in prose or verse; they were also required to declaim in Latin; and they were instructed by the Greek Lecturers in Greek. The Students of the Sophister and Bachelor classes were required to attend Lectures in Hebrew. All Students were required to learn Logic in the first and second years of their Course; the first year being devoted to the Isagoge of Porphyry, and the second to the Organon of Aristotle. In the third year some part of the Physics of Aristotle was taught; and in the fourth year his Metaphysics formed the subject of instruction, except during Lent, when his Nicomachean Ethics were taught.

Coll. Stat. pp. 67 72.

Disputations seem to have formed an important part of the system, as the Students were required to attend them thrice weekly. The Statutes made special provision for the public examination of the Students in each of the four Terms into which the College year was then divided.

Under the Statutes of King Charles, the authorities of the College had no power to introduce changes into the Collegiate studies; but this power was

Coll. Stat. p. 156. conferred on them in 1760, by a Royal Letter of King George the Third. In pursuance of the power given to the Board and Visitors by that Statute, changes were, from time to time, introduced. As to these changes the Board state:—

Evidence, p. 208. "The general character of the alterations in the course of studies made prior to 1830, was that of adaptation to the advancing state of Science and Literature, especially by introducing Mathematics, the Physical Sciences, Butler's Analogy, and some valuable treatises on the Evidences of Christianity, &c.

"The general character of the alterations made since 1830 is the same, but the alterations themselves have been of a much more extensive and important character, both in the nature of the studies and their arrangement. The principal features of those alterations are:—(1) The appointment of separate Courses, one compulsory, to be read by all Students; the other voluntary, to be read by those only who are Candidates for Honors. (2) The introduction at the Honor Examinations of a large amount of printed papers, in addition to the *viva voce* questions. (3) The rendering of the Course a suitable preparation for the several professions; and (4) The establishment of a completely new school, viz., that of Engineering. The results of these changes have been most satisfactory. They have produced a great increase in the number of Candidates for Honors, and rendered the last year of the Undergraduate Course—instead of being, as in former times, comparatively neglected—particularly effective and useful."

As to the extent of the changes which have been thus introduced, and the spirit in which they have been made, we will quote the statements of several of those who have communicated suggestions to us.

Suggestions of the Bishop of Ossory. The Bishop of Ossory says—"Since my acquaintance with the Course of Study in the University began, almost every department of it has undergone great changes—has been greatly extended, and greatly improved; and it appears to me now, that the range of our Curriculum has been widened quite as far as is compatible with the object of assigning a proper place to those more solid and severe studies, which ought to be regarded as fundamental and essential in a University education. I have not, however, considered it so carefully in detail as to be prepared to say that it may not admit of further additions without encroaching unduly upon the space which such studies claim for themselves. But that question may be safely left to the decision of those who have already done so much, and in so wise and enlarged a spirit, to make the institution over which they preside keep pace with the progress and requirements of the age."

Suggestions of Dr. Apjohn. Dr. Apjohn says—"Looking to the numerous improvements which have, within a few years, been made in the Undergraduate Course, I feel that Experimental Physics have attracted a fair share of the attention of the Provost and Board, and I do not entertain any doubt that they will henceforward occupy a prominent place amongst the subjects of study, which enter into the Academic Curriculum. As respects the subjects of Chemistry and Mineralogy, for the efficient teaching of which I am responsible, it gives me pleasure to have a legitimate opportunity of placing upon record, that whenever I have looked for aid to the Board, whether my application has been for new and costly Chemical Apparatus, or for pecuniary means to extend the Mineral Collection, or defray the expenses incurred in making a Descriptive Catalogue of it—it has been freely and liberally given to me. As far, then, as the College Authorities are concerned, I feel very confident that the support which, as one of their Professors, I have hitherto received, in my efforts to give efficiency to the departments of instruction confided to me, is not likely to be withdrawn, and that they will continue to promote, as heretofore, the study within the University, of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the kindred branches of Natural Science."

Suggestions of Dr. Ingram. Dr. Ingram says—"If it were judged advisable to carry into effect the suggestions I have made, two only of their number would require the intervention of authority external to the College. The others could be brought into operation by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the adoption of them ought, in my opinion, to be left in their discretion. During the entire period of my connexion with the University, the Board have steadily and vigorously carried out sound and well-considered improvements in almost every department of our system; and I have no doubt that such improvements will be still further developed and extended."

Mr. Poole says—"In conclusion, I would observe, that the Board of Trinity College have generally shown a disposition to comply with suggestions of changes, either in the subject-matter of the studies, or in the mode of conducting the education of the College, which appeared calculated either to correct defects in the system, or to keep the University in accordance with what is required by the circumstances of the times. They possess sufficient powers to carry out the changes which I have noticed, as regards the Examinations and matters relating to the Students. I can speak from my own knowledge of the advance which has taken place in the system of education; and I believe that internal changes, introduced by those well acquainted with the working of the system, and the results of their experience and deliberate judgment, will be found the most valuable in practice, when a sincere desire to reform is shown by the members connected with this institution." Suggestions of Mr Poole.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have given a Programme of the Undergraduate Course as at present arranged, with the Rules and Regulations affecting it. The Tutor Fellows have also given an outline of the Undergraduate Course, showing its connexion with the system of Tutorial Lectures. Evidence, p. 208, 216. Evidence, p. 125.

The Course of the First or Junior Freshman year comprises Mathematics and Classics: the Mathematics consisting of Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

In the Second, or Senior Freshman year, the Course comprises Mathematics, Classics, and Logics. The Honor Course in Mathematics includes Analytic Geometry and the Differential Calculus. The Logical Course includes portions of the works of Whately, Locke, Bacon, and Cousin.

In the Third or Junior Sophister year, the Course comprises Logic, Physics, and Classics; the Physics consisting of Mechanics, Optics, Hydrostatics, and Astronomy.

In the Fourth or Senior Sophister year, the business is divided into five Courses—Astronomy, Ethics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, and Classics. The Ethical Course consists of Stewart's Outline of Moral Philosophy, Butler's Sermons, Butler's Analogy, Cicero's *Tusculanæ Questiones*, and Paley's Evidences of Christianity. The Course in Experimental Physics includes Heat, Chemistry, Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism.

At the Moderatorship Examination, the business is divided into four Courses, the first including Mathematics and Physics; the second Classics; the third Logic, Ethics, and Political Economy; and the fourth Experimental Physics.

The Course of Education thus prescribed for Students in Arts is very extensive; there are, however, a few subjects omitted from it, the introduction of which has been suggested to us. We have already referred to some of these suggestions, and recommended that candidates for the Degree of A.B. should be examined in one Modern Language; that an Elementary Text-book on Political Economy should be introduced in the course of the Senior Sophister year, and that a fifth kind of Moderatorships should be established in the Natural or Biological Sciences. To these recommendations we have only to add our concurrence in the Provost's suggestion, that the Undergraduate Course should include a Text-book, containing that amount of information respecting the Laws and Constitution of these Kingdoms which every cultivated citizen is expected to acquire. Report pp. 37, 45, 50. Suggestions of the Provost.

The Royal Statute of 1760 intrusted to the Board and Visitors the power of regulating the studies of the University; and, from the manner in which this power has been exercised, especially of late years, for the improvement of the course of Education, there can be no doubt that it should remain in the same hands.

Amongst the recent regulations of the Board is one which we have already noticed in connexion with the Courses of Professional Education, that of allowing to Professional Students a certain power of selection as to the subjects of their studies in the Senior Sophister year. It is a matter of great importance to afford to Professional Students the opportunity of commencing the Elementary and Scientific part of their special Education in the University. Such a system has a tendency to prevent that neglect of the essential branches of a general Education, which is almost inevitable in Institutions devoted to professional training alone; while the existence of Professional Courses of Study in connexion with the Course in Arts, has a tendency to give to the latter a more useful and practical character. Evidence p. 214.

In founding the Engineering School, and in framing the rule to which we have

referred, the authorities of the College have shown that they are fully alive to the importance of affording facilities for Professional Education in connexion with a sound Education in Arts.

THE LECTURES, EXAMINATIONS, AND PRIZES CONNECTED WITH THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

Evidence, p. 72.

The Statutes of King Charles required that the Undergraduates should be examined at the commencement of each of the four Terms into which the College year was then divided, and that two days should be given to the Examination, that a Lecturer should be appointed for each of the Undergraduate Classes, that there should be special Lecturers in Greek and in Hebrew, and that the Students should be instructed by their Tutors.

Coll. Stat. p. 203, 276, 290.

The chief characteristics of this system have been preserved, but some modifications have been introduced. In 1792, the Board, with the consent of the Visitors, were enabled to extend the time of each Examination to four days; in 1819, their power of fixing the hours and times of Examination was further extended. The number of Terms was, in 1833, changed to three, with a consequent

Evidence, p. 127.

diminution in the number of Examinations. In 1834, the Tutor Fellows formed the Tutorial System, by which they have distributed the duty of lecturing amongst the entire body instead of each lecturing his own pupils. The Lecturers appointed under the Statutes of King Charles no longer teach the entire class, but their Lectures have, since 1847, been limited to Candidates for Honors.

The subjects of the Lectures in each Term are those appointed for Examination at the commencement of the subsequent Term, and courses of Lectures are provided for Candidates for Honors, distinct from those intended for the general Student. There are five courses of Lectures given by the Tutor Fellows to the Senior Sophister Class—one in Classics, one in Ethics and Natural Philosophy, one in Experimental Physics, and one in each of the Courses read by Candidates for Moderatorships in Mathematics and Physics, and in Experimental Physics respectively. There are three courses of Lectures given to each of the other three Classes: to ordinary Students, one course in Classics, and one in Science; and one in Science to Candidates for Honors. There is also a course of Lectures to Candidates for Honors in Science in each of the four classes, given by the University Sub-Lecturers. Candidates for Honors in Classics are lectured by the Greek Lecturer and his Assistants. The arrangement for giving separate Lectures to Candidates for Honors, which was first introduced after the establishment of the Tutorial System

Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd.

in 1834, is stated by Dr. Lloyd to have been one of the most useful changes that have been made in the Collegiate System.

Evidence, p. 211.

It is stated that the attendance on Lectures has increased most remarkably, and yet the number in attendance still forms but a moderate proportion of the entire number of Students. During the year 1851–52 there were 1,217 Students

Evidence, p. 212.

in the Undergraduate Classes, and of this number only 118 resided in College, and only 518 returned themselves as residing in the city and suburbs; thus leaving nearly one-half the number non-resident, and consequently not profiting by the Lectures. Again, in Michaelmas, 1851, the total number attending Lectures was about 411, and of these only 313 were allowed credit for their attendance. In Hilary, 1852, the total number attending Lectures was 361; and in Trinity, 1852, it was 196. The small attendance on Lectures arises from the circumstance that Degrees in Arts in the University of Dublin can be obtained, by passing Examinations only, without any residence or attendance on Lectures in Dublin.

Evidence, p. 211.

The Board have recently adopted a rule to encourage attendance on Lectures, by allowing a certain number of the Terms to be kept by Lectures. Students engaged in Divinity or any other professional courses are bound to reside; but though in residence, they are not required, any more than other Students, to attend the Lectures of the Undergraduate Course.

Suggestions of Dr. Lloyd.

Dr. Lloyd has called our attention to this subject, by stating that "he would earnestly press—as one of the most urgent of all academic reforms—the importance of some provisions by which residence should be more directly encouraged, if it cannot be enforced." We concur in the view expressed by Dr. Lloyd, that it is essential to give more direct encouragement to attendance on Lectures. We are not, however, prepared to recommend that residence should be made absolutely indispensable.

Evidence, pp. 128, 209.

The system of Private Tuition prevails to some extent in the Dublin University; but from the answers which we have received on the subject, it does not appear

that there is any occasion for direct interference with it. Every improvement in the courses of public Lectures, and in the arrangements for promoting attendance upon them, will have a tendency to discourage any undue extension of Private Tuition.

The rule of allowing Degrees to be obtained without residence or attendance on Lectures, makes the manner in which the Examinations are conducted a matter of especial consequence. There are three different methods adopted according to the importance of the Examination. At the General Examinations, the Students are arranged in divisions, consisting each of an average of thirty. To each division one Examiner in Science and one in Classics is appointed, and the Examination, except in Latin Composition, is conducted *viva voce;* it lasts for two days, and about four hours each day. Evidence, p. 131.

At the Examination at the end of the Senior Freshman year, and at the Degree Examination, the candidates are arranged in divisions of about sixty each; one Examiner is appointed for each subject of Examination, and each candidate is examined by a number of Examiners. The merit of the candidates is ascertained by the average of the marks given by the Examiners; and the Examination is of the same duration as the General Examinations, and conducted in the same manner—all, except the Latin Composition, being *viva voce.*

The Examinations for Honors and Prizes, and for the Moderatorships and Medals awarded at the Degree Examinations, are conducted by Courts of Examiners. The Students who are selected in each of the divisions at the General Examinations, or who are recommended for their answering at the Lectures of the preceding Term, are examined in an extended course appointed for candidates for Honors. These Examinations are conducted partly *viva voce*, and partly by paper questions; the *viva voce* part of the Examinations being in public. This system of Honor Examinations was introduced in 1834, and has produced very satisfactory results. Previous to its introduction, one Honor in Classics and one in Science were given to each division, separately, of thirty-five or forty Students; so that the merit of those who obtained Honors in different divisions of the same class might be very unequal. Now the merit of the candidates is more accurately ascertained, the competition for Honors is more generally diffused, and a greater encouragement is held out to the Students to study the extended Course required for the Honor Examinations.

The Board have recently introduced an improvement in the constitution of the Courts of Honor Examiners and Examiners for Moderatorships. Under the arrangement of 1834, the Courts of Examiners consisted each of three Junior Fellows, appointed for the year, and they might be, and frequently were, changed from year to year. In July, 1852, the Board resolved that four Courts of Examiners for conducting the Honor Examinations of Undergraduates should be constituted, and that they should consist of certain Professors as permanent members of the Courts, with two Junior Fellows, selected each year by the Board. The Courts of Honor Examiners now are, in the Mathematical Sciences, the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics, and two Junior Fellows; in Ethics and Logics, the Professor of Moral Philosophy and two Junior Fellows; in Classics, the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Oratory, the Greek Lecturer, and two Junior Fellows; and in Experimental Physics, the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Chemistry, and two Junior Fellows. Evidence, p. 210.

With respect to these different modes of Examination, there can be little doubt that the system adopted at the Honor Examinations has been successful. Mr. Townsend states that they are ably, impartially, and well-conducted, and that the best prepared Candidates invariably succeed at them; and that little, he thinks, could be suggested for the improvement of them. With respect to the Term Examinations, however, he states that he considers the mode in which they are conducted defective; the Candidates, except while engaged in Composition, and for the comparatively short time during which they are questioned by their Examiners, being entirely unemployed. The Examiners have in general far too many to examine, and persons very imperfectly prepared but too often escape. He suggests the addition of printed questions as in the English Universities, to which written answers should be furnished. In this way the Candidates, as well as the Examiners, would be kept employed during the whole time of the Examination, and it would tend to produce more careful preparation as well as greater accuracy of thought and expression. Dr. Carson and Mr. Poole have also suggested the importance of introducing a greater amount of written or printed questions at the Term Suggestions of Mr. Townsend.

Suggestions of Dr. Carson, and Mr. Poole.

Examinations. In these suggestions we entirely concur. We think it of great importance that written or printed questions should be more generally introduced at these Examinations.

In the Examination for Degrees, and at the end of the Senior Freshman year, we think it would be desirable that more time should be given to the Examination than at present; and that the Candidates should, as suggested by Dr. Graves, be divided into smaller groups than at present, or else examined separately. The *viva voce* part of these Examinations should, we think, be like the Honor Examinations, conducted in public, so that the friends and relatives of the Students might be present. It is provided by the Statutes of King Charles, that the Term Examinations shall be conducted in public; and such a system would act as a very salutary check against incompetent candidates presenting themselves. It would also act as a stimulus on the Examiner, and give greater weight to his decision.

Suggestions of Dr. Graves.

Coll. Stat. p. 73.

Evidence, pp. 131, 210, 211.

The Prizes connected with the Undergraduate Course consist of the Honors and Prizes awarded at the Term Examinations, and the Gold and Silver Medals awarded at the Degree Examinations. At the Honor Examinations of the Michaelmas Term of each class, Prizes of the value of £4 and £2, respectively, are awarded; the number of the first being limited to one-fortieth of the class, and the number of the second to one-twentieth. At the other Examinations the same number of Honors of each rank is awarded, but a Certificate only is given. Separate Prizes in Logics and Ethics at the closing Examination of the second year were established in 1844; and the Wray Prize for Metaphysical Science was established in 1848.

At the Degree Examination Gold and Silver Medals are given, and the successful Candidates are denominated Senior and Junior Moderators. There are four kinds of Moderatorships: the Mathematical, the Classical, the Ethical, and those in Experimental Physics. The present system of Moderatorships in Mathematics, Classics, and Ethics, was established in 1833, and the Moderatorships in Experimental Physics were added in 1850.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

Coll. Stat. p. 50.

The Statutes of King Charles provide that one of the Senior Fellows shall be appointed Catechist. This officer was to instruct all the Students, as well Bachelors as Undergraduates, by weekly examinations in some part of the Catechism, held every Saturday throughout the year. He was also to explain, by Lectures, on the Saturdays during Term, the parts of the Catechism difficult to be understood, and was to expound each of the heads of the Catechism in the course of the year, the Catechism to be used being that appointed in the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Evidence, p. 113.

The greater part of these provisions have, as Dr. Lloyd states, become obsolete, being wholly inapplicable to the present state of religious education. The formal observance of the Statute was maintained until 1807, non-attendance being punished by a small pecuniary fine. In 1807 the Board created the offices of Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners; they appointed Examinations for the non-resident Students and for those who neglected to attend the Lectures; and they made the keeping of four Terms, either by Lectures or Examinations, compulsory on all Students in the Freshman Classes, being members of the Established Church.

Roman Catholics have been, in pursuance of the Royal Statute of 1794, expressly exempted from this rule with respect to attendance on religious instruction. Protestant Dissenters, and others not members of the Established Church, are not required to attend Catechetical Lectures, if they object to do so on conscientious grounds. These Lectures, however, have been attended in some instances by Roman Catholics, and in many by Protestant Dissenters.

Evidence, p. 113.

The Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners have been, since 1838, selected by the Catechist from amongst the Junior Fellows in Holy Orders. The Catechist, instead of being himself an Examiner or Lecturer, presides over and regulates the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations.

The subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations relate mainly to the text of the Bible. At one Examination, a portion of Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism is introduced. There are Prizes given to the best answerers at the Lectures and Examinations; and Dr. Lloyd states that the present system of Catechetical instruction is useful and effective.

The arrangements thus made by the Board (although in some respects differing

from the Statutes), seem to have been wisely conceived and efficiently carried out; and we think, therefore, that the special provisions of the Statutes of King Charles, with respect to the duties of the office of Catechist, may safely be repealed, and the office itself be alone established by Statute, the power of regulating the religious instruction of all Students who are members of the Established Church being entirely intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Professional Courses of Education.

We have already noticed the different Courses of Professional Education in connexion with the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Engineering; we shall now consider the subjects of each Course, and its connexion with the Undergraduate Course in Arts.

The Course in Civil Engineering.

The Professional Course of a candidate for the Diploma of Civil Engineering is of three years' duration, and he must have completed the first or Junior Freshman year of the Course in Arts before entering upon his professional studies. Evidence, p. 198.

In the first year, the Course comprises Mathematics, Theoretical Mechanics, and Chemistry and Mineralogy applied to the arts of Construction.

In the second year, Practical Mechanics, the Principles of Physics, Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling.

In the third year, Geology, Practical Engineering, Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling, and Field-work in general.

We have already referred to Mr. Griffith's approval of this Course. He has, however, suggested, that, if possible, additional instruction in Field-work should be given to the Pupils. Lord Rosse states that he has had an opportunity of observing the results of the education in the Engineering School. He considers the Course to be judiciously arranged; and, as far as the theoretical part of it is concerned, to be efficiently carried out. He thinks, however, that there is a want of practical instruction in Mechanical Engineering. To supply this deficiency, he suggests that arrangements should be made for the Students visiting some factory, such as that of the Railway Works at Inchicore, near Dublin. Correspondence, Part IV., 2.

The effects of the system of Annual Examinations in the Engineering School are thus noticed by the Professors:— Evidence, p. 200.

"These Examinations are found to have a very beneficial tendency; they not only encourage attention to the subjects lectured on during the year, and stimulate diligent Students to increased exertion, but they also serve to weed out of the School many who are either incompetent or idle, and who have joined it from a mistaken view of the nature of the studies pursued in it, or perhaps in consequence of the solicitations of parents or friends. Their effect in this latter respect is strikingly exhibited by a comparison of the numbers who have joined the School, with the numbers of those who have risen to the Middle and Senior Classes. These numbers are as follows:—

Total number who joined the School from 1845–46, to 1848–9, inclusive, . . .	110
Of these there rose to the Middle Class, ...	74
And to the Senior, ...	53

Of whom 36 obtained the Diploma of the School.

"And although we should not be justified in ascribing the diminution of numbers in the Middle and Senior Classes to the effect of the Annual Examinations alone, yet there is no doubt that they have mainly contributed to it, and that they have thus been the means of causing many to discontinue their connexion with the School, before it was too late for them to apply themselves to some other course of study, for which they were better qualified."

The results thus exhibited in the Engineering School, show how desirable it would be to introduce, as we have recommended, a similar system of Examinations into the course of Education required from Law Students preparing for the Bar in Ireland. These results also corroborate the suggestion of Dr. Stokes, and of the Senior Fellows, as to the importance of having more frequent Examinations in the course of the Education of Medical Students.

The Course in Surgery.

The Professional Course of Education of a candidate for the Diploma of Surgery extends over a period of four years; and the Student is required, before Evidence, pp. 233.

obtaining the Diploma, to have completed the first or Junior Freshman year of the Course in Arts, and to have attended Lectures in Logic and in Mechanics. He may pursue the Course in Arts simultaneously with his professional studies.

The Courses of Lectures which a candidate is required to attend are, Anatomy and Physiology, three Courses; Demonstrations and Dissections, three Courses; Theory and Practice of Surgery, three Courses; Practice of Medicine, one Course; Chemistry, one Course; Materia Medica, one Course; and Midwifery, one Course; Practical Chemistry, Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence, one Course each, of shorter duration than the other Courses.

A candidate is also required, for three Sessions, of nine months' duration, to attend on the practice of certain Hospitals, and the Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery there delivered.

There is a final Examination for the Diploma of Surgery, but no other Examination during the Course.

The Course in Medicine.

Evidence, p. 234.

The Professional Course of Education for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine extends over a period of four years. The candidate must have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in order to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine; but he may obtain both Degrees at the same Commencements, and may, consequently, pursue his education in Arts and Medicine at the same time. The Lectures to be attended are—daily Lectures in Anatomy and Physiology, and in Practical Anatomy, with Anatomical Demonstrations; Lectures thrice weekly in Surgery; and Lectures on four days in each week in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine and Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and in Midwifery. These Courses are of six months' duration, or longer. The Student has also to attend Courses of three months' duration in Botany, Practical Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence.

The candidate must also attend Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and some other Hospital in Dublin, and the Clinical Lectures there given.

There is a final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, but no other Examination during the Course.

There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships connected with the Medical Faculty; but Prizes of the aggregate annual value of £50 are obtainable by Students for proficiency in the subjects taught in the School of Physic.

Suggestions of the Committee of the Board.

The Committee of the Board have directed our attention to a serious defect in the arrangements respecting Medical Education, which, however, they state their inability to remedy, as they feel compelled to make their regulations conformable to those of other Medical Schools in the United Kingdom. A Student is required, as we have noticed, to attend two or three Courses of Lectures on certain subjects. "By two or three Courses, however, is meant, not two or three distinct Courses, one more advanced than the other, but *two or three repetitions of the same Course.*" As a remedy for this, they suggest that Examinations should be introduced in connexion with each Course of Lectures; and that the qualifications for a Degree in Medicine, or for a Diploma in Surgery, should depend, not on a mere attendance on Lectures and one final Examination, but on the keeping of Terms, by a combination of Lectures and Examinations, as in the Undergraduate Course.

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes.

Dr. Stokes objects to the system of having only one final Examination, and he suggests a system of Catechetical and Term Examinations as a substitute for the final Examination.

We have already noticed the difficulty in the way of securing uniformity in Medical Education, so long as the power of admission to the Medical Profession is vested in bodies either wholly or in part supported by fees paid by Students for their Professional Education. The defects of the existing system, however, might be much diminished, by requiring all bodies having the power to grant Degrees, Diplomas, or Licences to practise, to hold a previous Examination, and by requiring at least one-half of such Examination to be *viva voce*, and to be held in public, after due notice.

The Course in Law.

Evidence, pp. 36–45.

The Course required to be pursued by candidates for the Certificate of the Law Professors, is of two years' duration. Students may enter on the Course at the commencement of their fourth or Senior Sophister year in Arts. In the first

year they are required to attend the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Civil Law during three Terms, and to pass an Examination at the end of Trinity Term, in subjects prescribed by the Professor; in the second year, they are required to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Feudal and English Law during three Terms, and to pass an Examination at the end of Trinity Term, in subjects prescribed by the Professor.

The subjects taught in the first year are, Civil Law and the Elements of General Jurisprudence; and in the second year, English Law, and, in particular, the Law of Real Property.

There are no Medals, Scholarships, or Exhibitions connected with the Law School; but Prizes, of the aggregate value of £30, are annually awarded by the Professors.

By a recent Act of Parliament (14 and 15 Vic. ch. 88,) a privilege in connexion with the admission of Attorneys and Solicitors has been conferred on the Certificate of the Law Professors. The Certificate is not, however, directly connected with the higher branch of the Legal Profession, as the regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns with respect to the admission of Barristers, do not require any examination to have been passed, and they give to the Student, if a Graduate, an option of attending only two of the four Courses of Lectures in the Law School. We have already suggested the importance of making the Examinations compulsory, and of requiring Graduates to attend all the Courses of Lectures in the Law School. If these suggestions were carried out by the Benchers, the Certificate of the Law Professors would become indispensable for all Graduates of the University who were preparing for admission to the Bar.

The Course in Divinity.

The Course prescribed for Candidates for the Divinity Testimonium is of two years' duration, and Students may enter on the Course at the commencement of their fourth or Senior Sophister year. Evidence, pp. 17–26.

In the first, or Junior Divinity year, the Student has to attend during three terms the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and also the Lectures of one of his Assistants.

The subjects of the former Course of Lectures are, in the first two Terms, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; in the third Term, the Socinian Controversy. The subjects of the Lectures of the Assistants are, in the first and second Terms, St. Luke's Gospel and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Greek; in the third Term, a portion of Bishop Pearson's Work on the Creed. A Student is also required to pass four Examinations; three of these are in portions of the Greek Testament, and are held by the Assistants of Archbishop King's Lecturer at the commencement of each Term. The fourth is the final Examination of the whole Class, which is held at the close of Trinity Term, and is conducted by Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants.

In the Senior Divinity year a Student has to attend, during three terms, the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity and those of one of his Assistants. The subjects of the Professor's Lectures are, in the first Term, Biblical Criticism and Interpretation; in the second, the Liturgy and Articles of the United Church; and in the concluding Term, the Controversy with the Church of Rome. The subjects of the Lectures of the Assistants to the Regius Professor are, in the first Term, the Epistle to the Hebrews, in Greek; and in the second and third terms, Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles.

As in the Junior year, each Student is required to pass three Examinations in prescribed portions of the Greek Testament, and a final Examination of the entire Class, conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants.

The Lectures of the Regius Professor and of Archbishop King's Lecturer are Professorial, or what are usually called Prelections. The Lectures of the Assistants are Catechetical; they are devoted to examining in, and explaining, portions of prescribed Text-books. In addition to the Lectures, the Students are required to write a Sermon or Essay in each Term, and also to attend on certain days set apart for practising written composition.

The Bishop of Meath and Dr. M'Neece both attach great importance to the combination of Catechetical and Professorial instruction. Thus the Bishop of Meath says: "I consider the Lectures of the Assistants, as distinguished from the prelectional system, to be a most important adjunct, and one without which few of our Students could obtain other than a very superficial knowledge of Evidence, p. 18.

Evidence, p. 27. Theology." Dr. M'Neece says: "It is the combination of the Prelectional and Catechetical, of the Professorial and Tutorial Systems, that distinguishes—and, in my judgment, advantageously distinguishes—the mode of education followed in this University from the almost exclusively Professorial system of instruction pursued in some other Universities."

In addition to the general Examinations of the Divinity Class, there is an Annual Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, at which Students who have been selected at the General Examination may present themselves. Evidence, p. 20. There is also a voluntary Examination held annually by the Regius Professor of Divinity and by his Assistants—open to any of the Divinity Students—at which premiums are given.

The Prizes connected with the Divinity Course are the Divinity Professor's Premiums; Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes; Dr. Downes' Divinity Premiums —for Written Compositions, for Extempore Speaking, and for Reading the Liturgy; the Prizes awarded by the Professors of Biblical Greek and Ecclesiastical History respectively, and the Elrington Theological Prize.

The Prizes thus annually awarded are usually not less than fifteen in number, and of the aggregate value of not less than £165. Additional Prizes are frequently given by the Board. There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships connected with the Divinity Course.

Course of Instruction Provided for Graduates in Arts.

The only class of Graduates who are required to pursue any Course of Study in Arts are the Scholars, and they are merely required to attend certain Courses of Professorial Lectures, without being required to undergo any Examination in the subjects of the Lectures. Dr. MacNeece has suggested that "Scholars should be relieved as much as possible from routine attendance on College Lectures, in order to be able to devote themselves more exclusively to their professional studies." We concur in this suggestion; and we think that Graduate Scholars, engaged in professional studies, should not be required to pursue any other Course of Study. Those not so engaged should be required to attend the advanced Course of Science or Literature which we have recommended to be appointed for candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Suggestions of Dr. MacNeece.

IV. INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

The Library of Trinity College.

Evidence, pp. 171–180. The Library of Trinity College contains upwards of one hundred thousand volumes of books, and fifteen hundred volumes of manuscripts. There are between three and four thousand books and pamphlets received each year under the Copyright Act, and about eight hundred purchased. The selections from these, when bound together, make about fifteen hundred volumes placed in the Library each year.

The Library was founded at the same time as the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It owes its foundation to a gift of £1,800 which the officers and soldiers of Queen Elizabeth bestowed on the College, as a thanksgiving for their victory over the Spaniards at the battle of Kinsale, in 1601. The first great accession which it received was from a similar source. The Library of Archbishop Ussher, containing ten thousand volumes, with his manuscripts, and a choice collection of coins, was purchased for £22,000, for presentation to the College by the officers and soldiers of the British Army serving in Ireland during the Protectorate of Cromwell. The Library has received great accessions from donations. The largest of these was the Library of Dr. Gilbert, containing 13,000 volumes, presented in 1736. In 1802, the Fagel Library was purchased for £10,000, £8,000 of this sum having been granted by the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools. The chief source, however, of the supply of Books to the Library is a privilege which it enjoys, along with a few other Libraries, of receiving, on demand, a copy of every book published in the British dominions within a year from the time of its publication. This privilege was granted in the year 1801, by the 41st Geo. III., ch. 107, which has been amended by the 54th Geo. III., ch. 154, and by 6 and 7 Wm. IV., ch. 110.

The purchase of foreign books, and of English books to supply deficiencies, is intrusted to a Committee appointed by the Board. For the eight hundred volumes purchased annually, the outlay averages £450; and of this sum about £300 is expended on foreign books.

The Library is one of the finest buildings connected with the College. It is very commodious, and could easily, as the Librarian states, be adapted to hold 50,000 additional volumes. The funds out of which the building was erected, were supplied by Parliamentary grants. Great inconvenience was for a long time felt in using the Library in winter, from its not being heated. The Board have, however, had a spacious room in connexion with the Library furnished as a Reading-room, and heated by means of hot water; and this arrangement has been found satisfactory.

The Library is open daily, except during a vacation of six weeks and a few special holidays, from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. in summer, and from 10 till 3 in winter.

Considering the extent and value of the Library, and the convenience of its situation and arrangements, the small extent to which it is used is certainly remarkable. The daily average number of readers for three years since the Reading-room was constructed is stated to be 47; and the greatest number of readers in any one day during that period was 90. According to the existing regulations of the Library, those who use it may be divided into two classes: those who are allowed to take down the books and replace them without giving any docket for them, and those who have not that privilege. The former class consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors; all other persons who read in the Library are required to give dockets for the books which they require, to the attendants, who then obtain the books for them, in the same manner as at the British Museum. It appears that the average daily number of dockets given by this class of readers was forty-one, and the greatest number in any one day was sixty-three.

Under the Statutes of King Charles, there were, as at present, a Library, and a Reading-room fitted up with desks and tables for Students. The Provost, Fellows, and Resident Bachelors of Divinity were alone admitted to the Library. All the Students seem to have been admitted to the Reading-room, where the Books were given out to them by the Librarian and his Assistants; and the Provost and Senior Fellows had power to admit any person whatsoever to the use of this Reading-room. This arrangement continued until the Library Statutes of King George the Second, in 1734, which were made after the erection of the present Library. By these Statutes the use of the Library was limited to Graduates resident in College. An oath similar to that previously required from Fellows and from Bachelors of Divinity, was required from all who were admitted to the use of the Library, and they were permitted to take down the books without any reference to the Librarian or his attendants. They were also required to replace the books, but it depended altogether on the care of the readers whether the books were restored to their proper places or not, as no mode of checking them existed. This arrangement being found unsatisfactory, and books having been lost and misplaced, the Board and Visitors, by a Decree, in 1843, introduced the system of dockets adopted at the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other large Libraries. This system has been found to work satisfactorily. The books are seldom misplaced, and since that period only two volumes have been lost.

Coll. Stat., p. 82. Evidence, p. 176.

Coll. Stat., p. 334.

Coll. Stat., 349.

The Librarian states that the Library Statutes, strictly interpreted, limit the use of the Library to Graduates resident in College, but this restriction has not for many years been insisted on; all Graduates are now admitted, and other persons, not connected with the University, are admitted on being recommended to the Board; the recommendation must, however, be signed by one Senior and one Junior Fellow, stating the person recommended to be, of their personal knowledge, fit and proper to be allowed the privilege. The authorities of the College, although they have put a liberal construction on the Statutes, have always refused to extend the privilege, so as to include Undergraduate Scholars, or any other Undergraduates; and in consequence of the delay which we have already noticed in conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, even Candidate Bachelors who have passed the Degree Examination are not admissible to the Library for several months, subsequent to their Degree Examination. It would appear that the small use of the Library, therefore, probably arises from restrictions as to the privilege of admission to it.

Evidence, 176.

As to the admission of Undergraduates, nearly all those who have made suggestions to us have recommended some modification of the existing rule; although there is a difference of opinion as to the classes of Students to which the privilege

of admission should be extended. The objections urged against admitting all Undergraduates, seem to be, the danger of injudicious reading, and the expense of providing attendants. The first objection had, we think, great weight, as long as the practice continued of allowing those admitted to the Library to take down and replace the books; but the system of dockets has a great tendency to check desultory reading, and it affords the simplest means of testing by observation the use which Undergraduates would make of the Library. We do not think, therefore, that any class of them should now be excluded, from *a priori* considerations of the extent to which they might abuse the privilege, but only on its being clearly ascertained that a considerable number of them had abused it. As to any expense of additional attendants, which might be caused by the admission
Evidence, p. 178. of Undergraduates, we do not think this could exceed the sum (£250 a-year) now charged on the fees paid mainly by that class of Students, and applied to the defraying of the expenses of the Library.

We therefore recommend to your Majesty, that the provisions of the Royal Statutes of King George the Second, limiting the use of the Library to Graduates, be repealed, and that the power of granting admission to the Reading-room be conferred on the Provost and Senior Fellows without any restrictions. This
Evidence, p. 176. enactment should be accompanied by the provision which the Librarian suggests of a summary power in him (subject to appeal to the Board and Visitors), of excluding any one who abused the privilege of admission.

The privilege of admission to the Library is at present granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows to persons entirely unconnected with the College, contrary to the strict construction of the College Statutes. These Statutes were, however, framed many years before the privilege of obtaining gratuitously copies of all publications was conferred on the College. As to the admission of those unconnected with
Suggestions of the Bishop of Ossory. the College, the Bishop of Ossory observes—"I have often availed myself of the advantages which the liberal regulations of most of the public Libraries on the Continent place within the reach of strangers, and always with some feeling of regret and shame, at the recollection of the very different system which prevailed in the one in which I was most interested at home. And not only for the interests of learning, but for the credit of the University, I should rejoice to see all the hinderances which exist to free access to our Library taken away."

We entirely concur in his Lordship's view on this subject; and we think that as the Library of Trinity College is the only one in Ireland which has the privilege of receiving all publications gratis, the admission of the public should be placed on a much more liberal basis than at present. The power of admission should, we think, remain in the Provost and Senior Fellows; but the tickets of admission to the public, if granted for a limited period, as suggested by the Librarian, should be given on any respectable recommendation, without requiring two Fellows to state their personal knowledge of the applicant. If the privilege of admission were liberally granted by the College authorities, we think that the expense of any increase in the number of attendants consequent on the increased number of readers, might be defrayed by a public grant.

Evidence, p. 175. Connected with the use of the Library, is the important question of printing a Catalogue of the Books. The printing of the Catalogue was commenced in January, 1849. It has proceeded very slowly, as the Librarian was anxious to consult the heads of other large Libraries, and to consider the controversy raised about the Catalogue of the British Museum. Up to July, 1852, only twenty-six sheets, not extending beyond letter A of the Catalogue, were printed off. Dr. Todd, the Librarian, states, that the completion of the work will take a very long time, unless a much larger number of competent hands be employed. He has undertaken the labour of printing the Catalogue without any remuneration or salary, and, being unable to devote more than a small portion of his time to it, it must necessarily proceed very slowly, so long as he is the sole superintendent of so difficult and laborious a work.

In considering this question, both here and in England, it seems to us that two descriptions of Catalogues have been commonly confounded together; the one, a List of Books arranged alphabetically, or according to subjects, of a moderate size, and sufficiently accurate; the other, a complete description of the books perfectly arranged. Now, the Catalogue which Dr. Todd has commenced is of the second description, and hence the great labour and delay in its completion. Such a Catalogue possesses great value in a Bibliographical point of view; but for the more immediate purpose of increasing the utility of the Library as a collec-

tion of books for reference and consultation—for the purpose of economizing the time of readers and authors, by enabling them at once, in their own studies, to ascertain what Books on any subject they could find in the College Library—for such a purpose, a Catalogue of the first kind would be extremely useful, if not perfectly sufficient. It could, too, be completed within a reasonable time, and at a moderate expense. The preparation of it would effect a considerable diminution in the expense of completing the more perfect Catalogue.

In the preparation of either Catalogue, however, a large number of persons should be employed, so as to have the whole work speedily completed.

The publication of a mere Catalogue of reference would be of considerable advantage to the public, and would facilitate the use of the Library to those not connected with the College. The effect of leaving it to be executed by voluntary exertions, or entirely at the expense of the College, would, most probably, lead to this useful work being indefinitely postponed. Under these circumstances, we think that, as the public are as much interested in the matter as those connected with the College, a Parliamentary grant might with propriety be made of at least one-half the expense, which we would expect to have the effect of securing an early publication of a convenient and useful Catalogue.

From the privilege which it enjoys of obtaining copies of all publications gratuitously, the Library should be considered a National as well as a Collegiate Institution; and the publication of the Catalogue, with the more liberal concession of admission to the Reading-room, would give to the reading public in Dublin all the advantages which the Library of the British Museum secures to the same class in London, and would secure this without entailing on either publishers or the public revenue the expense of a second Copyright Library in Ireland.

The manuscripts in the College Library amount to 1,512 volumes; of these, 89 volumes have been added during the last ten years, 78 having been purchased by the College, and the remaining volumes having been donations. Of some classes of these manuscripts there is a complete Catalogue; but there does not appear to be any perfect Catalogue of the whole collection. Dr. Todd says, that in 1836 he was enabled by the Board to employ Dr. O'Donovan to Catalogue the Irish Manuscripts, of which he has completed a very minute and accurate Catalogue. Dr. Todd also states, that when he was appointed Assistant Librarian, in 1834, he devoted much attention to the manuscripts, and made a tolerably complete Catalogue of the Wickliffe and Waldensian Manuscripts. He commenced, also, a Catalogue of the Biblical Manuscripts, but was forced to abandon it, for want of time. As to general Catalogues, he states that there is a Catalogue of the manuscripts made by Dr. Lyon, about 1780, but he cannot say it is a very complete Catalogue. Then, the Catalogue of Dr. Mason is brought down to a later period, and is, so far, more complete. No steps have, it appears, as yet been taken towards printing a Catalogue of the manuscripts. Evidence, p. 174.

The extent to which manuscripts are used for literary, biographical, or historical purposes, must depend upon the knowledge of their existence being generally diffused. The completion of a perfect Catalogue seems, therefore, indispensable. Many of the reasons which we have stated with respect to the Catalogue of the books, apply with equal force to the Catalogue of the manuscripts; and it would, we think, be desirable that a commencement should be made by the publication of Dr. O'Donovan's Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts, which is stated to be complete. The other portions of the general Catalogue could be published as they are finished. One half of the expense, both of completing and of publishing these Catalogues, might, we would suggest, be defrayed by a Parliamentary grant, and the other half from the funds of the College.

The Board have very liberally granted £50 a-year, since 1840, for transcribing Irish Manuscripts; they have also made grants for the purchase of manuscripts; and, in the case of Archbishop Ussher's Works, a very large sum (upwards of £6,000), has been expended in publication. Dr. Todd states, that the great expense of this work has seriously crippled the means at the disposal of the University for the publication of manuscripts. Great care should, we think, be bestowed in the judicious selection of manuscripts or works for publication, and also in estimating the outlay before the undertaking is commenced. The publication of well-selected manuscripts, at a moderate cost, is likely to excite interest in the subjects of them, and promote similar publications in future; whilst the publication of a voluminous collection, at a great expense, is likely to discourage any further efforts in the same direction. Evidence, p. 175.

Evidence, p. 204. The Library contains a collection of coins, consisting of 1,281 catalogued Roman silver coins, 300 not catalogued, and about 300 Roman and Greek brass coins. The Roman silver coins were arranged and catalogued by Mr. Malet, the Numismatist, and the Catalogue published at the expense of the College. The Numismatist observes, that there seems to be very little interest taken in the collection, as applications are seldom, if ever, made to him for permission to see it. This observation would, however, have more weight, if the Numismatist had published, in the University Calendar, a description of the collection, with a statement of the arrangements for allowing it to be seen. The collection would have much more interest if it were extended to modern coins, and if a registry were kept, when possible, of the places in which ancient coins have been found. It would also attract more attention, if, in addition to the notice of it in the Calendar, a selection of the most interesting coins were exhibited in a glasscase either in the Library or Museum.

Suggestions of the Committee of the Board. The Report of the Committee of the Board has directed our attention to a defect in the provisions of the Act conferring on the Library the privilege of obtaining copies of all works published in the United Kingdom. They say—"It would be greatly for the benefit of the Library, if the Act which gives us a copy of every new publication were so modified as to place every privileged library on the same footing as the British Museum; because the clause which requires the other libraries to demand the books, not only unnecessarily entails on those libraries considerable expense and delay, but also enables publishers to evade the intention of the Act, as it is extremely difficult to *prove* demand within the time required by the Act." There can, we think, be no reason for not placing all the libraries in the same position as to facilities for receiving the copies of the works to which they are entitled. The effect of the present system is to make the completeness, in this respect, of the College Library depend almost entirely on the

Evidence, p. 173. vigilance of the Librarian for the time being. Dr. Todd states, that the proportion of books received since 1835 is more than three times greater than previous to that year, in consequence of arrangements adopted to secure greater regularity in applying for books. The present system has a tendency to encourage dishonest publishers in evading the delivery of copies, whilst respectable publishers would feel themselves equally bound under either arrangement.

The Lending Library.

Evidence, pp. 192–194. The Lending Library was established in 1800: it consists of about three thousand volumes, of which upwards of eight hundred have been purchased out of the College funds, and added within the last ten years. The Lending Library presents a contrast to the larger Library in the extent to which it is used, as the number of books borrowed in each year is one-fourth the number of dockets in the College Library.

The present satisfactory state of the Lending Library is owing to some very judicious reforms introduced in 1838, at the suggestion of Dr. Todd, who was Junior Dean and Librarian for that year. Before 1838 Undergraduates were excluded from the Lending Library. The Librarian was, however, allowed to lend to any Students who attended the Lectures of the Professors of Divinity or Mathematics, the Lecturer in Divinity, or their Assistants, such books as were necessary for those studies "on a certificate from the Professor or Lecturer whom they attended, that they were deserving of *such an extraordinary indulgence.*" Each borrower was obliged to deposit with the Librarian a sum not less than the value of the set to which the borrowed book belonged; this sum was enclosed in paper, endorsed with the borrower's name by the Librarian, sealed, and deposited in an iron box provided for the purpose, and retained until the book was returned in good order. Heavy pecuniary fines were imposed on those who did not return the books lent to them on the day on which the term of the loan expired. In consequence of these cumbrous, and, in some respects, vexatious rules, and also from the fact that there never were any additions of new books, the Students hardly ever had recourse to the Lending Library; very few, in fact, were aware of its existence.

In 1838–39 a sum of £200 was granted by the Board for the purchase of books, and since that time they have regularly made a grant of £50 a year for the same purpose. The selection of the books is intrusted to the Junior Dean, who is invariably elected Librarian, having the assistance of Clerks, whose duty it is to lend out and receive back the books. Since 1838 the use of the Lending Library

has been extended to all Students whose names are on the College books, and who are recommended by their Tutors and the Junior Dean. The Library Oath is not imposed, nor any deposit required; and a Catalogue of the Lending Library has been printed every three or four years.

The changes which we have recommended with respect to the larger Library have thus been in operation for about fourteen years in the Lending Library. It is open to all Students, on a simple recommendation, without oath or deposit, and a convenient Catalogue is periodically printed. The result is, that, as Mr. Galbraith states, "Since 1838, the Lending Library has become a most useful and efficient establishment. There are, in fact, very few reading men among the Students who have not recourse to it for assistance in their studies, and particularly for books of an expensive character, which would otherwise be wholly out of their reach." Evidence, p. 192.

The University Press.

The Printing Office was erected in 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was enlarged to its present size in 1842, at the expense of the College. It is usually set at a rent to the University Printer, who executes all the printing for the College at the usual trade charges. Evidence, pp. 187–191.

Trinity College has two privileges in connexion with the University Press; the one conferred by the 41st Geo. III., ch. 107, of perpetual copyright of publications printed at the University Press, of which the copyright has been given to the College for the advancement of learning. This privilege does not seem to have been of much importance, as it is stated that no materials exist for ascertaining in what books the College has perpetual copyright under the Act, or what number of copies have been published of such books. Stat. Coll. p. 346. Evidence, p. 188.

The other privilege is conferred by the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vic., ch. 23 (continuing previous enactments), under which the College is entitled to a drawback of the duty paid on paper used for the printing of books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern Languages, Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Common Prayer Books, Books of Confession of Faith, and the Larger or Shorter Catechism. This privilege has been exercised in the case of four books since 1830, and £162 15*s.* drawback received on them. The existence of such a privilege amounts to an admission of the effects of the duty on paper in impeding the publication of books; and there are many scientific works published for educational purposes, either wholly or in part at the expense of the College, to which the privilege does not extend.

If the duty on paper should continue in force, the privilege ought, we think, to be extended to all books published by the University for educational purposes. The College authorities have been very liberal in encouraging the publication of Educational works at the University Press, by contributing either the entire or part of the expense. Evidence, pp. 188–189.

The University Press has been extensively used for the preparation of printed questions for the Honor Examinations. It affords great facilities for the adoption of the recommendation which we have made for the use of printed questions at the ordinary Examinations.

The University Museum.

The University Museum was founded in 1777. The collection has been greatly increased within the last ten years. Dr. Ball has given, with his evidence, a list of nearly 500 donors to the Museum and Herbarium since 1844; "many of whose donations," he says, "are in themselves Museums of much value." Upwards of £1,000 has, within the same time, been expended from the funds of the College in the purchase of specimens. The Museum contains a collection of Human Crania and Casts, useful to Ethnological Students; an instructive collection illustrative of the class Mammalia, recent and fossil; a very large and nearly complete collection of Irish Birds; of Reptiles there is a good collection, including several rare species, in the finest condition; of Fishes there are some of the most remarkable foreign forms, and by far the most extensive collection, illustrative of the fishes of Ireland, ever made; of Mollusca and Insects the collections are particularly valuable. There are also considerable collections of Crustacea, Echinodermata, Corals, Zoophytes, Sponges, &c. The collection of Geological specimens is very large, and, in Mountain Limestone Fossils, is considered of great value; and the collection of Minerals is nearly perfect in species. Evidence, pp. 153–159.

The Minerals in the Museum have been all arranged by Professor Apjohn, and a Catalogue of them published. The collections of native birds and insects have been arranged, and are all duly named and fitted for study. Considerable progress has been made in the arrangements of the other departments of the Museum, and Catalogues of the specimens are in preparation.

The Museum may, therefore, be considered as in a satisfactory state, creditable to the authorities of the College, and to the officers in charge of it.

The rules of admission allow of the Museum being seen by a large number of visitors. The number is on the increase, about ten thousand having visited it in 1849, and upwards of fourteen thousand in 1852.

With respect to the use of the Museum, as subsidiary to instruction in Zoology, we observe that the Lectureship in Natural History, formerly held by Dr. Whitley Stokes, has not been filled since his death. Dr. Ball, the present Director of the Museum, states that he is bound to give Lectures on Zoology, when called on by the Board to do so. It is, we think, desirable, that the Lectures in Zoology should be given by Dr. Ball, or else that a Professorship of Zoology should be founded. Instruction in that science would form a necessary part of the arrangement which we have recommended, for establishing Moderatorships in the Natural or Biological Sciences.

The University Herbarium.

Evidence, pp. 180–184.

Previous to 1844, there was a small collection of dried specimens of Plants in the Museum; there was also a Botanical Museum, under the care of the Professor of Botany, containing an imperfect set of the East Indian Herbarium, catalogued by Dr. Wallich. The Herbarium of the late Dr. Coulter was under his own charge. These collections, with the addition of the private collection of the present Keeper of the Herbarium, Dr. Harvey, were brought together in 1844, and the University Herbarium established apart from the Museum. All the specimens were then arranged and classified on a uniform plan.

Since 1844 considerable additions have been made to the Herbarium, by donations, referred to in the list of donors annexed to Dr. Ball's evidence, and upwards of nine thousand specimens, chiefly from foreign countries, have been added by purchase, the Board having placed an annual grant of £30 at the disposal of the Keeper for the purpose.

The Herbarium contains about 45,000 species, chiefly those which indicate generic types. "It presents," says Dr. Harvey, "a pretty fair picture of the vegetable kingdom, most of the orders being represented by their characteristic types at least."

An alphabetical Catalogue is kept of the named species in the Herbarium, and a systematic manuscript Catalogue is in preparation.

From these statements it appears that the Herbarium is in a satisfactory state, and adapted to serve the purpose for which such collections are maintained, by affording to foreign botanists an opportunity of reference and consultation, and to Irish botanists facilities for study. The value of the Herbarium is best shown by the published Works* of Dr. Harvey, the present Keeper, which, he states, could not have been put forth without reference to an extensive Herbarium.

The College Botanical Garden.

Evidence, pp. 184.

The College Botanical Garden was established in 1807, and has been ever since under the care of Dr. Mackay, the Author of "Flora Hibernica," a work which arose from his connexion with the College. "Previous to the formation of the Gardens, I held," he says, "the office of Assistant Botanist; and when not occupied at the College, I was enabled, by the liberality of the Board, to make extensive excursions to the southern, western, and other parts of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining the extent of the botany of such districts as had, up to that time, been imperfectly explored; and also with a view of enabling me to make the best arrangements for the publication of a Flora Hibernica, which, thanks to the pecuniary assistance of the Board, was subsequently published in 1836."

* Phycologia Britannica; Nereis Australis, or Marine Algæ of the Southern Ocean; Nereis Boreali-Americana, or Marine Algæ of North America; and Articles Algæ in Dr. Hooker's Flora Antarctica, and Flora of New Zealand.

Dr. Mackay states, that the collection of Trees and Shrubs is very complete; that the Herbaceous and Medicinal arrangements are as extensive as climate and soil admit of; and that in the house collections, the Orders and Classes of Cacteæ, Orchidaceæ, Ericeæ, Proteaceæ, Palmæ, Filices, &c., are all extensive, and fully meet the requirements of Medical and other Students. He considers the collections fully sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction.

Arrangements are made for keeping up a suitable supply of plants. The Board allows the Curator sums varying from £20 to £30 a-year, to enable him to visit the principal Botanic Gardens in England and Scotland, from which newly introduced specimens are obtained in exchange for such botanical rarities as he may be able to offer. Plants and seeds have been obtained from Continental and American botanists, and some valuable donations, such as those of the late Dr. Coulter, and of Professor Oldham, now Director of the Geological Survey of India, have been made by members of the University. The arrangements of the plants are adapted to illustrate the different systems of botany. The Garden is in the immediate vicinity of Dublin; and admittance to it is liberally given not only to Botanical Students and members of the College, but also to the general public.

The Observatory at Dunsink, and the Office of Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

The Observatory at Dunsink owes its foundation to the bequest of Dr. Francis Andrews, Provost of the College, who died in 1774. He bequeathed a sum of £3,000 for building an Observatory, and also an endowment of £250 a-year, to pay the salaries of a Professor of Astronomy, of a person skilful in taking observations, and of such other persons as the College should appoint. Evidence, p. 100–102, 146–148.

The College having advanced an additional sum, amounting to several thousand pounds, for carrying into execution this plan of the Testator, a Licence of Mortmain was obtained from the Crown, and the office of Royal Astronomer and Professor of Astronomy founded by Royal Statute in 1792.

The appointment of the Astronomer Royal, and the superintendence of his duties is intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows. The nature of the observations to be made is prescribed in the Statute. 32 Geo. III.

It appears, from the answers to queries put to the Astronomer Royal, that he has one Assistant, who has held the appointment since the 1st of June, 1817; and that the instruments provided are sufficient for a first-class practical Observatory. The equatorial is furnished with an object-glass of five inches diameter, the convex lens being of rock-crystal, and the concave of flint-glass, its magnifying powers are 56 and 60. It had originally attached to it a clock-work apparatus, which, however, is now worn out. The transit instrument has an object-glass of four inches diameter, and magnifying powers of 110, 140, and 190. The circle, of eight feet diameter, mounted as an altitude and azimuth instrument, is well known to be one of the remarkable works of the celebrated Ramsden, and the telescope attached to it has an object-glass of four inches diameter, and magnifying powers of 75, 90, and 95. There is also a five-feet achromatic telescope, by Dollond, having an object-glass of three and three-quarter inches diameter, which is furnished with still higher magnifying powers than those applied to the larger telescopes. Evidence, p. 100.

These instruments seem to be in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the equatorial, which must at present be nearly useless, in consequence of the divisions of the hour circle being in many parts effaced. Immediate attention should be paid to this injury, as observations of planets or comets must principally be made with this instrument.

In clocks, barometers, and thermometers, the Observatory is well provided, and their condition is reported to be satisfactory.

The Provost and Senior Fellows are empowered by the Royal Statute 32 Geo. III., with the consent of the Visitors, to make new regulations from time to time for the guidance of the Professor, touching any matter which may arise in consequence of any new discovery or newly invented instrument; no such regulations however have been made since the date of the Statute. Evidence, p. 100.

The Royal Astronomer is required, with the help of his Assistant, to make a "regular observation of the heavenly bodies, and to record them, in the order Coll. Stat., p. 197.

of time, in bound books prepared for the purpose, particularly meridian observations of the sun and moon, every day when the weather permits; and of the planets in their principal positions; and the transits of the principal fixed stars, and of such as are nearest the equator, for settling the right ascensions of the sun, moon, and planets; eclipses of the sun and moon, and Jupiter's satellites; occultations of fixed stars and planets by the moon; and comparisons of comets (whenever they appear) with fixed stars in right ascension and declination, in order to settle their places in the heavens, and determine their motions and theories; also to make observations of the sun and stars by the instrument called the Great Circle, to examine the tables of refractions, and correct any inaccuracies that may be found in them; and also to add to the observations a mean of the transits at all the wires of the telescopes, or a proper reduction from the observed transits at the several wires to the meridian wire." It is also directed that the apparent time of the eclipses of the sun, moon, and Jupiter's satellites, and occultations of fixed stars and planets by the moon; and the mean time of the transits of the moon and planets, and of the observations of comets, should be computed and added to the observations; that the refraction in altitude be added to the observed meridian zenith distances; and that the correction of the instrument called the Great Circle for the error of the line of collimation, should be noted from time to time, as it may be found to vary.

Some of the observations directed by the Statute are still of great importance; others are so completely executed at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, that it is unwise to have the officers of a second Observatory compelled to devote their time to the same class of observations. We, therefore, recommend that the power now vested in the Board and Visitors of making new regulations be enlarged, so as to enable them to dispense with any class of the observations prescribed by the Statute. In this way, the attention of the Astronomer Royal and his Assistant may be always directed to those observations best suited to the existing state of Astronomical knowledge, and to the arrangements adopted in other Observatories.

Evidence, p. 102. With respect to the performance of the duties imposed by the Statute upon the Astronomer Royal and his Assistant, we have to report that observations have been made of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, on or near the meridian, as also several extra-meridional observations of eclipses, occultations, and comets; but the Astronomer Royal has not stated what number of the former have been reduced to the meridian for the purpose of rendering them practically useful, his return to our query being limited to a statement of the number of observations made at single wires in the respective instruments used. From that statement, however, supposing the ordinary number of five wires to be placed in each instrument, and that the passages at all wires were observed, the average annual number of complete transits obtained between the 1st of January, 1828, and 31st December, 1851, would be about 370. This result does not show sufficient diligence on the part of the observers.

Coll. Stat., p. 199. The Statute directs that "a fair copy of the observations, made every year, shall be presented to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, within six months after the year shall be elapsed;" "and also that the observations shall be printed every year at the expense of the College, the Professor supervising the press, that copies shall be sent as presents to the principal observatories, academies, libraries, and eminently learned persons both at home and abroad, and that the remaining copies be sold, and the profit given to the Professor for his care and trouble in supervising the printing of the observations." The Statute also directs that the observations should be authenticated by the signature of the Professor at the bottom of every page, and that the original books of observations should not be removed from the Observatory without the express order of the Provost, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Provost and Senior Fellows, but remain there as records of Astronomy: And "that duplicates of said books and observations, authenticated as aforesaid, shall be handed over by the said Professor to the Librarian of the said College, and shall be by him, from time to time, deposited in the Manuscript Room of the College Library."

Evidence, p. 101–147. In pursuance of these provisions of the Statute, it appears that such bound books as are directed to be supplied to the Observatory have been furnished, and, to a great extent, employed for the transit and circle observations—but not for the equatorial ones, of which, however, the originals have been preserved. Fair copies of the observations made have not been presented, as directed,

since the year 1827; neither have the observations been printed. They consequently have not been communicated to learned bodies nor to individuals. Some sheets of observations were presented at the last Annual Visitation of the Observatory, and the Astronomer Royal states, that a large collection is almost ready to be presented to the Board.

In reply to our queries, the Astronomer Royal states, that he has little hope of being able, with only one Assistant, ever to do full justice to the instruments with which the Observatory is furnished, especially when the Equatorial shall have been put into better working order. He has also no expectation of being able to accomplish a complete and satisfactory system of reductions of the observations, even of those which have been already made, without additional assistance. The mathematical talents and attainments of the present Astronomer Royal are of the highest order, and he has shown great assiduity in their development, and we think it very questionable whether it would be prudent to withdraw him from his mathematical investigations, to enable him to contribute more to the practical efficiency of the Observatory. Evidence, p. 148.

We therefore recommend, that an additional Assistant should be appointed, whose duty should be confined to the use of the various instruments, the reduction of observations, and the computation of the orbits of planetary and cometic bodies, under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal.

The Royal Statute also directs, "that the said Professor shall instruct, in the practice of Astronomy, and in the use of the instruments, such Fellow of the said College as he shall, from time to time, be directed by the said Provost and Senior Fellows so to instruct." It does not appear that any such direction has been given by the Provost and Senior Fellows; but the Astronomer Royal states, that it has been his habit to collect a party of the Students of the College, after his Astronomical Lectures of each year, and to seek to render them acquainted with various details of instrumental Astronomy. Coll. Stat., p. 200. Evidence, p. 101.

The salary of the Astronomer Royal amounts to £700 a-year. A large dwelling-house is assigned to his use, which forms part of the Observatory building, together with a garden and some fields. His Assistant has been also provided with a dwelling-house, at the expense of the College, but his salary of £100, of the late Irish currency, has been a charge upon the salary of the Astronomer Royal since the year 1831, when that salary was increased to its present amount. A portion of the ground allocated to the Astronomer Royal has also been by him transferred to his Assistant, without charge. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of expense incurred in keeping the buildings in connexion with the Observatory in repair, but it must be considerable, as they are extensive. The liberality with which the Board is disposed to meet any requirements for repairs or new instruments is acknowledged by the Astronomer Royal. Evidence, pp. 80, 101.

The Magnetical Observatory.

The Magnetical Observatory was founded by the Board of Trinity College, in the year 1838, at the instance of Dr. Lloyd, at that time Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University. Evidence, pp. 149–152.

With respect to the system of observations pursued, Professor Dixon, the Director, states:—"The daily observations made at the Observatory are those of the Magnetic Declination, and of the two components of the Magnetic Force. Daily observations are likewise taken of the pressure, temperature, and humidity of the atmosphere; of the extremes of solar and terrestrial radiation; of the direction and force of the wind; of the state of the sky; and of the amount of rain.

"The daily magnetical observations above referred to are, for the most part, *differential*, being instituted chiefly for the determination of the periodical changes of the magnetic elements. But *absolute determinations* are likewise made from time to time in connexion with them; and, by means of both, the absolute values of the three magnetic elements are known at any time. The observations of the latter class are taken in a separate building, and with separate instruments.

"During the four years, 1840–43, the observations were taken every two hours during the day and night, except on Sundays. Observations were also taken during the same period at intervals of five minutes on certain appointed days, called 'term days,' upon the plan originally proposed by Gauss, and with a view to ascertain the laws of the *irregular* changes. The whole system of observation pursued was that prescribed by the Council of the Royal Society, and which was

followed during the greater part of the period above referred to at thirty-three Observatories, situated in various parts of the globe, the observations at all being strictly simultaneous.

"At the commencement of the year 1844, the number of daily observations was reduced from twelve to six, taken at the hours of 7 and 10 A.M., and 1, 4, 7, and 10 P.M. This system was continued until the beginning of the year 1851, when a further alteration was made in the hours of observation. They are now four daily, viz.:—10 A.M., 1, 6, and 10 P.M."

No expense seems to have been spared in providing the Observatory with suitable instruments; and the Director states that the supply of instruments and the staff of observers are quite sufficient for the present objects of the Observatory. He adds, that it has not been considered advisable to establish in the Observatory either of the forms of photographic self-registering apparatus which have been adopted elsewhere, such means being probably inapplicable to the determination of the changes of long period.

"Some of the results of the observations made during the four years, 1840–43, have been published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and others are understood to be nearly ready for publication. None of the observations have as yet been published *in extenso*, it having been considered advisable to defer such publication until all the reductions were completed, and the practical value of some of the new methods employed thereby ascertained. The reductions, however, are in a forward state, so that the printing, when commenced, will proceed without interruption. It is intended that the complete publication shall be in the form of a separate work, the cost of which will be defrayed from the funds of the College."

Societies connected with the University.

There are three Societies directly connected with the University, viz.:—the College Historical Society, the University Choral Society, and the University Philosophical Society.

Evidence, p. 279. The precise time when the College Historical Society was founded cannot be clearly ascertained, but it became intimately connected with the University as early as 1770. This connexion ceased in 1790, in consequence of the Society refusing to submit to certain rules of the Board, but was restored in 1794, and continued until 1815, when it was again broken. It was finally renewed in 1843. The members of the Society must have their names on the College books, and be, if Fellow Commoners, of not lower than Junior Sophister standing, and if Pensioners, of not lower than Senior Sophister standing. The objects of the Society are the encouragement of the study of History, Oratory, and Poetry. Medals are given to the best answerers, at an Examination in a prescribed course of History, and to those who obtain the best marks for speeches at the meetings of the Society. The medals for Poetry have been discontinued. The meetings of the Society are for the purposes of debate, and are usually presided over by one of the Fellows, Professors, or Resident Masters. The questions debated are generally historical. The present number of members is fifty-one. The fundamental rules of the Society have been prescribed by the College Board. The Society has the use of one of the College halls for its meetings, and a room is provided for its library.

Evidence, p. 280. The University Choral Society was founded in 1837, and became connected with the University in 1838. The object of the Society is the cultivation of Vocal Music. The members must have entered the College, or be Graduates of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The present number of members is two hundred and twenty. The fundamental rules of the Society are under the control of the College Board, and the Society has the use of one of the College halls for its concerts.

Evidence, p. 280. The University Philosophical Society was originated in 1842, by some Students of the College, and it became connected with the University in 1845. The Society was founded for the purpose of affording to Students of the College, and others of standing too junior to be admitted into the leading scientific societies of Dublin, an opportunity of bringing forward communications on scientific and literary subjects. The Society has published five volumes of Transactions. There is no limitation as to the collegiate standing of the members, nor are they required to be members of the University. The present number of members

is seventy. The Society is under the patronage of the authorities of the College. It has the use of a lecture-room for its meetings, and it has received grants from the College funds towards the publication of its Transactions.

V.—REVENUES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

There are no revenues of the University of Dublin distinct from those of Trinity College, the University having no corporate existence distinct from the Corporation of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College. The fees charged on Degrees might be considered as appertaining more to the University than the College, but they are imposed by the College Board, and distributed to officers appointed by them. Evidence, p. 11.

We have received from the Provost and Senior Fellows, and from the different officers to whom we addressed questions on the subject, very full information with respect to the Revenues of the College, and of the different offices connected with it.

The income of the College amounted, on an average of the last five years, to upwards of £64,000 a-year. Its greatest amount during that time was in 1848, when it exceeded £73,000, and the least amount was in 1849, when it fell below £59,000. Evidence, pp. 267–268.

The external sources of this income consist of the rents and renewal fines of the College estates, the income from Benefactions, dividends on Government Stock, and Treasury Allowances. The aggregate of these sources of income amounted, on an average of five years, to upwards of £34,000; the greatest amount being in 1848, nearly £41,000, and the least in 1849, £25,000.

The internal sources of income consist of the entrance and annual fees paid by Students to the College and to their Tutors, the fees on Degrees, and some incidental and contingent sources. The aggregate of all these sources amounted, on an average of five years, to about £30,000 a-year. It reached the amount of £33,500 in 1849, and it fell below £27,000 in 1852.

External Sources of Income.

The external sources of income produced, in 1852, about £36,000; of this sum about £28,000 was produced by the rents of the College estates, after deducting tithe rent-charge and poor rates; about £5,300 was produced by renewal fines. The amounts arising from other external sources of income are small in comparison; the benefactions producing £1,300; the dividends on Government Stock, £1,000; and the allowances from the Treasury, £511 13*s.* 8*d.* Evidence, p. 267.

The College Estates.

The principal College estates were derived from grants of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First. The City estate was given to the College by the City of Dublin at the time of its foundation. It was then of little value, but now produces upwards of £2,000 a-year. Provost Baldwin's estate, left to the College in 1754, also produces upwards of £2,000 a-year. The entire estates extend over two hundred thousand acres of land, situate in seventeen counties of Ireland, and the valuation of them amounts to upwards of £92,000 a-year. The present rental, including rent-charge, is £28,500 a-year, and the renewal fines have produced, on an average, £6,000 a-year. Part of the difference between the value of the estate, and the rent and fines paid out of it to the College, has arisen, no doubt, from the improvements effected by tenants, but a considerable part must have arisen from the system of accepting fines on the renewals of leases. Evidence, pp. 267–269, 273–278.

The mode of leasing the College estates arose from restraints imposed by an Act of King Charles the First, by which the College was prohibited from leasing beyond twenty-one years in country districts, and beyond forty years in cities and towns, and was bound to reserve at least a moiety of the true value as rent. The Provost and Senior Fellows were not prohibited from taking fines, and accordingly leases have been usually granted on payment of fines, at a rent considerably below the full value. By an Act passed in the 35th year of the reign of King George the Third, the College was permitted to renew unexpired leases, provided a rent of not less than the yearly rent payable for twenty years previously was reserved. The sums received by the College for rents and fines were applied to different purposes. The rents were applied to the general 10 & 11 Car. I., ch. 3. 35 Geo. III., ch. 23.

objects of the College. The fines were distributed amongst the Provost and Senior Fellows, as part of their respective incomes.

This system of short leases and fines was found to be injurious both to the College and to the tenants on the estates. The short tenure made the tenant's interest precarious, whilst the system of fines prevented the income of the College increasing to the full value of the lands. The governing body of the College, however, receiving such a large portion of their income from the fines, had a direct interest in maintaining the system.

A change in the mode of managing the College estates was introduced in 1850. In that year the Board obtained a Royal Letter from your Majesty, granting them for four years, from November, 1848, eight hundred pounds a-year each, from the general funds of the College, in lieu of their share of the fines.

14 & 15 Vic., ch. cxxviii. About the same time, the Board came to an arrangement with the tenants of the College; and an Act was passed in 1851, conferring on the College Board, in addition to their previous leasing powers, the power of making leases without fines for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years—the rent to be not less than three-fourths of the full average annual value of the lands. The College Board were also enabled to make grants in perpetuity, without fines, during the continuance of any lease unexpired at the passing of the Act; the rent to be not less than the rent and renewal fines payable on the unexpired lease. A power was also given to tenants to compel a grant in perpetuity under certain conditions. The rents to be reserved in all grants in perpetuity under the Act are to be regulated according to the price of agricultural produce, the rent being capable of readjustment every ten years, in case of considerable changes in the prices of different articles of agricultural produce—five-eleventh parts depending on the price of oats; two-elevenths on that of beef; two-elevenths on that of butter; one-eleventh on the price of wheat; and the same proportion on that of mutton.

After the passing of this Act, the arrangement respecting the renewal fines prescribed by the Royal Letter of December, 1850, was made perpetual by the Royal Letter of August, 1851, so that, for the future, the renewal fines will all be brought to the account of the College; and the Provost and Senior Fellows will receive £800 a-year each out of the general funds of the College in lieu of their share of the fines. The effect of these changes will be, to give the tenants a better interest; they will, probably, at the same time, largely increase the income of the College in a few years.

Evidence, p. 119. The officer who has special charge of the estates, and who receives the income arising from them, is the Bursar. He is paid for the performance of his duties by a small statutable salary, and by a poundage on the rents and fines received, paid to him by the tenants as Receiver's fees. The emoluments of the office amounted, in the year 1850–51, to upwards of £2,100, exclusive of the income of the Bursar as a Senior Fellow. Although this sum is stated to be much greater than usual, still the ordinary remuneration of this officer is too large for the duties to be performed. It would be desirable—especially with the extended leasing powers now given to the College—that the Board should have the assistance of a land-agent in the management of their estates. We recommend, therefore, that the duties now performed by the Bursar should be divided into two parts; that an agent should be appointed to manage the estates under the direction of the the Board; the Bursar acting, as heretofore, as Cashier of the College. Both officers should be paid by salary; and the fees now paid by the tenants should be carried to the general account of the College. The Bursarship might, as at present, be held by a Senior Fellow; but the office of agent should not be held by any but a land-agent by profession.

Internal Sources of Income.

Evidence, p. 268. The amount of the different internal sources of income may be judged of by the year 1850. In that year the Students paid for entrance fees, half-yearly payments, and Engineering fees, nearly £23,000, making, with £2,000 as fees on the Degree of A.B., about £25,000 for their education. The College received in the same year, under the head of incidental receipts from chamber-rents, fines, commons, and cellar payments, something less than £3,000. The sum received in fees paid for the higher Degrees was £900; for registration as University Electors, £100; and from contingent sources, about £100. The total amount of all these sources was about £29,000.

Fees Paid by Students.

The principal of the internal sources of income is that arising from the fees paid by Students. The entire sum necessarily paid on this account, until a Student obtains the Testimonium of the Degree of A.B., is— Evidence, p. 217.

If a Nobleman,	£213	0	0
If a Fellow Commoner,	152	5	0
If a Pensioner,	83	17	6
If a Sizar,	4	16	3

The mode in which these sums are paid and distributed will appear from the case of a Pensioner:—

He pays for the first year,	£22	10	0
„ „ second year,	15	0	0
„ „ third year,	15	0	0
„ „ fourth year,	15	0	0
„ „ half year in which the Degree Examination takes place, and for fees on the Degree,	16	7	6

The inequality of the fees in different years arises from an entrance fee of £7 10*s.* charged in the first half year, and from fees amounting to £8 17*s.* 6*d.* charged on the conferring of the Degree of A.B. It would, we think, be more convenient to parents of moderate means, and to Students supporting themselves, to have the same amount to pay in each year. To effect this object, it would only be necessary to make a small increase in the annual charge, from £15 to about £18, and to discontinue the entrance fee and the fees on the Degree of A.B.

Of the fees paid by a Pensioner during his course, amounting to £83 17*s.* 6*d.*, a part, £42, consists of the Tutorial fee of £8 8*s.* a-year, payable to his College Tutor, and now distributed amongst the Tutors under the Tutorial System. Another part, £33, arises from the annual payment, called decrement, of £6 12*s.*, to the funds of the College. The remaining portion, £8 17*s.* 6*d.*, is caused by the fees charged on the Degree of A.B.

The decrements, the fees on Degrees, and those payable to the Registrar and other officers, are now imposed and regulated by the Board, without the intervention of the Visitors, and without any express provisions of the Statutes on the subject, whilst the fees payable by pupils to their Tutors are regulated, as to the principle of their imposition by Royal Statutes, and as to their amount by Decrees of the Board and Visitors. The latter mode of regulating the imposition of fees should, we think, be extended to all fees payable in College. The occasions on which they are charged should be determined by Royal Statutes, and the amounts should be regulated by Decrees of the Board and Visitors.

The fees on the Degree of A.B. are divided amongst a number of officers: the Junior Proctor receiving the largest share, amounting to £3 16*s.* on each Degree conferred on a Pensioner. In the year 1850–51, the income of the Junior Proctor, arising chiefly from these fees, was upwards of £900, a sum quite out of proportion to the trifling duties of the office. As we have recommended the abolition of the exercises for the Degree of A.B., and that a sum equivalent to the fees now collected by the Proctor, should be distributed over the entire Collegiate Course, and should be collected in the same manner as the decrements payable to the College, the present duties of the office would, in case our recommendations were adopted, be superseded, and unless new duties, such as having charge of Students residing in Licensed Halls or Lodging-houses, were substituted, the office might, with propriety, be abolished. Evidence, p. 12. Evidence, p. 135.

The effect of such a change with respect to the fees payable to the Junior Proctor, being to increase the funds at the disposal of the Board, and to do away with the emoluments of an office now held by Junior Fellows, the Board should, on its adoption, found, out of the College funds, a Professorship, to be held by a Junior Fellow without Pupils. In this way, the income of the body of Junior Fellows would be but slightly affected by the change, whilst the interests of the College, and of education, would be served by having the duties of a Professorship substituted for the nominal duties now attached to the office of Proctor.

Fees payable on the Degrees other than that of Bachelor of Arts.

The fees payable on the Degrees other than that of Bachelor of Arts, produced, in 1850, £900; of this sum about £400 was paid for the Degree of M.A., and the Evidence, pp. 12–268.

remainder for the other Degrees. We have already recommended the abolition of the fees payable on the professional Degrees, but the reasons for this change do not apply with the same force to the Degree of M.A., and we think the sum now charged as fees for that Degree might be continued; but it ought, we think, to be brought into the general funds of the College. If these changes were adopted, and if the exercises to be performed for the Master's Degree, were, as we recommend, abolished, the present duties of the office of Senior Proctor would be entirely superseded, and unless some new duties were substituted, the office might, with propriety, be abolished.

The other officers now paid, either wholly or in part, by fees on Degrees, should be paid by salaries, adjusted in proportion to the services performed by them

The Expenditure from the Funds of the College.

Evidence, p. 270. The expenditure from the funds of the College was on an average of the last five years, £63,000 a-year. It exceeded £66,500 in 1848, and it fell below £60,500 in 1850.

Evidence, p. 269. The Provost and Senior Fellows have given a classified account of payments made by the Bursar, and by the other College officers, from the 20th of November, 1851, to the 20th of November, 1852. The payments amounted to upwards of £61,500. Of this sum, £500 was for room deposits repaid on a reduction of their amount, leaving the expenditure £61,000. It may be classified under the following heads:—

Payments to the Provost, Fellows, Professors, and other officers of the College,	(about)	£37,500
To the Scholars, Exhibitioners, and for Prizes and Medals for Students, . .	(about)	3,000
For general household expenses and repairs, buildings and improvements, including the Library, Museum, Botanic Gardens, Observatories, Engineering School, &c.,	(about)	9,000
For Commons and Kitchen expenses, Servants, Pensions, and Charities, . .	(about)	8,500
Grants for the improvement of the College Estates, Law Costs, &c., . .	(about)	3,000
		£61,000

Evidence, pp. 20, 29, 46, 53, 55, 80, 84, 87, 96, 99, 116, 118, 133, 155, 183, 185, 202, 236. It appears from the answers of the different officers of the College, that the sums received annually by them from the funds of the College, may be distributed as follows:—

The Provost, ...	(about)	£1,900
Seven Senior Fellows, ...	(about)	13,100
Twenty-eight Junior Fellows, ...	(about)	17,300
Twenty-two Professors and other officers, . . .	(about)	6,200
		£38,500

These sums are generally calculated from the years 1850-51. The total for that year exceeded the corresponding amount for 1852, by about £1,000; the falling off in the latter year arising from a diminution in the number of Students.

The expenditure of part of the College funds is regulated by the Acts of Parliament and Royal Letters, under which different offices have been founded, or in the case of private foundations by the wills of the founders; but the management of the greater portion of the expenditure is intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows, the governing body of the College.

These large powers should, we think, be continued in the Board, provided that publicity be secured as to the manner in which they are exercised. For this purpose we recommend that the office of Auditor should be placed on a new basis, and instead of that officer being a member of the Board, or appointed by them, that the Visitors of the College should be empowered to appoint an Auditor, who should annually examine the College accounts in detail. The balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure, when audited by him, should be published. The Board have given such full information with respect to the College revenues, in answer to our inquiries, that the continuous publication would not lead to any greater disclosure of the affairs of the College, whilst it would mark, in a very distinct manner, any progress that was, from time to time, made in the improved management of its financial arrangements.

Sums payable to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Evidence, pp. 117, 278. In addition to the income from the College, the Provostship is endowed with an estate, which may be estimated as producing about £1,600 a-year, making the total income of the Provostship about £3,500 a-year.

The income of the Senior Fellows arises partly from their emoluments as Fellows, and partly from the emoluments of offices to which they are alone eligible. Their emoluments as Fellows were, in 1850–51, about £1,250 a-year each. The offices tenable by Senior Fellows only had, in that year, an aggregate income of about £4,000, making the average income of a Senior Fellow about £1,800. The annual offices have, however, very unequal emoluments attached to them. Thus the income arising from them was, in 1850–51:— Evidence, p. 119.

The Bursarship,	£2,150
The Senior Lectureship,	652
The Vice-Provostship,	369
The Registrarship,	301
The Senior Proctorship,	239

The salary of each of the other four offices is below £100 a-year.

The principal part of the emoluments of the Provost and of the Senior Fellows is now fixed by Royal Statute. The portions not so fixed are a payment out of the decrements, amounting to about £200 a-year, and the fees on Degrees amounting to £100 a-year.

The sum payable out of the decrements is regulated by an ancient usage of the College. We think, however, it should be fixed by Royal Statute; the existing usage or some other rule for determining the proportion between this part of the income of the members of the Board and the total amount of the decrements, being taken as the basis of legislation. The fees on Degrees should, we think, be discontinued, as it is objectionable to have any portion of the income of the members of the Board so directly connected with the exercise of an important power intrusted to them. Evidence, p. 118.

The chief cause of the inequalities in the emoluments of the different offices held by Senior Fellows is that the principal part of these emoluments is derived from fees. We have already recommended that the Bursar should be paid entirely by salary, and that, unless new duties be attached to the office of Senior Proctor, it should be abolished. We recommend that the Senior Lecturer and the Registrar should in like manner be paid by salary only. The entire emoluments of all offices to which Senior Fellows are eligible should, we think, be fixed by Royal Statute.

Sums payable to the Junior Fellows.

The sum which the Junior Fellows received in the year 1850–51 amounted, as we have stated, to about £17,300. This sum arose from three distinct sources. The fees payable by pupils to their Tutors produced about £11,000*; the emoluments of the Professorships, Lectureships, Examinerships, and other offices held by Junior Fellows—derived partly from the funds of the College, and partly from fees—produced about £5,300; and the salary of the office of Junior Fellow, fixed in the College Statutes at £36 18*s.* 8*d.*, produced upwards of £1,000.

The average income of a Junior Fellow was, in 1850–51, upwards of £600; but from the manner in which some of the offices are remunerated, from the arrangements of the Tutorial system, and from some of the body being disqualified by Statute from holding the office of Tutor, there is a great diversity in the amounts received by the different Fellows.

Under the Tutorial system the Tutor Fellows are divided into three grades, for the purpose of the distribution of the Tuition fees. The five Fellows in the first grade received about £860 each; the eight in the second grade (not including the Junior Proctor) £670; and the five in the third grade received, on an average, about £420. The Junior Fellows who held the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and who are no longer Tutors, received, the one, £736, the other, £868.

The highest incomes, however, were those of the gentlemen who held the offices of Junior Bursar and Junior Proctor, and the lowest (not considering the gentleman who was absent on leave, or the newly-elected Fellow) were those of the four Non-Tutors. The Junior Bursar received £1,600, which is above

* In a note to the Answers of the Tutor Fellows, dated April, 1853, Evidence, p. 133, Dr. Carson states, that in consequence of the progressive diminution in the number of Students, a deduction of about *ten per cent.* should be made from the Tutorial fund of 1850-51, in estimating the present income of the Tutors. This would give the present average income of Tutor Fellows of the first grade about £790; of the second, about £620; and of the third, about £390.

the average income of the office; the Junior Proctor nearly the same amount; the four Non-Tutors, on an average, only £125 each, and one of them only £80.

The Non-Tutor Fellows.

The class of Junior Fellows called Non-Tutors was created, as we have mentioned, by the Royal Letter of 1840.

Evidence, p. 143. The position of this class will be understood from the answers which we have received from them. Being disqualified from becoming Tutors, they receive no share of that which forms the largest part of a Junior Fellow's income, the Tutorial Fees. Their income is consequently extremely small as compared with that of the Tutor Fellows. From their standing they are not likely to be elected to any of the important Professorships, and the payment for the duties which they perform in common with the Tutor Fellows—of examining, of assisting in the Divinity School, or as University Lecturers—is regulated at the same rate as that given to Tutor Fellows. The effect of having so many as six places of this kind, through which Fellows, after their election, must pass in succession as vacancies arise above them, is to diminish the value of Fellowship in a most injurious way, by making the whole diminution fall within the first few years of holding the office.

Correspondence, Part V., 3. Suggestions of the Provost. Dr. MacNeece. The Board have expressed an opinion that the Non-Tutor Fellowships should be abolished, on the creation of the Divinity Fellowships.

Dr. MacNeece has stated his opinion, that the income of the Non-Tutor Fellows is too small. The Provost, in his suggestions, has urged strong objections to there being so many of this class of Fellows. Thus he says:—

"The expediency of adding the six Non-Tutor Fellows, as by the Royal Letter of 1840, is very questionable. They are not wanted for the business of the place. They form a nursery of discontent. It was expected by the framers of that Letter that they would take the minor College livings, but such has not been the case; for it appears that the discontent with their transitory position is more than balanced by its prospective advantages. I recommend that three at least, of those Fellowships be gradually abolished, by taking the opportunity, when there happen to be two vacant Fellowships, to fill up but one."

The object referred to by the Provost, of having suitable persons amongst whom to dispose of the Ecclesiastical patronage connected with the College, would, in our opinion, be much better secured by the creation of Septennial Divinity Fellowships, on the plan we have recommended.

Suggestions of Mr. Poole. Mr. Poole, one of the Tutor Fellows, has, in his suggestions, pointed out a special inconvenience in the present arrangement with respect to Non-Tutors. When a Tutor resigns his Tutorship, retaining his Fellowship, or when a Fellow entitled to Tutorship, declines to accept it, his place as Tutor cannot be supplied from the Non-Tutors, and so the number of Tutors may be diminished, and greater duties cast on the remainder, with greater emolument divided amongst them, as the next Non-Tutor cannot be admitted to supply the vacancy.

We recommend that the existing arrangements with respect to Non-Tutor Fellowships should be altered, and that on the creation of the Septennial Fellowships provision should be made for a gradual reduction of the number of the Junior Fellowships created by the Royal Statute of 1840.

The several changes which we have recommended respecting the Junior Fellows, and the offices to which they are appointed, would have the effect of removing the inequalities in the incomes of the different Fellows, and would not diminish the aggregate income of the body.

Sums payable to the Professors.

The Professorships and Scientific offices which are held by Ex-Fellows, and by persons who have not been Fellows, are twenty-two in number, with an aggregate income from the funds of the College of about £6,200, giving an average income to each officer of about £280; but as several of these offices have, in addition, fees attached to them not brought to the general account, the average income is somewhat above this amount, and may be taken at £300.

The income of the different offices is, however, very unequal. The remuneration of the Professorships held by Ex-Fellows is necessarily high, to induce Fellows to retire upon these offices. Thus the Regius Professor of Divinity has a salary of £1,200 a-year; Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and the

Regius Professor of English Law, have £700 a-year each: the salary of the Astronomer Royal is about £600 a-year.

It is not stated what income the Professors of the Medical Faculty derive from fees paid by Students; their salaries vary from £100 to £250. The Professor of Engineering has a salary of £200, and an income from fees of about £200. In the Law Faculty, the Regius Professor of Civil Law has a salary of £100, with an income from fees of about £50. The Professors of Modern Languages have an endowment of £140 a-year, besides fees. The Professor of Irish has a salary of only £100 a-year. The other Professorships and Scientific appointments have salaries attached to them varying from £100 to £200 a-year, the average being less than £150.

As to increasing the Number and Endowments of the Professorships, and providing Retiring Pensions for the Professors.

In considering this subject, we may divide the Professorships of the University into three classes: those which are held by Junior Fellows without pupils; those which are held by Senior Fellows or Tutor Fellows; and those which are held by other members of the University.

Of the first class are the Professorships of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy. The endowments of these Professorships are necessarily high, to induce Junior Fellows to resign their Tutorships on being appointed. They cannot be held for a lengthened period by the same person, as succession by seniority to the Board renders the Professorship vacant; and the Fellowship being an appointment for life, it is unnecessary to consider the question of pension with respect to these Professorships, which seem to be thus placed on the most satisfactory basis. The Professor is enabled to devote his entire time to the subject of his chair; he is sufficiently endowed, for the present, and he has the prospect of becoming a Senior Fellow, and of taking part in the government of the University. The result has been that these Professorships have been amongst the most useful in the College, and have attracted the services of some of the most distinguished amongst the Junior Fellows.

The second class of Professorships comprises those usually held by Senior Fellows, or by Junior Fellows along with Tutorships. The present endowments of the Professorships thus held are of a moderate amount; so that the principal income of the holder arises from his emoluments as a Senior Fellow or as a Tutor. Under such circumstances he naturally looks upon the duties of the Professorship as subordinate to those of the more lucrative and important office held along with it. The results of the Professorships on this basis have not corresponded with those of the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and it has been suggested by several of those from whom we have received communications, that it would be desirable to place some of the Professorships of the second class on the same basis as those of the first class—by increasing the emoluments, and by appointing Junior Fellows to hold them without Tutorships. If adequate funds for such endowments could not be obtained from the general income of the College, they might be drawn from the Tutorial Fund, on the plan which we have recommended.

Amongst the Professorships which it would be desirable to place on this basis, are, the Professorship of Greek, if not opened to all Graduates as we have suggested; a Professorship of Latin; a Professorship of Experimental Philosophy; the Professorship of Modern History; and the Professorship of Geology.

Some of the Professorships, the duties of which would not be sufficient to occupy the entire time of the Professor, and some of the Assistant Professorships might still be advantageously held along with Tutorships.

The third class of Professorships, which comprises those held by Ex-Fellows, and by those who have not been Fellows, is the most numerous. We have already noticed the inequality in the emoluments of these offices. There is not in the case of any of the Professorships, except those of Divinity and Feudal Law, any statutable provision for the Professor in case of old age or infirmity. The Board make provision for particular cases, as they arise, out of the general funds of the College, from which the endowments are chiefly derived. As many of the Professorships are held only for terms of years, claims on such grounds must be matters of favour.

With respect to several of these endowments, we have received suggestions as to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements. Thus, Dr. Stokes suggests,

Suggestions of Dr. Stokes, Dr. Anster, Dr. Abeltshauser, Professor Foley.

that the salaries of the Professors of Botany and Surgery should be raised to the same amount as that of the other Professors in the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Anster suggests, with respect to the Professorship of Civil Law, "that unless something more nearly approaching to an adequate remuneration can be given, it will be impossible to find any one who will be able to make the proper business of his Professorship his chief pursuit; and less than this," he adds, "will scarcely be productive of any satisfactory result." With respect to the Professorships in Modern Languages, Dr. Abeltshauser suggests that "the present salary is not adequate to secure efficient persons to fill the situation when compared with those elsewhere." And with respect to the Professorship of Irish, Professor Foley suggests, "that the salary should bear some proportion to the labour and responsibility of the office, or to the rewards of labour in other departments."

We think that these suggestions are deserving of consideration whenever the funds of the College shall admit of the proposed augmentation.

VI. CONCLUSION.

We have now stated the results of our inquiries, and given our opinions on each of the departments of the College and University in detail.

We have noticed, at some length, the changes which have been introduced into the Collegiate system, and we have given an account of the present state of all the departments of the University. As to some we have made recommendations; as to others, in consequence of their satisfactory state, we have no suggestions to offer.

We find that numerous improvements of an important character have been, from time to time, introduced by the authorities of the College, and that the general state of the University is satisfactory. There is great activity and efficiency in the different departments, and the spirit of improvement has been especially shown in the changes which have been introduced in the course of education, to adapt it to the requirements of the age.

We will now give a summary of the chief recommendations which we have thought it our duty to submit to your Majesty, first stating those which can be carried out by Royal Statute, and afterwards those which would require the intervention of Parliament.

We are of opinion—

1. That the Royal Statutes of the College should undergo a complete revision, so as to give an Amended Code, framed on the plan of Classified Legislation which we have described.

2. That the University Senate should be abolished, and that any powers intrusted to the office of Vice-Chancellor, in addition to his powers as Visitor, should be defined by Royal Statute, and not by Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. That no Professorship should be held by a Senior Fellow.

4. That the Board should be empowered, with the consent of the Visitors, to vary the subjects prescribed for the Fellowship Examination, and to regulate the mode in which the Examination should be conducted; and that any Junior Fellow who holds a Professorship may be summoned to examine in the subject of his Professorship.

5. That the statutable grounds of preference, in case of equality of answering at the Fellowship Examination, should be abolished; that each vacancy should be filled by a distinct vote, and that the Candidate Fellows elected at the same time should take rank according to merit.

6. That the fees payable to Tutor Fellows by their pupils should be divided into four parts; that one-fourth should be payable to each Tutor by his own pupils, and that the other three-fourths should be thrown into a common fund, to be distributed, on a system to be settled by the Board and Visitors, for the endowment of Professorships, Lectureships, and Examinerships, to which Junior Fellows should be alone eligible; and that the power of appointing Tutors should be vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

7. That the general obligation to enter Holy Orders now imposed on Fellows

should be abolished, but that it should be required that at least four of the Senior Fellows should be in Holy Orders.

8. That Ex-Fellows should be eligible to the Regius Professorship of Divinity.

9. That a number of Septennial Divinity Fellowships should be established; one, and only one, being elected at an Examination in the month of October in every year, the Course for Examination being the same as that for the existing Fellowships, with the exception of the Mathematical and Physical Courses, for which a Course in Divinity should be substituted.

10. * That Graduates of the Queen's University, who are recommended by the Bishop in whose diocese the Queen's College where they have been educated is situate, should have an opportunity of pursuing Theological Studies in the Divinity School of the Dublin University, and should be entitled to receive such Certificate as the Board might think proper to give of their having completed the Divinity Course.

11. With a view to the more general and efficient cultivation of the Modern Languages, we submit to your Majesty, that the power of appointing to the Queen's Professorships of French and German, and of Spanish and Italian, might be entirely delegated to the Provost and Senior Fellows; and that the study of one Modern Language, at least, should be made compulsory on all candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

12. We are of opinion that the preference now given by the College Statutes, in case of equal answering at the Scholarship Examination, to those who have been educated in Dublin Schools, or born in counties where the College has property, should be abolished.

13. That power should be given to the Board and Visitors to appoint the subjects for the Scholarship Examination, and to vary the duration of Scholarships, but that not less than seventy should always be maintained at the expense of the College; and that the Board should have power to select the Examiners for Scholarship.

14. That a reasonable number of the Exhibitions should be increased in value, and given in the same manner as the College Scholarships, but without making the holders of them members of the Corporation; and that they should be open to persons of all religious denominations.

15. That no distinction should be made between Noblemen, Fellow Commoners, and Pensioners, with respect to the course of education required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

16. That the formal Exercises now required for the different Degrees should be discontinued, and that arrangements should be made for making the higher Degrees real tests of merit.

17. That the fees now charged on the different Degrees should be abolished, and that they should be granted without expense, except the Degree of Master of Arts, for which a payment should be made to the funds of the College.

18. That the imposition of oaths and declarations to obey the College Statutes should be discontinued, and that the other College oaths should be repealed, or considerably reduced in number.

19. That all Students, who do not reside in College or with their relatives, should be required, when resident in Dublin, to live in Licensed Halls or Lodging-houses, and that officers of the College should be appointed to have charge over their discipline and conduct.

20. That the Provisions of the College Statutes directing the imposition of fines for neglect of duties should be repealed.

21. That the Provisions of the Royal Statutes, limiting the use of the Library to Graduates, should be repealed; and that full power of granting admission to the Library should be conferred on the Provost and Senior Fellows.

22. That the Auditor of the College should be appointed by the Visitors, and that an audited balance-sheet and statement of the income and expenditure of the College should be published annually.

23. That the duties now performed by the Bursar should be divided into two parts, and that an Agent should be appointed to manage the College estates, under the direction of the Board, the Bursar still acting as Cashier of the College, and both officers being paid by salary.

24. That unless new duties be attached to the offices of Senior and Junior

* Mr. Cooper has stated (p. 28) his reasons for not concurring in this recommendation, and it is the only one in which the Commissioners are not unanimous.

Proctor, these offices should be abolished; and that the other officers now paid either wholly or in part by fees should be paid by salaries in proportion to the services performed by them.

25. That the existing arrangements with respect to Non-Tutor Fellowships should be altered, and that on the creation of Septennial Fellowships provision should be made for a gradual reduction in the number of the Junior Fellowships created by the Royal Statute of 1840.

The remaining recommendations relate to the repeal of Acts of Parliament, the remission of taxation, and the granting of public money. But they have appeared to us to be so intimately connected with the subjects of our inquiries, that we have not thought it out of place to include them in our recommendations.

We are of opinion—

26. That the power of admission to the Bar in Ireland should be entirely intrusted to the Benchers of the King's Inns, and that the Statute by which Law Students are required to attend at the Inns of Court in England should be repealed.

27. That the Stamp Duty on Articles of Apprenticeship to an Attorney or Solicitor should be remitted or reduced in favour of those who have incurred the expense of a University education.

28. That the provisions of the School of Physic Act, by which Roman Catholics are excluded from the Professorships of Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, should be repealed.

29. That the provisions of the School of Physic Act, with respect to Clinical Education, the election of the King's Professors, and the distribution of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun's estate, should be reconsidered.

30. That the Stamp Duty now levied on Matriculations, on Degrees, and on Certificates of Degrees, should be remitted.

31. That subjects of foreign states should be allowed to obtain Degrees without taking any oaths, or making any declarations.

32. That the Copyright Act should be so modified as to give the Library of Trinity College the same facilities as the British Museum for obtaining the books to which the College is entitled under its Provisions.

33. That if the admission of the public to the College Library were, as we suggest, placed on a more liberal basis, the expense of any consequent increase in the number of attendants required might properly be defrayed by a public grant, and that half the expense of a convenient and useful Catalogue of the books and manuscripts, if completed without delay, might also be defrayed by a public grant, the other half of the expense being defrayed from the funds of the College.

34. That the drawback now allowed on the paper used in publishing certain works at the University Press, might be extended to all educational works published by the University.

The recommendations which we have thus submitted to your Majesty do not involve any great or fundamental changes in the arrangements of the University, or in the system of education pursued in it.

From its present state, and from what has been already effected by the authorities of the College, we do not believe such changes to be required. But we feel convinced that our recommendations, if carried into effect, are calculated to facilitate the adoption of further improvements, and to enable the University to promote, to an extent commensurate with its ample resources, the advancement of education and learning in Ireland.

All which we humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

Witness our Hands and Seals, this Thirteenth day of April, 1853.

Richd. Dublin.	(*L.S.*)
Maziere Brady, *C.*	(*L.S.*)
Rosse.	(*L.S.*)
James, Cork, Cloyne and Ross.	(*L.S.*)
Mountifort Longfield.	(*L.S.*)
Edward J. Cooper.	(*L.S.*)

W. Neilson Hancock, *Secretary.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Meetings of the Commissioners from the First to the Thirty-first were held at the Palace, Stephen's-green; and from the Thirty-second to the conclusion, at the Secretary's Chambers, in Trinity College.

The First Meeting was held on Thursday, September 11, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.

The Commission was read.

It was proposed that Professor Hancock be appointed Secretary.

The Archbishop of Dublin stated, that the Earl of Rosse and the Bishop of Cork approved of the appointment. Dr. Longfield stated that Mr. Cooper also approved of it.

It was resolved that Professor Hancock be appointed Secretary to the Commission.

The Second Meeting was held on Tuesday, September 23, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Earl of Rosse,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from Edward Cooper, Esq., containing his observations on the draft of the Questions in Paper No. 2.*

The Questions in Paper No. 2 were decided on.

The Secretary was ordered to forward to the Provost and Senior Fellows a copy of the Commission, and a copy of Paper No. 2, and to invite their assistance and co-operation in the inquiries of the Commissioners. He was also directed to ask them for copies of the Laws of the College, and for answers to the questions in Paper No. 2.

The Secretary was ordered to forward to his Grace the Lord Primate a copy of the Commission and a copy of Paper No. 2, and to state that the Commissioners thought it proper to communicate to him, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, and as Visitor of Trinity College, the Commission which they had received, and their proceedings under it. He was also ordered to forward to the Lord Primate copies of the other Papers of Questions as they were issued.

The Third Meeting was held on Tuesday, October 14, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.

The Questions in Papers Nos. 3 and 4 were decided on.

The Fourth Meeting was held on Thursday, October 30, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from Edward Cooper, Esq.

The Questions in Papers Nos. 5 and 6 were decided on.

* As several of the Commissioners resided in distant parts of Ireland, the following mode of transacting business was adopted. The Secretary was ordered to prepare a draft of the Questions to be asked on each branch of inquiry; this draft was printed and sent to each of the Commissioners, so that any Commissioner who might be unable to attend the subsequent meeting had an opportunity of forwarding his copy of the draft with observations. The same method was adopted in the preparation of the Report. The Commissioners having expressed their opinions generally on the Evidence and Suggestions, with respect to each branch of inquiry, the Secretary was ordered to prepare a draft of the corresponding portion of the Report. This draft was printed and sent to each of the Commissioners; so that any Commissioner who might be unable to attend the meeting at which that portion of the Report was under consideration, had an opportunity of stating his opinion for the information of the other Commissioners, by returning his copy of the draft, with observations.

The Fifth Meeting was held on Thursday, November 20, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Lord Chancellor and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Papers Nos. 7 and 8 were decided on.
The Secretary having mentioned that he had been requested by the Registrar of Trinity College to send, for the information of the Provost and Senior Fellows, copies of the Papers of Questions issued by the Commissioners to the Professors and other Officers of the College and University—

It was *Ordered*,
That the Secretary do comply with the request of the Registrar as to both past and future papers of the Commission.

It was *Ordered*,
That the Secretary do apply to the Secretary of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools for a copy of the Private Act of Parliament, 10th George I., relating to the rents and profits of the estates of Erasmus Smith, Esq., a copy of the resolutions of the Governors in 1762, founding the Professorships of Modern History and Mathematics, and copies of all regulations made by the Governors since the 10th George I., with respect to the Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions in Trinity College. Correspondence, Part I., 1.

The Sixth Meeting was held on Tuesday, December 30, 1851.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

With reference to the answers of Dr. Anster, respecting the regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns as to the admission of Graduates of the University to the Bar in Ireland, and as to the privileges attached to the attendance on the Lectures of the Law Professors of the University—

It was *Ordered*,
That the Secretary do write to the Benchers of the King's Inns, requesting them to order a copy of all such regulations of theirs to be forwarded for the use of the Commission. Correspondence, Part II., 1.

The appointment of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, the Lord Chief Justice, as Vice-Chancellor of the University having been brought under the notice of the Commissioners—

It was *Ordered*,
That the Secretary do forward to him, as Vice-Chancellor, a copy of the Commission, and copies of all Papers of Questions already issued or to be issued by the Commission.

The Seventh Meeting was held on Tuesday, January 13, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Paper No. 9 were decided on.

The Eighth Meeting was held on Thursday, January 29, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Earl of Rosse and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Papers Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 were decided on.

The Ninth Meeting was held on Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,*
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Correspondence, Part III., 1, 2.

A letter from the Bishop of Down, with respect to the admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to the Divinity School of the University of Dublin, was read.

The Secretary was ordered to forward a communication to the Board of Trinity College, enclosing the letter of the Bishop of Down.

The Secretary was ordered to forward a draft of the further questions proposed by Edward Cooper, Esq., to be asked respecting the Observatory at Dunsink to each Commissioner, and on receiving their observations, to issue the Questions (Paper No. 14), to the Astronomer Royal.

The Tenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork, and Edward Cooper, Esq.

The Questions in Papers Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 were decided on.

The Eleventh Meeting was held on Friday, May 21, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork, and Edward Cooper, Esq.

Correspondence, Part III., 3, 4, 5, & 6.

The letters from the Provost and Senior Fellows, the Archdeacon of Raphoe, and Dr. MacNeece, with respect to the Bishop of Down's proposal, having been taken into consideration, the Secretary was ordered to forward copies of these communications to the Bishop of Down.

The Questions in Paper No. 21 were decided on.

The Twelfth Meeting was held on Friday, June 4, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D, Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from Edward Cooper, Esq.

The Joint Answer of the Junior Fellows to Paper No. 13 having been taken into consideration—

It was *Ordered*,

Evidence, p. 137.

That the Secretary do write to Dr. Carson, requesting him to obtain and forward to the Commissioners a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Tutorial System now in force, and a copy of the Agreement entered into by each Tutor, binding him to observe the rules of the system.

In connexion with the Answers of the Law Professors—

It was *Ordered*,

Correspondence, Part II., 7.

That the Secretary do write to each of the Treasurers of the Inns of Court in England, for copies of the Rules with respect to the admission to the Bar in England of Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University; and also with respect to the same classes keeping Terms in the Inns of Court preparatory to admission to the Bar in Ireland.

The Questions in Papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25 were decided on.

* On the accession of the Earl of Derby's Government, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady ceased to be Lord Chancellor, but he was re-appointed on the accession of the Earl of Aberdeen's Government.

The Thirteenth Meeting was held on Friday, June 25, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication of the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, dated 18th June, respecting the question pending between the Council and the Board of Trinity College, was taken into consideration. The other documents published by the Council and the Board respectively, relating to this subject, were also taken into consideration.

It was *Ordered*,

That the Secretary do state in reply to the Council, that the statements on both sides having been brought so fully under the notice of the Commissioners, they do not see any occasion at present for receiving the deputation proposed to be sent by the Council, but that they will be happy to receive any further statement or documents which the Council may think it right to forward, and will give due consideration to the subject of the Council's communication in investigating the part of the business of the University to which it relates.

The heads of the Report with respect to the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Dublin, as distinct from Trinity College, were considered.

The Fourteenth Meeting was held on Friday, July 30, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from Edward Cooper, Esq.

The heads of the Report with respect to College Legislation, the Government of the College, the Tutorial System, the Non-Tutor Fellows, and the Election of Fellows and Scholars were considered.

The Fifteenth Meeting was held on Friday, September 10, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Divinity School, the Law School, and the School of Engineering, were considered.

The Secretary was ordered to write to the Provost and Senior Fellows, forwarding the letter of the Bishop of Down, of 23rd June, 1852, and calling their attention to the question of *ad eundem* admission of Members of the Queen's University into the University of Dublin.

Correspondence, Part III., 8.

The Sixteenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, October 12, 1852.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
The Earl of Rosse,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Observatory at Dunsink, the office of Astronomer Royal, and the Professorships not immediately connected with the courses of professional education, were considered.

The Seventeenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, November 23, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Papers Nos. 26, 27, and 28 were decided on.
The heads of the Report with respect to the Institutions connected with the College and University were considered.

The Eighteenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, November 30, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Papers Nos. 29, 30, and 31 were decided on.
The Secretary was ordered to write to Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Works, respecting the Engineering School.
Correspondence, Part IV., 1.
The preparation of a letter asking for Suggestions was considered.
A portion of the Draft of a Report was considered.

The Nineteenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, December 14, 1852.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.
The Questions in Papers Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 were decided on.
The Commissioners decided on Letter I. asking for Suggestions to be sent to the heads of the University and others, and also decided on the persons to whom it should be sent.
The Commissioners decided on Letter II., to be sent to the Junior Fellows and Professors, asking for Suggestions with respect to the branches of study with which their Fellowships or Professorships were connected.
A further portion of the Draft of a Report was considered.

The Twentieth Meeting was held on Tuesday, January 11, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Sizarships and Exhibitions, the Discipline of the Students, the Divine Service in the College Chapel, the officers of the College, and the Societies connected with the University, were considered.
Suggestions, p. 307.
The application of John Barton, Thomas Hutton, J. Moody, Henry Hutton, Thomas Wilson, and Robert Andrews, Esqrs., on behalf of the non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters, for the removal of the religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarships, was read and considered.
Correspondence, Part V., 1.
The proposed creation of Septennial Divinity Fellowships, and the removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders now imposed on Fellows, having been considered, the Secretary was ordered to write to the Provost and Senior Fellows on these subjects.

The Twenty-first Meeting was held on Thursday, January 13, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Undergraduate Course and the Revenues of the College, were partially considered.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-second Meeting was held on Saturday, January 15, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-third Meeting was held on Tuesday, January 18, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-fourth Meeting was held on Saturday, January 22, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The communication from a number of the Junior Fellows, with respect to the Provost's power of appointing Tutors, was considered. Correspondence, Part VI., 1.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-fifth Meeting was held on Tuesday, January 25, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Earl of Rosse, containing his opinion as to the recommendations to be made with respect to the Tutorial System, the opening of Scholarships, and the admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to the Divinity School.

The heads of the Report with respect to the College Buildings, the College Commons, the College Porters, and other inferior officers of the College, were considered.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-sixth Meeting was held on Thursday, January 27, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Lord Chancellor.

The Suggestions contained in the answer of his Grace the Lord Primate were taken into consideration.

The recommendations to be made with respect to the Provost's power at Meetings of the College Board were considered.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-seventh Meeting was held on Saturday, January 29, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Bishop of Cork,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music were considered.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-eighth Meeting was held on Friday, February 4, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The Suggestions of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Vice-Chancellor of the University, were taken into consideration.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Twenty-ninth Meeting was held on Tuesday, March 1, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Correspondence, Part VI., 3.

A communication from the Bishop of Cork, with respect to the Tutorial System, was read and considered.

A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Thirtieth Meeting was held on Thursday, March 10, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Earl of Rosse,
The Bishop of Cork,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from Edward Cooper, Esq.

The recommendations to be made with respect to the following subjects were considered and adopted:—The proposed creation of Septennial Divinity Fellowships; the expediency of making the higher Degrees real tests of merit; the admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to the Divinity School in the University of Dublin; the opening of the Scholarships to Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics; and the removal of the religious restrictions on certain Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine in the University.

Correspondence, Part VI., 2.

The communication of the Tutors' Committee (dated 7th February, 1853), with respect to the Tutorial System, was taken into consideration.

The heads of the Report with respect to the Fellowship Examination, the Undergraduate Course, the Engineering School, the Discipline of the Students, the College Oaths, and the Revenues of the College, were considered.

The Thirty-first Meeting was held on Tuesday, March 22, 1853.

Present:

The Archbishop of Dublin,
The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D. Q.C.,
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

Communications were received from the Bishop of Cork and Edward Cooper, Esq.
A communication from Mr. Hercules Ellis, with respect to a plan for conferring Honorary Degrees, was read and considered.
A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.

The Thirty-second Meeting was held on Thursday, March 31, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D. Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.
A portion of the Report was read and revised.

The Thirty-third Meeting was held on Tuesday, April 5, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D. Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.
A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.
A further portion of the Report was read and revised.

The Thirty-fourth Meeting was held on Thursday, April 7, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Edward Cooper, Esq.,
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.
A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.
A further portion of the Report was read and revised.

The Thirty-fifth Meeting was held on Saturday, April 9, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.
A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.
A further portion of the Report was read and revised.

The Thirty-sixth Meeting was held on Tuesday, April 12, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Bishop of Cork.
A further portion of the draft of a Report was considered.
A further portion of the Report was read and revised.

The Thirty-seventh Meeting was held on Wednesday, April 13, 1853.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor,
Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.,
Edward Cooper, Esq.,
Professor Hancock, Secretary.

The Report was adopted.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

APPENDIX A.

EVIDENCE.

[The proof sheets of the Evidence and Suggestions have, with one or two exceptions, been corrected by the gentlemen who forwarded the answers to the Commissioners.]

COPY OF THE COMMISSION.

Commission for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein.

(Signed) Victoria R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, William, Earl of Rosse, The Right Reverend Father in God, James, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Our Trusty and Well-beloved Mountifort Longfield, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, and Edward Joshua Cooper, Esquire, Greeting: Whereas We have deemed it expedient for divers good Causes and Considerations that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues, of Our University of Dublin and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, and of all and singular the Colleges and Schools in Our said University. Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Maziere Brady, William, Earl of Rosse, James, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Mountifort Longfield, and Edward Joshua Cooper, to be Our Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of Our said University of Dublin, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity therein, and of all and singular the Colleges and Schools in Our said University.

And, for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do by these Presents authorize and empower you or any three or more of you to call before you or any three or more of you such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the matters herein submitted for your Consideration: Also to call for and examine all such Books, Documents, Papers, and Records, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this Our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you or any three or more of you do report to Us in writing under your hands and seals within the space of two years from the date of these Presents, or sooner if the same can be reasonably done, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your Opinions touching and concerning the several matters hereby referred for your Consideration.

And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further Assistance in the execution of these Presents We do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this Our Commission, whose service and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Fourteenth day of April, 1851, in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) G. Grey.

Paper No. 2. Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

PAPER No. 2.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, and REVENUES of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN, so far as the UNIVERSITY is distinct from TRINITY COLLEGE.

I. *State of the University.*

State of the University.

1. Is there any College in, or connected with, the University of Dublin besides Trinity College?
2. Is there any provision for founding other Colleges to be so connected?
3. To what extent is the government of the University of Dublin vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College?
4. To what extent is it vested in any other body?
5. Is there, in theory or in practice, any distinction usually made between Trinity College and the University of Dublin?
6. Enumerate the Officers of the University of Dublin, as distinct from the Officers of Trinity College?
7. Enumerate the Professors of the University of Dublin?
8. By whom is the Chancellor of the University appointed?
9. By whom is the Vice-Chancellor appointed?
10. By whom are the other University Officers appointed?
11. State with regard to each Professorship of the University of Dublin, the body or person by whom the Professor is appointed?
12. From what body is the Senior Proctor usually selected?
13. From what body is the Junior Proctor usually selected?
14. Is there any rule or custom by which the selection of the Proctors, or of either of them, is regulated?
15. How is the University Senate constituted, and of what persons does it consist?
16. What power has the University Senate with respect to granting Degrees?
17. What power has the University Senate with respect to other matters?
18. By what authority has this power been conferred on the University Senate?
19. Of what persons does the Caput of the University Senate consist?
20. What power has the Caput with respect to granting Degrees, and with respect to other matters?
21. By what authority has this power been conferred on the Caput?
22. Does the University Senate in fact exercise any discretion in the granting of Degrees?
23. Are the "*Consuetudines seu regulæ Universitatis Dubliniensis*" in any way at variance with the College Statutes, and in what respect?

II. *Discipline of the University.*

Discipline of the University.

1. Is there any Visitor of the University of Dublin?
2. What jurisdiction has the Vice-Chancellor with respect to the performance of the exercises for Degrees, and the conduct of the Proctors, Professors, and other University Officers?
3. By what authority was this jurisdiction conferred upon the office of Vice-Chancellor?
4. To what extent have the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College power of enforcing discipline in the University of Dublin, as distinct from their power of enforcing discipline in Trinity College?

III. *Studies of the University.*

Studies of the University.

1. Is there any form of Matriculation for admission into the University of Dublin?
2. Is there any Matriculation Examination in the University of Dublin, distinct from the examination for entrance in Trinity College?
3. What is the number of terms required from a Pensioner or Sizar previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?
4. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which these terms are to be kept?
5. Is there any prescribed period of residence required from a Student, previously to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?
6. In order to keep the number of terms required from a Pensioner or Sizar, what is the usual, and what is the shortest interval of time between the entrance and the final examination?
7. What are the exercises required from a Student after passing his final examination and before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?
8. Give, as an illustration, a complete set of the exercises that were performed by any Candidate Bachelor during the past year?
9. Can you state any instance of a Student having passed the Degree Examination and having been afterwards refused his Degree of Bachelor of Arts on account of the manner in which he performed his exercises?

Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

10. What is the usual interval of time between the final, or Degree Examination, and the actual conferring of the Degree at commencements, in the case of a Pensioner or Sizar?

11. What is the number of terms required from a Fellow Commoner previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

Studies of the University.

12. In order to keep the requisite number of terms, what is the usual, and what is the shortest interval of time between the entrance and the final examination in the case of a Fellow Commoner?

13. What is the usual interval of time between the final or Degree Examination, and the actual conferring of the Degree at commencements, in the case of a Fellow Commoner?

14. What is the number of terms required from Noblemen, sons of Noblemen, and Baronets, previous to their obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

15. By what authority are the rules, respecting the number of terms, the manner of keeping them, and the exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, made?

16. Are the periods for holding commencements fixed, or do they vary annually, and by what authority are they fixed or appointed?

17. Are Students required to keep their names on the College books, or to pay fees to their Tutors from the time of the Degree Examination till the time of the commencements at which the Degree is conferred?

18. Are they required to attend any lectures, or do they receive any instruction in the College during that interval?

19. Are any terms required to be kept by attendance on lectures, or by passing examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Arts should obtain the Degree of Master of Arts?

20. What are the exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Master of Arts?

21. Give, as an illustration, a complete set of the exercises performed by any Candidate Master during the past year?

22. Can you state any instance of a Candidate Master having been refused his Degree of Master of Arts, on account of the way in which he performed his exercises?

23. What is the period of time required to elapse between the time of obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Degree of Master of Arts?

24. By what authority are the exercises for the Degree of Master of Arts appointed, and the period of time required to elapse before obtaining that Degree fixed?

25. Is there any religious test required from a Candidate at Matriculation, or before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor, or the Degree of Master of Arts?

26. Is there any restriction as to the place of birth or religious denomination of persons admitted to Matriculation, or to Degrees in the University of Dublin?

27. Are Degrees in the University of Dublin open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects?

28. Are Degrees in the University of Dublin open to the subjects of foreign states?

29. What is the rule in the University of Dublin, with respect to the admission to Degrees *ad eundem?*

30. By what authority is the rule with respect to *ad eundem* Degrees established?

31. Under what regulations, and by what authority, are honorary Degrees conferred?

IV. *Revenues of the University.*

Revenues of the University.

1. What are the revenues of the University of Dublin, if any, as distinct from the revenues of Trinity College?

2. Are there any endowments in the University of Dublin distinct from the endowments of Trinity College?

3. What are the fees charged on granting the several Degrees in the University of Dublin?

4. By what authority are the amounts of these fees fixed?

5. Is there any fee charged on Matriculation or admission to the University?

6. What are the fees charged on entrance in Trinity College?

7. What was the total amount of fees received for each kind of Degree in the University of Dublin, for the years commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

8. In what manner were the fees so received distributed?

9. By what authority is the method of distribution regulated?

10. What is the amount of stamp duty on each Degree, and on Matriculation or admission?

11. What was the total amount of stamp duty on Degrees, and on Matriculation or admission, paid in each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

12. What was the total amount of the fees received from University Electors, under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 74, in each year, commencing 1st December, from 1843 to 1849?

13. To what purposes are these fees applied?

LETTERS.

Letter of Secretary to Provost and Senior Fellows, enclosing Papers Nos. 1 and 2.

COPY of LETTER from the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION to the PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE, enclosing Papers Nos. 1 and 2.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College,
Dublin, 27th September, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Dublin, and of Trinity College, to forward to you a copy of the Commission which has been issued to them by Her Majesty (Paper No. 1).

The Commissioners, in proceeding to carry this Commission into operation, have considered it to be desirable and necessary to examine in detail as to the subjects with respect to which they have been directed to inquire; and they feel confident that, in conducting their inquiries, they will receive from you such assistance and co-operation as it may be in your power to give.

The Commissioners desire, in the first place, to ascertain the laws, statutes, and rules, by whatever authority enacted, which are now in force and binding on the Members of the College and of the University. They have, therefore, directed me to request that you will furnish them with a list of the public and private Acts of Parliament in which the statutable part of the Laws now in force in the College and University is to be found; and also to request that you will furnish them with copies, either written or printed, of such Charters, Royal Letters, Decrees of the Visitors, and Decrees of your Board, as contain the rest of the Laws now in force in the College and University.

The Commissioners desire, in the next place, to inform themselves of the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Dublin, so far as the University is distinct from the College. They have, accordingly, prepared the enclosed questions* (Paper No. 2), relating to this branch of their inquiry, and they desire me to request the favour of such answers as it may be in your power to give.

The Commissioners have in preparation questions on other branches of their inquiry, which, when matured, they will communicate to you.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Provost and Senior Fellows
of Trinity College, Dublin.

Letter from Registrar of Trinity College to Secretary.

LETTER from REGISTRAR of TRINITY COLLEGE to SECRETARY.

SIR,

Trinity College, Dublin, November 3rd, 1851.

I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th September last, which enclosed the Papers No. 1 and No. 2, on the part of "Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Dublin, and of Trinity College." In reply, I am directed to send to you, for the use of Her Majesty's Commissioners, a copy of the answers which the Provost and Senior Fellows have drawn up to the questions in Paper No. 2.

In framing the answers, the Board have been actuated by a wish of giving the fullest information in their power on the various subjects inquired into; but they desire that their act, in so doing, may not be construed into an expression of an opinion as to the authority of such Commissions in general, so as in any way to prejudice the rights of the College in respect to any future Commission.

I also transmit a copy of the Charters, Statutes, Royal Letters, Decrees of Visitors and of the Board of Trinity College, collected in one volume, and published in 1844.

This volume† was intended to be a complete collection of the body of our Laws as they existed at that period, and it contains extracts from all such Acts of Parliament as appeared to have any special relation to the College or University. If any have been unintentionally omitted, such omission, if pointed out, admits of easy correction.

It may be observed, that in this volume there are some observations and notes marked as written by the Editor. Though I myself, individually, see no reason for dissenting from the opinions therein expressed, yet it is right to have it understood that the Board are not responsible for them.

As to many regulations made by the Board, in regard to matters which require the rules to be varied from time to time, according to circumstances and experience, a collection of such rules is to be found in the University Calendar of the current year, a copy of which I herewith send.

I likewise send the private Act of Parliament passed in the last session, relative to the leasing powers of Trinity College, and a copy of the Queen's Letter recently received, relative to the disposal of the renewal fines on Leases.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD MACDONNELL, S.F.T.C.D., Registrar.

W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

* A letter similar to this was addressed to each of those to whom the other Papers of questions were sent. To save useless repetition, the questions only are given in this appendix.

† This edition of the College Statutes is the one usually referred to where the Statutes are quoted either in the Report or Appendix.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 2.

I. *State of the University.*

State of the University.

1. Is there any College in, or connected with, the University of Dublin besides Trinity College?

There is not now any College in the University besides Trinity College.

In 1617 a Hall, called Trinity Hall, was established by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, which, in 1660, was converted into a Hall for Medical Students, and ultimately became the College of Physicians. But the present King and Queen's College of Physicians has since obtained a distinct Charter; and although still "connected with" the University by the School of Physic Act (40 Geo. III. cap. 84), can no longer be considered a College in the University.

2. Is there any provision for founding other Colleges to be so connected?

There is no provision in the Charter or Statutes for founding other Colleges.

It does not appear that the Charters of Elizabeth and Charles I. contemplated the foundation of other Colleges in the University; although the clause which declares Trinity College to be *Mater Universitatis* has been supposed to imply this, and to be intended to give to Trinity College a paramount authority over all Colleges or Halls hereafter founded. Others, however, are of opinion that this phrase denotes only that Trinity College shall be in itself an University, with power to create all such Professorships or Lectureships, and to make all such regulations as are necessary for an University. The Charters give to the Heads of Trinity College the power of electing University Officers, of conferring Degrees, and of enacting such regulations as may be necessary for the taking of Degrees; but no provision is made for the possible existence of other Colleges, or for giving them, if hereafter founded, any share or voice in the affairs of the University.

The possibility of future Colleges and Halls being founded in the University is, however, alluded to in the Charter of James I., and in certain Acts of Parliament, although no provision is made for their foundation, or for regulating their relationship to Trinity College, if founded.

The Charter of James I., which enabled the University to send two Members to Parliament, gives, as a reason for conferring that privilege, that Trinity College is an University as well as a College, and that various measures affecting the interests of the Church or the University were continually under deliberation in Parliament; that it was, therefore, expedient to have the University represented in Parliament, because bills were occasionally brought before the House, which were intended "pro dispositione ac preservatione reddituum, revenditionum, et possessionum dicti Collegii, ac aliorum Collegiorum sive Aularum in dicta Universitate in posterum erigendarum et stabiliendarum."

In the Act of Settlement (14, 15 Car. II., c. 2, sect. ccxix.) it is provided, "That the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governors of this Kingdom, for the time being, by and with the consent of the Privy Council, shall have full power and authority to erect another College, to be of the University of Dublin, to be called by the name of the King's College, and out of all and every the lands, &c. vested by this Act in His Majesty, and which shall be settled and restored by virtue thereof, to raise a yearly allowance for ever, not exceeding £2,000 per annum, by an equal charge upon every one thousand acres, or lesser quantities proportionably, and therewith to endow the said College, which said College, so as aforesaid to be erected, shall be settled, regulated, and governed by such laws, statutes, ordinances, and institutions as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall, under his or their Great Seal of England or Ireland, declare or appoint."

Another allusion to the possibility of a College being founded in the University occurs in the Act 33 Geo. III. c. 21. s. 7.—"That it shall and may be lawful for Papists, or persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic Religion, to hold or take Degrees, or any Professorship in, or be Masters, or Fellows of any College, to be hereafter founded in this Kingdom (provided that such College shall be a member of the University of Dublin, and shall not be founded exclusively for the education of Papists, or persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic Religion, &c.), or to hold any office or place of trust, or to be a member of any lay body corporate, except the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin," &c.

3. To what extent is the government of the University of Dublin vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College?

Trinity College is an University as well as a College, and the whole government both of the College and of the University is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

The Charter of James I. has these words: "Cumque dictum Collegium sit et habeatur Universitas, ac habeat, gaudeat, et utatur omnibus et singulis libertatibus, privilegiis, et immunitatibus ad Universitatem sive Academiam pertinentibus sive spectantibus," &c.

4. To what extent is it vested in any other body?

The government of the University is not vested in any other body.

The Visitors have an independent power and an appellate jurisdiction, superior to that of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in cases of appeals made to them; and in certain cases not provided for in the Statutes, the Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows require the confirmation or sanction of the Visitors, in order to have the force and validity of Statutes.

The Chancellor of the University has also jurisdiction in cases where the Vice-Chan-

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cellor and the Archbishop of Dublin, as Visitors, disagree; and it is also enacted in the Charter of Charles I. that, "In gravioribus quibuscunque negotiis, nihil unquam volumus fieri, sine approbatione Cancellarii Academiæ prædictæ, aut si fiat, pro irrito habeatur."

The Senate of the University has also a certain limited power in the public conferring of Degrees; but this power is delegated to that body by the concession of the Provost and Senior Fellows, as will be more fully explained hereafter.

5. Is there, in theory or in practice, any distinction usually made between Trinity College and the University of Dublin?

In practice, the University, as distinguished from the College, is usually considered to consist of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and the whole body of the higher Graduates, viz., the Masters of Arts and Doctors in the several Faculties, who have their names on the College Books. But this body, as distinct from the College, has no corporate existence by any Charter or Statute, nor has it a common seal.

Two annual Convocations of the University, as thus distinguished from the College, are ordinarily held every year; and the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, with consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows, may convene such Convocations whenever there is a sufficient cause.

6. Enumerate the Officers of the University of Dublin, as distinct from the Officers of Trinity College?

The Officers of the University, as distinct from those of the College, are, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and (if we may so consider them) the Burgesses, or Representatives in Parliament.

7. Enumerate the Professors of the University of Dublin?

The College being also an University, all Professors of Trinity College are also University Professors.

Those Professors, however, who are heads of Faculties in which Degrees are conferred, are required to perform certain functions in the public ceremonies for conferring Degrees, and they receive also certain fees on Degrees, which may give them a title to be considered especially Professors of the University. Thus, the Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, and Music, are regarded as the Fathers or Moderators of the Acts in their respective Faculties, and are required to present to the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation the Candidates for Degrees, and publicly to certify to their fitness and qualifications, in the following form:—

"R. Vice-Cancellarie, totaque Universitas, præsento vobis hosce meos filios, quos scio tam moribus, quam doctrina habiles et idoneos esse, ut admittantur ad gradum ————; idque tibi, fide mea testor, ac spondeo, totique academiæ."

There is no distinction amongst the other Professorships, except that some have been founded or recognised by Royal Statutes or Acts of Parliament, some are of private foundation, and some are founded by a Vote or Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Thus the Professorship of Divinity was originally founded about the year 1607, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. It was afterwards recognised, and certain regulations as to the election and salary of the Professor made by Charles II., 1674; and in 1761, a new Statute, enacting further regulations, was obtained from King George III., and the Professorship was constituted a Regius Professorship of Theology.

So also the Regius Professorship of Civil Law, although formerly existing by the creation of the Provost and Senior Fellows, was recognised as a Royal Professorship by King's Letter, 20 Car. II., in 1688.

The Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law, with the Regius Professorship of Greek, was founded in 1761, by King's Letter.

The Professorship of Hebrew was provided for, although not actually founded, by the Royal Statutes of Charles I., c. 15. It was afterwards endowed under this Statute, by Erasmus Smith, in his lifetime, and was finally recognised as an existing foundation, in the private Act of Parliament for application of the rents and tenements, &c., given by Erasmus Smith for charitable uses, 10 George I.

By the same Act of Parliament were founded Erasmus Smith's Professorships of Oratory and History, and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and in virtue of the powers given to the Board of Erasmus Smith by the Act, the Governors of that Charity subsequently founded two other Professorships, in the year 1762, viz. a Professorship of Modern History, and a Professorship of Mathematics.

The Professorship of Astronomy was founded by Royal Charter (22 Geo. III.) in 1792, having been partly endowed by money left to the College for that purpose by the will of Provost Andrews, in 1774.

The three Professorships of Anatomy and Surgery, of Chemistry, and of Botany, were recognised, and placed under new regulations, by the Act 25 Geo. III. (1785), and by 40 Geo. III. c. 84. They are there called University Professorships, to distinguish them from the other Professorships of the School of Physic, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, which are in connexion with the King and Queen's College of Physicians. They had existed, however, for many years before, having been originally established by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

In 1776 two Professorships of Modern Languages were founded by King's Letter (17 Geo. III.), and endowed by a grant of £200 (Irish) from the Civil List, afterwards made permanent under the Act of Parliament, 41 Geo. III. c. 32. These are, a Professorship of French and German, and a Professorship of Spanish and Italian.

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The Regius Professorship of Physic was created at an early period by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and has been recognised as an existing Professorship by the Act 25 Geo. III. c. 42; it owes its title of a Regius Professorship to old usage and courtesy.

The Professorships founded by the munificence of private individuals are, Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity, founded in 1718, and partly endowed by a sum of £500 given during his liftime, and a further sum of £500 bequeathed by him to the College; the Whately Professorship of Political Economy, founded in 1832 by His Grace the present Archbishop of Dublin, and endowed by him with an annual grant of £100 per annum; the Professorship of Irish, founded in 1840, and partly endowed out of a fund collected by some individuals interested in promoting the study of Irish in the University; and the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, founded in 1850, and partly endowed by a donation of £1,000 from His Grace the Lord Primate.

The other Professorships have been created by the Provost and Senior Fellows; they are:

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy.
The Professorship of Moral Philosophy.
The Professorship of Biblical Greek.
The Professorship of Geology.
The Professorship of Civil Engineering.
The Professorship of Mineralogy.
The Professorship of Surgery.
The Professorship of Music.

8. By whom is the Chancellor of the University appointed?

The Chancellor of the University is appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

9. By whom is the Vice-Chancellor appointed?

The Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Chancellor.

10. By whom are the other University Officers appointed?

The Proctors are elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Burgesses are elected by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and by the Ex-Fellows, Ex-Scholars, Masters, and Doctors, whose names are registered for that special purpose, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 Will. IV., and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74.

11. State with regard to each Professorship of the University of Dublin, the body or person by whom the Professor is appointed?

All Professors are elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows, except the Professors of Modern Languages, and the Professors on the foundation of Erasmus Smith. The Professors of Modern Languages are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Professors on the foundation of Erasmus Smith are nominated by the Provost and Senior Fellows, subject to the approval of the Governors of the Schools of Erasmus Smith.

12. From what body is the Senior Proctor usually selected?

The Senior Proctor is usually selected from the Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

13. From what body is the Junior Proctor usually selected?

The Junior Proctor is usually selected from the Junior Fellows.

14. Is there any rule or custom by which the selection of the Proctors, or of either of them, is regulated?

The Senior Proctorship is offered to the Senior Fellows in order of Seniority. The Junior Proctorship is offered to the Junior Fellows in rotation.

15. How is the University Senate constituted, and of what persons does it consist?

The University Senate consists of all Doctors and Masters of the University having their names on the College books.

16. What power has the University Senate with respect to granting Degrees?

The University Senate has a limited power of negativing Degrees; but no grace for a Degree can be proposed to the Senate, unless the private grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows has been first obtained. A majority of the Senate or Convocation must negative the Degree in three several votes; and even then the grace for the Degree is not absolutely negatived, but only postponed to the next Commencements.

17. What power has the University Senate with respect to other matters?

With respect to other matters the University Senate has no power except by usage.

On some occasions the Convocation has presented addresses to the Crown or to the Lord Lieutenant; but nothing of this sort can be done without the consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who, by leaving the House of Convocation, can at all times dissolve the Comitia.

18. By what authority has this power been conferred on the University Senate?

All the powers of the University Senate have been conferred on them by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Charters of Elizabeth and Charles I. give the fullest power to the Provost and Senior Fellows of making laws for conferring Degrees, and of electing all such officers as are necessary for the University. Thus the Charter of Charles I., reciting that of Elizabeth, says: "Et, ut intra se pro hujusmodi gradibus assequendis haberent libertatem omnia acta et scholastica exercitia adimplendi; quemadmodum Præposito et majori parti sociorum visum foret." Also, "Concedimus . . . quod Præpositus et Seniores Socii Collegii prædicti pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorundem una cum Præposito, de cætero in perpetuum, habeant licentiam et potestatem nominandi, eligendi, et admittendi Cancellarium, Procuratores, aliosque omnes officiarios *ad academiam prædictam spectantes*." And again

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in the Statutes of Charles I. cap. 4: "Volumus igitur ut Præpositus et horum Seniorum pars major (nempe quatuor) Collegii regimen, electiones omnes Sociorum, officiariorum, discipulorum, et ministrorum Collegii, *graduumque collationes* definiant et concludant."

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In virtue of these powers, the Provost and Senior Fellows, at a very early period in the history of the University, made Rules or Statutes, taken from the customs of the English Universities, for the more solemn and public conferring of Degrees. The Rules so made are the authority by which the University Senate exercises the powers conferred on it. These Rules appear to have been first committed to writing during the Provostship of Sir William Temple (1609–1626); they were revised by Bishop Bedell, who was Provost from 1627 to 1629; and it is supposed that the copy of them now in use, which is preserved in the Senior Proctor's book, was drawn up during the Vice-Chancellorship of Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1660–1667).

19. Of what persons does the Caput of the University Senate consist?

The Caput Senatus Academici consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost or Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master Non-regent, resident in the College, who must be proposed to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor and the Provost, and is then elected by the Convocation.

20. What power has the Caput with respect to granting Degrees, and with respect to other matters?

Each member of the Caput has a *veto*, in virtue of which he can prohibit any grace for a Degree being proposed to the rest of the Senate.

21. By what authority has this power been conferred on the Caput?

This power has been conferred on the Caput by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

22. Does the University Senate in fact exercise any discretion in the granting of Degrees?

The University Senate has very rarely exercised any discretion in negativing Degrees. It has no power, properly speaking, to grant Degrees.

23. Are the "*Consuetudines seu Regulæ Universitatis Dubliniensis*" in any way at variance with the College Statutes, and in what respect?

The Consuetudines seu Regulæ Universitatis are not in any way at variance with the College Statutes. They have been enacted by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in virtue of the large powers committed to them by the Statutes of making rules and regulations for conferring Degrees.

In one or two instances the Regulæ Universitatis are at variance with the usage, although not with the Statutes of the College. They enact (cap. 4) that no Graduate of another University be admitted *ad eundem* here, unless he have first taken a Degree in the University of Cambridge. The practice, however, for many years has been to receive *ad eundem* the Degrees of the University of Oxford, as well as those of Cambridge.

It is also enacted by the Regulæ (cap. 11) that the Tuesday next following the 8th of July shall be the annual day of Commencements. This rule was observed until lately, when the first Tuesday in July was substituted by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Commencements in July are enjoined, but there is no prohibition against holding Commencements on other days, if necessary; accordingly, an additional day of Commencements, viz., Shrove Tuesday, has been celebrated for many years, probably since the year 1660.

II. *Discipline of the University.*

Discipline of the University.

1. Is there any Visitor of the University of Dublin?

The Visitors of Trinity College are, the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor), and the Archbishop of Dublin; but Trinity College being also a University, it is to be presumed that these Visitors are also Visitors of the University.

2. What jurisdiction has the Vice-Chancellor with respect to the performance of the exercises for Degrees, and the conduct of the Proctors, Professors, and other University Officers?

The Vice-Chancellor may impose fines on the Proctors, Professors, and other members of the Senate of the University, for non-attendance at Convocation, or for neglect of their respective duties.

3. By what authority was this jurisdiction conferred upon the office of Vice-Chancellor?

This jurisdiction is conferred upon the Vice-Chancellor by the Regulæ seu Consuetudines Universitatis.

4. To what extent have the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College power of enforcing discipline in the University of Dublin, as distinct from their power of enforcing discipline in Trinity College?

This question is already answered. The Provost and Senior Fellows have the same power of enforcing discipline in the University as in the College.

III. *Studies of the University.*

Studies of the University.

1. Is there any form of Matriculation for admission into the University of Dublin?

The form of Matriculation into the University of Dublin is by requiring the signature of the Student to the following declaration:

"Ego solemniter et sincere declaro, et promitto, me Collegii hujusce honorem et dignitatem in omnibus vindicaturum et ejus Statutis, quatenus ad me ullâ ex parte pertinebunt, fideliter et pro virili obtemperaturum."

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2. Is there any Matriculation Examination in the University of Dublin, distinct from the Examination for entrance in Trinity College?

All Students who have passed the Entrance Examination are admissible to Matriculation without any further Examination.

3. What is the number of Terms required from a Pensioner or Sizar previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

Pensioners and Sizars must keep four Academic years, in order to obtain the Degree of A.B. There are three Terms in each Year; but a minimum of eight Terms in the four years is necessary for the Degree of A.B.

4. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which these Terms are to be kept?

These Terms may in general be kept either by residence (that is, by attendance on Lectures), or by passing Examinations. But one Examination in each year, and the Michaelmas Examination in the second and fourth years, are absolutely necessary.

5. Is there any prescribed period of residence required from a Student, previously to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

Residence is voluntary; all the Terms requisite for the Degree of B.A. may be kept by passing Examinations, without residence.

6. In order to keep the number of Terms required from a Pensioner or Sizar, what is the usual, and what is the shortest interval of time between the entrance and the final Examination?

The usual interval is four years. The shortest possible interval is three years.

7. What are the exercises required from a Student after passing his final Examination, and before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

The exercises required from a Student after passing his Degree Examination are two *Responsions*, and eight *Opponencies*. Also three *Theses*, or *Declamations*, one in Greek, and one in Latin, on any subjects chosen by the Candidate, and one *in laudem Philosophiæ*.

8. Give, as an illustration, a complete set of the exercises that were performed by any Candidate Bachelor during the past year?

The following is a specimen of the questions proposed for the Disputations of a Candidate Bachelor during the past year: the subjects of the Theses or Declamations are optional with the Candidate.

An omnia peccata paria sint.
An detur sensus moralis.
An misericordia sacrificiis anteferenda.
An, sublato statu futuro, maneret virtutis obligatio.
An sensibus sit fidendum.
An dentur principia innata.
An materialis sit anima humana.
An ullum præstent usum axiomata.
An bellum possit esse utrinque justum.
An Reges jure Divino dominentur.
An dubiâ conscientiâ non sit agendum.
An hæc vita sit status disciplinæ.

9. Can you state any instance of a Student having passed the Degree Examination, and having been afterwards refused his Degree of Bachelor of Arts on account of the manner in which he performed his exercises?

For many years past the Examinations have been practically the test of qualifications, and the exercises have become, in a great measure, a matter of form. They have been retained, however, and their performance enforced, partly from respect to ancient custom, and partly because at some future time it might perhaps be found possible to make them useful.

Candidates are frequently dismissed for an inadequate and careless performance of the exercises; and in such cases they could not obtain their Degrees unless they had subsequently performed their exercises to the satisfaction of the Proctor. Instances of this kind occur repeatedly.

10. What is the usual interval of time between the final or Degree Examination, and the actual conferring of the Degree at Commencements, in the case of a Pensioner or Sizar?

In the case of a Pensioner or Sizar the Degree Examination is held regularly in the beginning of Michaelmas Term, and the Degree is then usually conferred at the next Commencements, *i. e.*, Shrove Tuesday following.

11. What is the number of Terms required from a Fellow Commoner previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

A Fellow Commoner may obtain his Degree of A.B. by keeping three Academic years and a half, that is, by keeping not less than seven Terms.

12. In order to keep the requisite number of Terms, what is the usual, and what is the shortest interval of time between the Entrance and the final Examination in the case of a Fellow Commoner?

The usual interval of time between the Entrance and final Examination of a Fellow Commoner is about three years and a half. The shortest possible interval is about two years and a half.

13. What is the usual interval of time between the final or Degree Examination, and the actual conferring of the Degree at Commencements, in the case of a Fellow Commoner?

A Fellow Commoner usually answers for his Degree at the beginning of the Trinity Term of his fourth year, and the Degree is then usually conferred in the first week of July next following.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 2.

Studies of the University.

14. What is the number of Terms required from Noblemen, sons of Noblemen, and Baronets, previous to their obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

By the present Rules, Noblemen, sons of Noblemen, and Baronets, may obtain their Degree of B.A. at the Shrovetide Commencements of their third year. They must keep four Terms at the least in the first two years, two of which must be by Examinations, and one Term by Examination in the third year.

15. By what authority are the Rules, respecting the number of Terms, the manner of keeping them, and the exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts made?

The number of University Terms in each year, and some of the Rules for keeping them, are expressly defined by the Statutes. Other regulations, relative to the manner of keeping Terms, and of performing exercises for Degrees, are made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

16. Are the periods for holding Commencements fixed, or do they vary annually, and by what authority are they fixed or appointed?

The ordinary periods for holding Commencements are fixed by usage, and by the authority of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and of the Provost and Senior Fellows. But Commencements, on extraordinary occasions, may be held at other times. For example, on the passing of the Act 2 & 3 William IV. cap. 88, which extended the University franchise to the higher Graduates, an extraordinary Commencement was held in the month of November, to enable those who desired to have votes to take the necessary Degrees.

17. Are Students required to keep their names on the College Books, or to pay fees to their Tutors from the time of the Degree Examination till the time of the Commencements at which the Degree is conferred?

Students are required to have their names on the College Books at the time of the Commencements at which they are admitted to the Degree of A.B.; but as Commencements are always held in the same half-year as the Degree Examination, and as the Students' payments are made half-yearly in advance, no additional fees are required for the period of time from the Degree Examination to the next Commencements.

18. Are they required to attend any Lectures, or do they receive any instruction in the College during that interval?

Candidate Bachelors, in the interval between their Degree Examination and the Commencements at which they take the Degree of A.B., are not compelled to attend Lectures; but instruction is provided for them in Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Modern History, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, &c., and Prizes are given as an encouragement for attendance. Professional Students during this period must attend Lectures, according to their respective Professions, in the several departments of Divinity, Medicine or Surgery, Law and Engineering.

19. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Arts should obtain the Degree of Master of Arts?

Courses of Lectures are provided for Students who are in residence, during the three years between the Degrees of A.B. and A.M.; and these Lectures are compulsory on Scholars of Trinity College, but voluntary with other Students. Attendance on them is not necessary as a qualification for the Degree of A.M., nor is any Examination required for obtaining that Degree.

20. What are the exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Master of Arts?

The exercises necessary for the Degree of A.M. are two *Declamations*, one in Greek, and one in Latin, with one *Respondency* and one *Opponency*.

21. Give, as an illustration, a complete set of the exercises performed by any Candidate Master during the past year?

The following is a specimen of the subjects for exercises proposed to Candidate Masters during the past year:—

Subjects for the Declamations:—

1. Sola Caritas haud admittit excessum.
2. Novator maximus Tempus.

Subjects for the Disputations:—

1. Anne Corpora terrestria in se mutuo gravitent.
2. Anne detur Lex Naturalis.

22. Can you state any instance of a Candidate Master having been refused his Degree of Master of Arts, on account of the way in which he performed his exercises?

The exercises are now, in a great measure, formal; but there are instances in which the Candidate has been dismissed for careless or inadequate performance of his exercises.

23. What is the period of time required to elapse between the time of obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Degree of Master of Arts?

Three years must elapse from the Commencements at which the Candidate might have taken the Degree of A.B. to that at which the Degree of A.M. is conferred.

24. By what authority are the exercises for the Degree of Master of Arts appointed, and the period of time required to elapse before obtaining that Degree fixed?

The exercises are appointed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The time or standing required for each Degree is also fixed by the same authority; but as the Charters of Elizabeth and Charles I. prescribe that Degrees in all Arts and Faculties are to be taken *juxta tempus idoneum*, the Provost and Senior Fellows have generally considered it expedient to observe the time which the ancient usage of other Universities, and particularly that of the University of Cambridge, had fixed as *tempus idoneum*.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 2.

Studies of the University.

25. Is there any religious test required from a Candidate at Matriculation, or before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor, or the Degree of Master of Arts?

No religious test is required at Matriculation, nor at obtaining the Degree of A.B. or A.M.; unless the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration be so considered, which are imposed upon all persons admitted to Degrees, by the Act 33 George III. c. 21, sect. 13.

26. Is there any restriction as to the place of birth or religious denomination of persons admitted to Matriculation, or to Degrees in the University of Dublin?

There is no restriction as to the place of birth or religious denomination of persons admitted to Matriculation, or to Degrees in this University.

27. Are Degrees in the University of Dublin open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects?

Degrees are open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects who will consent to take the oaths above mentioned, either in the usual form, or in the form of an affirmation, under the provisions of Act of 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 49 and c. 82.

28. Are Degrees in the University of Dublin open to the subjects of foreign states?

Degrees are open to subjects of foreign states, provided they can take the oaths required by 33 Geo. III. c. 21, s. 13.

29. What is the rule in the University of Dublin, with respect to the admission to Degrees *ad eundem?*

All Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge are received *ad eundem* in Dublin, and admitted to their Degrees in the usual form, on producing the proper testimonials from their own University.

30. By what authority is the rule with respect to *ad eundem* Degrees established?

All rules respecting *ad eundem* Degrees are made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

31. Under what regulations, and by what authority, are Honorary Degrees conferred?

Honorary Degrees are conferred by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. There are no special regulations respecting them. The private grace for these Degrees is usually conferred on the motion of the Provost or one of the Senior Fellows: sometimes at the request of the Lord Lieutenant, of the Chancellor of the University, or of one of the Visitors. But each case is always considered on its own merits. It is a standing regulation that a week's notice must be given of every proposition for conferring an Honorary Degree. With respect to the public grace of the Senate, Honorary Degrees must pass through the same forms as other Degrees.

IV. *Revenues of the University.*

Revenues of the University.

1. What are the revenues of the University of Dublin, if any, as distinct from the revenues of Trinity College?

There are no revenues of the University as distinct from those of Trinity College, except the fees charged for Degrees be so considered, which are partly divided amongst certain University Officers.

2. Are there any Endowments in the University of Dublin distinct from the Endowments of Trinity College?

There are no Endowments in the University of Dublin distinct from the Endowments of Trinity College.

3. What are the fees charged on granting the several Degrees in the University of Dublin?

The following is a Table of the Fees charged for the several Degrees:

		£	*s.*	*d.*
A.B.	Nobilis,	33	0	0
	Fellow Commoner,	17	5	0
	Pensioner,	8	17	6
	Sizar,	3	5	0
A.M.		9	16	6
M.B., LL.B., or Mus. B.		11	15	0
M.D., LL.D., or Mus. D.		22	0	0
B.D.		13	15	0
D.D.		26	0	0

These sums do not include stamp duty.

4. By what authority are the amounts of these fees fixed.

The amounts of these fees are fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

5. Is there any fee charged on Matriculation or admission to the University?

No fee is charged on Matriculation in Arts. On the Matriculation of Medical Students a fee of Five Shillings is charged, under the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 84, s. 34.

6. What are the fees charged on entrance in Trinity College?

The entrance fees charged on admission into Trinity College (exclusive of the fees for the first half year) are as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Nobleman,	30	0	0
Fellow Commoner,	15	0	0
Pensioner,	7	10	0
Sizar,	1	1	3

These sums do not include stamp duty.

7. What was the total amount of fees received for each kind of Degree in the University of Dublin, for the years commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 2.

Revenues of the University.

The following is a table of the amount of fees received for Degrees, in the years 1848, 1849, and 1850:

	1848.			1849.			1850.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.B.	2,179	5	0	2,175	0	0	2,274	17	6
A.M.	353	14	6	432	6	0	393	0	0
LL.B.	47	0	0	58	15	0	105	15	0
LL.D.	66	0	0	88	0	0	154	0	0
M.B.	152	15	0	152	15	0	117	10	0
M.D.	44	0	0	44	0	0	44	0	0
B.D.	13	15	0	41	5	0	27	10	0
D.D.	26	0	0	52	0	0	26	0	0

8. In what manner were the fees so received distributed?

These fees are distributed according to the following schedule:—

Distribution of the Fees on the higher Degrees.

	D.D.			B.D.			LL.D., M.D., and Mus. D.			LL.B., M.B., and Mus. B.			A.M.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cista Communis,	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	2	6
Provost and Senior Fellows,	12	10	0	6	10	0	10	10	0	5	10	0	4	10	0
Vice-Chancellor,	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
Professor,	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Proctor,	3	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	0
Registrar,	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Bedell,	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Library,	5	0	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total,	26	0	0	13	15	0	22	0	0	11	15	0	9	16	6

Distribution of the Fees on the Degree of A.B.

	Filius Nobilis.			Fellow-Commoner.			Pensioner.			Sizar.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cista Communis,	1	4	8	1	2	4	1	1	2	0	1	2
Provost and Senior Fellows,	11	9	4	5	4	8	2	2	4	0	2	4
Vice-Chancellor,	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	4	6	0	4	6
Proctor,	15	4	0	7	12	0	3	16	0	1	3	6
Registrar,	0	9	4	0	4	8	0	2	4	0	2	4
Bedell,	0	7	8	0	3	10	0	1	11	0	1	11
Library,	1	17	0	0	18	6	0	9	3	0	9	3
Testimonium,	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total,	33	0	0	17	5	0	8	17	6	3	5	0

It should be observed that the fees payable to the Vice-Chancellor have been given by the Vice-Chancellors, for many years past, to found prizes for the best compositions in Greek, Latin, or English Verse, for Undergraduates, and for Essays in Greek, Latin or English Prose, for Graduates.

9. By what authority is the method of distribution regulated?

The distribution of the fees is made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

10. What is the amount of stamp duty on each Degree, and on Matriculation or admission?

The stamp duty on Matriculation is £1; on the Degree of B.A., £3; on all higher Degrees, £6; and on Honorary Degrees, £10. There are also stamp duties on the Testimoniums for Degrees, viz. £3 on Testimonium for A.B., and £10 on Testimonium for higher Degrees.

11. What was the total amount of stamp duty on Degrees, and on Matriculation or admission, paid in each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Total amount of stamp duty paid on Degrees and on Matriculation in the year 1848, 1849, and 1850:—

	On Degrees.						On Matriculation.		
	A.B.			Higher Degrees.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1848,	681	0	0	402	0	0	348	0	0
1849,	665	0	0	468	0	0	330	0	0
1850,	728	0	0	464	0	0	295	0	0
Total,	2,074	0	0	1,334	0	0	973	0	0

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 2.

12. What was the total amount of the fees received from University Electors under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 74, in each year commencing 1st December, from 1843 to 1849?
Total amount of fees received from University Electors from 1st of December, 1843, to 1st of December, 1849, inclusive:—

Revenues of the University.

1st of December, 1843, to 1st of December, 1844, . . .	£70	0	0
„ 1844, „ 1845, . . .	70	0	0
„ 1845, „ 1846, . . .	120	0	0
„ 1846, „ 1847, . . .	290	0	0
„ 1847, „ 1848, . . .	90	0	0
„ 1848, „ 1849, . . .	115	0	0
	£755	0	0

13. To what purposes are these fees applied?
The fees received from University Electors are applied to the Building Fund.

(Signed), RICHD. MACDONNELL, D.D.
November 3, 1851. Registrar, T.C.D.

PAPER No. 3.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

PAPER No. 3. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL in the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN, PART I.—The REGIUS PROFESSOR of DIVINITY and his ASSISTANTS.

I. *State of the Divinity School.*

State of the Divinity School.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was a Professorship of Divinity first appointed in the University of Dublin?
2. Is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin entirely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, or has the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, or any other party, a power of refusing to admit or confirm the appointment?
3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Divinity is required to possess?
4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
5. Were any further qualifications required at any former period?
6. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Divinity?
7. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, benefice, or dignity?
8. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?
9. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, along with your Professorship?
10. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Divinity?
11. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Divinity becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?
12. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity established?
13. What is the number of your Assistants, and by what authority are they appointed?
14. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?
15. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
16. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?
17. For what period are your Assistants appointed?
18. Have you, as Regius Professor of Divinity, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Divinity, or in any other way in the government of the Divinity School in the University?
19. Is such power vested in any, and what other persons?
20. Is the government or the Course of Study of the Divinity School in the University in any degree under Episcopal control?
21. Is the Divinity Testimonium of the University of Dublin usually received or required by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, as fully qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for Holy Orders; or is it considered necessary for Students of the University of Dublin to seek Theological Instruction elsewhere?
22. Is there any rule adopted by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, or by any of them, with respect to requiring the Divinity Testimonium from Candidates for Ordination?
23. Is there any Divinity School in Ireland, from which Candidates for Ordination in the United Church of England and Ireland can obtain a Divinity Testimonium, besides the Divinity School in the University of Dublin.

II. *Discipline of the Divinity School.*

Discipline of the Divinity School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Divinity, or by his Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

PAPER No. 3. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

Discipline of the Divinity School.

III. *Studies of the Divinity School.*

Studies of the Divinity School.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides the Divinity Testimonium) conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Divinity Testimonium?

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept by the Senior Divinity Class?

7. Is there any Sacramental test imposed on Students in the Senior Divinity Class, and if so, by what authority?

8. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Terms in the Senior Divinity Class?

9. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you and by each of your Assistants in each year?

10. When a Student has completed his Terms and Examinations in the Divinity School, can he at once obtain the Divinity Testimonium?

11. What is the form of the Divinity Testimonium?

12. Are Candidates for the Divinity Testimonium required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Hebrew, Moral Philosophy, Biblical Greek, or Ecclesiastical History, or of any of them?

13. Are any of these Professors called on to assist at the Divinity Examinations?

14. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

15. What are the subjects of the Examinations in the Senior Divinity year?

16. Are any of the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed by Royal Letter?

17. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

18. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

19. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

20. Can such a person obtain a certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations.

21. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

22. What is the number and aggregate value of the prizes awarded for proficiency in the Senior Divinity Class?

23. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Senior Divinity Class?

24. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity?

25. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Master of Arts should obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

26. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

27. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Respondency and Opponency which formed part of the Exercises of any Candidate Bachelor of Divinity during the past five years?

28. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

29. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

30. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations in order that a Bachelor of Divinity should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Divinity?

31. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Divinity?

32. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Respondency and Opponency which formed part of the Exercises of any Candidate during the past five years?

33. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Doctor of Divinity on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

34. Is there any limit to the number of Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and of Doctor of Divinity which may be granted in each year?

35. Enumerate the Offices and Professorships in the College and University for which Candidates are required to possess the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, or that of Doctor of Divinity, and state the authority by which the necessity of obtaining either Degree was imposed.

PAPER No. 3. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

IV. *Revenues of the Divinity School.*

Revenues of the Divinity School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?
2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?
3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed?
4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?
5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Divinity Testimonium?
6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Divinity Testimonium?
7. Is the Divinity Testimonium subject to Stamp Duty?
8. What was the number of Divinity Testimoniums granted in each year, commencing 1st of January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

ANSWERS of the VENERABLE JOSEPH H. SINGER, D.D.,* Archdeacon of Raphoe, Regius Professor of Divinity, to the Questions in Paper No. 3.

ANSWERS OF VENERABLE JOSEPH H. SINGER, D.D., TO PAPER No. 3.

I. *State of the Divinity School.*

State of the Divinity School.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was a Professorship of Divinity first appointed in the University of Dublin?

A Lecturer in Divinity seems to have been almost coeval with the first establishment of the College. In 1607 Dr. James Ussher was appointed Professor; in 1674 Letters Patent of Charles II. endow the Professorship more largely, and recognise the Professor as an Officer of the University, assigning to him chambers, without any obligation to perform the ordinary Exercises; in 1761, by a Statute of George III., the Professor is constituted Regius Professor, under certain regulations; and in 1814 the emoluments of the office were increased, additional duties were imposed, the office was thrown open to Junior Fellows, being Doctors of Divinity, and provision was made for the temporary or permanent appointment of a Deputy.

2. Is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin entirely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, or has the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, or any other party, a power of refusing to admit or confirm the appointment?

By the Statute of 1761, confirmed by that of 1814, the election of the Regius Professor is absolutely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows; but as the new Professor so appointed must be admitted by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, on taking a prescribed oath, that obligation may give the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor a power of refusing or confirming the appointment:—I am not lawyer enough to say whether it does or not.

3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Divinity is required to possess?

The only qualifications which the Regius Professor is required to possess are, that he is a Fellow, Senior or Junior, that he has taken the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and that he is esteemed by the Electors "a discreet and learned man," the "best qualified among the Candidates for said office.

4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

These qualifications are mentioned in the Statutes.

5. Were any further qualifications required at any former period?

I am not aware that there were any further qualifications. In one instance, the Professor was appointed at the recommendation of the then Primate.

6. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Divinity?

The Regius Professor is elected for life.

7. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, benefice, or dignity?

The only condition of resignation imposed on the Professor is the appointment to a Bishopric. There are instances of Provosts holding this Professorship.

8. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

The authority by which the condition is imposed is the Statute of 1814.

9. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, along with your Professorship?

I was nominated to the living of Raymochy, in the Diocese of Raphoe, by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on my election to the Professorship. I have been also nominated, by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, to the Archdeaconry of Raphoe, lately vacated by

* In November, 1852, Archdeacon Singer was appointed Bishop of Meath, and the Rev. Doctor Butcher, F.T.C.D., was elected Regius Professor of Divinity.

Answers of Venerable Joseph H. Singer, D.D., to Paper No. 3.

State of the Divinity School.

the resignation of the Rev. Maurice Fenwick. To this dignity there is no emolument attached. I would remark, that both my predecessors, Dean Graves and Dr. Elrington, held livings along with the Professorship.

10. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Divinity?

Yes. The same Statute enacts, that "when from sickness, old age, or other inevitable necessity, the Professor becomes incapacitated from performing the duties of his office, the Provost and Senior Fellows, on representation by a written memorial accompanied by due proof (which memorial and proof shall be entered in the Registry), shall appoint a deputy to execute said office, being a Fellow and a Doctor of Divinity, to whom they shall allocate a reasonable and sufficient remuneration, to be paid out of the salary of the Professor. Such Deputy, unless he choose to resign, to hold his office during the incapacity of the Professor, and until the 20th of November next ensuing after it has ceased, and due notice be given that the Professor is ready to perform the duties of his office; said Deputy continuing to be a Fellow."

11. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Divinity becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

If the Professor be unable to perform his duties for one whole year, the Provost and Senior Fellows may elect a permanent Deputy, in the same manner as the Professor is to be elected, due notice being given to all the Fellows who are eligible, and the Deputy take the same oath as the Professor, *mutatis mutandis*, in the College Chapel, before the Provost or Vice-Provost. £400 per annum, out of the salary of the Professor is to be allowed to the Deputy, who is not to hold any College office: the residue of the salary to be paid to the Professor.

12. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity established?

The Regius Professor seems not to have had any Assistants until the present arrangement of the Divinity School in the year 1833, at which time the Divinity Course was extended to two years.

13. What is the number of your Assistants, and by what authority are they appointed?

The number of my Assistants at present is seven. The number has been increased as the necessity for such increase appeared. They are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

14. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

My Assistants must be Junior Fellows, and in Holy Orders.

15. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

These qualifications are required by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

16. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

Usually by Seniority; but I conceive the selection rests entirely with the Provost and Senior Fellows.

17. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

The Office is not annual It depends, I should think, entirely on the Board being satisfied with the performance of the duties.

18. Have you, as Regius Professor of Divinity, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Divinity, or in any other way in the government of the Divinity School in the University?

I conceive that I have no power, as Regius Professor, to regulate the courses of Lectures or Examinations in Divinity, except that when subjects alone are marked in the Statute for examination, on consultation with my Assistants, I define the course; but the books appointed to be read must be approved by the Board. I do not conceive that I am more than executive in the government of the Divinity School.

19. Is such power vested in any, and what other persons?

When not defined by Statute, the power of regulating the Divinity School is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows; but I feel convinced that any suggestion of the Professor would meet with immediate and serious consideration.

20. Is the government or the Course of Study of the Divinity School in the University in any degree under Episcopal control?

Not directly; but, of course, the wishes or suggestions of the Prelates would call for the respectful consideration of the Board. In the year 1790, the Bishops resolved on a certain course of Books in which they determined to examine Candidates for Orders, and the Board directed that a copy of their Resolution should be furnished to the Professor of Divinity, the Lecturer, and his Assistants, with directions to prepare the Students in said books. A similar resolution was, I believe, entered into some years since by the Bench of Bishops, but I do not know if it was communicated to the Board.

21. Is the Divinity Testimonium of the University of Dublin usually received or required by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, as fully qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for Holy Orders; or is it considered necessary for Students of the University of Dublin to seek Theological Instruction elsewhere?

The Divinity Testimonium of the University of Dublin is generally received by the Bishops of the United Church as qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for holy orders; nor are they required to seek theological instruction elsewhere.

22. Is there any rule adopted by the Bishops of the United Church of England and

Ireland, or by any of them, with respect to requiring the Divinity Testimonium from Candidates for Ordination?

ANSWERS OF VENERABLE JOSEPH H. SINGER, D.D., TO PAPER No. 3.

The Testimonium is generally required. There was, some years since, I believe, a resolution of many of the Bishops, making the production of the Testimonial imperative on all who had been educated in the University of Dublin. I am not aware that such a rule is now in force. I believe the Bishops of both branches of the Church very generally require it; and I have heard that the late Professor, with consent of the Board, wrote to the English Prelates, informing them of the Regulations, &c., of our Divinity School, and that he sent a blank copy of our Divinity Testimonium to the Registrar of each Diocese. The object was to prevent imperfect Testimoniums being received as perfect, and also to guard against fraudulent Testimoniums, of which one case had occurred.

State of the Divinity School.

23. Is there any Divinity School in Ireland, from which Candidates for Ordination in the United Church of England and Ireland can obtain a Divinity Testimonium, besides the Divinity School in the University of Dublin?

There is no other School in Ireland from which Candidates for Orders in the United Church can obtain Divinity Testimoniums.

II. *Discipline of the Divinity School.*

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Divinity, or by his Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

Discipline of the Divinity School.

By the Statutes of 1761 and 1814, the Professor, or Deputy, neglecting his duty is to be admonished by the Provost and Senior Fellows; if he persist, after two admonitions, he is to be cited to appear before them, and on conviction, to be removed, with a reservation of appeal to the Visitors, whose determination is final. In the Regulæ Universitatis, cap. i., the Vice-Chancellor is constituted the proper Officer to censure and punish the Professor for neglect of duty. The authority of these "Regulæ" is, I believe, inferior to that of the Statutes. The censure of the Assistants rests altogether with the Board.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The jurisdiction, in the case of the Professor, is created by the above-mentioned Statutes. That over the Assistants, by the Statutes giving the Provost and Senior Fellows the government of the College.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

The Prelections of the Professor are public. The Lectures of the Assistants and the Examinations are private, except the voluntary Examination for the Professor's Premium, which is public.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

None are required to be published; but the questions asked at the Professor's Examination, above-mentioned, are usually printed for circulation, and published in the University Calendar.

III. *Studies of the Divinity School.*

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

Studies of the Divinity School.

Attendance on Divinity Lectures is altogether voluntary, except in the case of Scholars who have graduated as Bachelors of Arts; but they may attend, at their own choice, the Professor, Archbishop King's Lecturer, or their Assistants.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

The above-mentioned attendance is by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides the Divinity Testimonium) conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

The only advantages, besides the Divinity Testimonium, depending on the attendance on Divinity Lectures, are, that Scholars and Students holding certain exhibitions thereby preserve their emoluments (which are conditional on attending two Courses of Lectures—one in Divinity); and Students who have attended two Terms of Divinity Lectures may become Candidates for Downes' Divinity Premiums.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

No Student can obtain his Testimonium without passing a final Examination at the close of his second year, in a prescribed course of Divinity; the Examiners being the Professor and his Assistants. The first day of each Term is devoted to an examination of the Students, by the Assistants, in a prescribed portion of the Greek Testament. In addition, the Professor holds a voluntary Examination.

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Divinity Testimonium?

A Student must attend six Terms before obtaining his Divinity Testimonium—three in each year of his attendance.

6. What are the Rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept by the Senior Divinity Class?

The Rules for attending and keeping Terms are the same in the Senior and Junior years. The first day of each Term is devoted to an Examination of the Students in a prescribed portion of the Greek Testament. The Examination is carried on by the Assistants; and, in

Answers of Venerable Joseph H. Singer, D.D., to Paper No. 3.

Studies of the Divinity School.

default of non-attendance, or defective answering, the Student must undergo an examination in the same Greek, at the Examination which is held at the end of the Term. Two days, not Lecture days, are appointed in each Term, when subjects or texts of Scripture are given out, on which each Student must write an essay or dissertation in English; these essays are examined and criticised by the Assistants. One of these days, at least, must be attended by each Student. Each Student must attend at least three-fourths of the Prelections of the Professor and the Lectures of the Assistants in each Term.

7. Is there any Sacramental test imposed on Students in the Senior Divinity Class, and if so, by what authority?

I know not if the following Rule can be called a test, and not rather a regulation of College discipline. Each Student, to obtain a Divinity Testimonium, must receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper three times in the College Chapel, during each year of his attendance. This is rendered imperative by the Board; but, by the same authority, the Professor and Archbishop King's Lecturer are allowed to give special Certificates of Attendance on Lectures and Examinations to Students who are Dissenters, in which the reason why a regular Testimonium could not be given is mentioned.

8. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Terms in the Senior Divinity Class?

It is difficult to answer this question with distinctness, as the period depends on the length of the terms and the occurrence of holidays. I should think six weeks in each Term to be the shortest time in which a Student could attend the Lectures of the Senior year.

9. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you and by each of your Assistants in each year?

The Professors and Assistants lecture twice each week during Term (Tuesdays and Fridays), except when holidays intervene. The average is about six solid weeks of Lectures in each Term, and hence the number of Lectures in the year generally varies from thirty-three to thirty-six.

10. When a Student has completed his Terms and Examinations in the Divinity School, can he at once obtain the Divinity Testimonium?

Yes, if he has completed his Sacramental attendance, and that there is no College obstacle to his obtaining the Testimonium of his Degree.

11. What is the form of the Divinity Testimonium?

"Testamur A.B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse prælectionibus atque examinationibus in sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis." This is signed by the Professor and Archbishop King's Lecturer.

12. Are Candidates for the Divinity Testimonium required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Hebrew, Moral Philosophy, Biblical Greek, or Ecclesiastical History, or of any of them?

Attendance on all the Professors mentioned in this question is voluntary on the part of the Student; but I believe such attendance is reckoned to Scholars as a condition for preserving their emoluments.

13. Are any of these Professors called on to assist at the Divinity Examinations?

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History, being at present a Junior Fellow, and one of the Professor's Assistants, co-operates in all the Examinations. He is especially bound to examine in Ecclesiastical History at the Professor's voluntary Examination; but I suppose that if he were not a Fellow, and Assistant to the Professor, this duty would not be required. No other Professor takes any part in the Examinations.

14. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

In the first Term of the year, I lecture in Biblical Criticism and Interpretation; in the second, on the Liturgy and Articles of the United Church; and in the concluding Term, on the Controversy with the Church of Rome. It is obvious that these subjects are too large and too important to be fully considered in the time allotted for the Lectures. I have endeavoured to give the Students a general view of their extent and nature, selecting some of the more salient points for a detailed examination; and it is my object, while delineating historically the progress of opinion, to direct the Students to the works in which fuller information may be obtained, and to endeavour to guard their minds against the errors that are prevalent. I have not thought it to be my duty to go dogmatically into the topics that divide the Church at the present day, while I have not deemed myself precluded from permitting my own individual opinion being known on the more important or more interesting of these controversies. The first Term is employed by the Assistants in lecturing their respective divisions on the Epistle to the Hebrews, in Greek; the second and third are occupied in Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles. Their Lectures are Catechetical, and they examine the Students in prescribed portions of the Text-books, explaining and commenting on their contents. I consider the Lectures of the Assistants, as distinguished from the prelectional system, to be a most important adjunct, and one without which few of our Students could obtain other than a very superficial knowledge of Theology.

15. What are the subjects of the Examinations in the Senior Divinity year?

On the first Lecture-day of Michaelmas Term the Students are examined in the Greek of St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus. The first Lecture-days of the other two Terms are also devoted to prescribed portions of the Greek Testament, which are changed from time to time; but the portion for Michaelmas Term is fixed. For the present year, the other portions are the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians. At the close of the

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Trinity Term, the Class is examined by the Professor and Assistants in the following Course:—St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews (Greek); Old Testament History, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History (Soames' Edition), vols. i., iii., iv.; Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer; Potter on Church Government; Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles; Taylor's Dissuasives from Popery, Part I.—the Candidates for high places are expected to be prepared in the second Part. A subject for English Composition is given. After the Examination, the Students who pass are arranged in three classes, according to their answering, and the list so drawn out is published. A Supplemental Examination of the same kind is held at the end of each Term. Besides these Examinations, there is an Examination held by the Professor and his Assistants in Michaelmas Term each year, at which attendance is voluntary; it lasts for two days, and the subjects are, the Old Testament Scriptures in the morning of the first day, the New Testament in the afternoon; the second morning, Ecclesiastical History; the second afternoon, the Liturgy and Articles. These Examinations are now held on the 20th and 21st of November in each year. The following list of Books has been drawn up by the Professor and his Assistants, and has been approved by the Board. It is exclusive of the Books read at the ordinary Lectures and Examinations.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Graves on the Pentateuch.
Hengstenberg's Christology, vols. i. and ii.
Hävernick on the Pentateuch.
Stuart on the Canon of the Old Testament.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Wordsworth on the Canon of the New Testament.
Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament.
Hug's Introduction to ditto.
Horne's Introduction, vol. ii. chap. i. sect. 2; chap. ii. sects. 2, 3; chap. iii. sect. 2; vol. iv. part ii., with Appendix.
Greswell's Dissertations, the parts bearing directly on the Harmony of the Gospels.
Westcott's Elements of Gospel Harmony.
Wilson's Illustrations of the New Testament, edited by Bishop Turton.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Soames' edition of Mosheim.
Burton's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History.
Hallam's Middle Ages, chap. vii.
Carwithen's English Church.
Palin's English Church.
King's Irish Church.

ARTICLES AND LITURGY.

Laurence's Bampton Lectures.
Palmer's Antiquities of the English Ritual.
Hardwicke's History of the Articles.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, books iii. and v.
Waterland on the Athanasian Creed.
Marsh's Comparative View.
Keeling's Liturgiæ Britannicæ.
Cardwell's History of Conferences.

16. Are any of the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed by Royal Letter?

In the Statute "De Professoribus," 1 Geo. III. 1761, the Professor is directed to deliver a Prelection in the beginning of each Term, in which the order and subject-matter of the studies of the Term may be discussed. Twice a week in Term, "lectionem habeat," in which he is directed to explain the Sacred Scriptures, expound controversies, and examine in Ecclesiastical History. By the Statute 54 Geo. III. 1814, he is directed to deliver four Prelections in the year, and to hold the Annual Examination mentioned in the last Answer, the subjects and time of which Examination are specified in the Statute.

17. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

The subjects on which, in each Term, the Professors and his Assistants lecture are, I conceive, appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

18. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

My Lectures are open to the public, and any individual may attend the course. The Assistants' Lectures are private.

19. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

All the Examinations are strictly private, except the Professor's voluntary Examination, at which a stranger may be present, but not as a candidate.

20. Can such a person obtain a certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No person can be considered a Divinity Student whose name is not on the College Books; and none but Divinity Students can obtain a Certificate of having attended Lectures and Examinations.

21. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

All Candidate Bachelors, and those of higher Degrees, may attend the Professor of Divinity and his Assistant as Divinity Students; their names must be on the College Books, and they must have completed the Junior Divinity Year in every respect. The Statute provides that the "Auditores" of the Professor shall be Bachelors of Arts, and Masters of the first and second year. As Divinity Students they pay nothing, but for retaining the name on the College Books, they continue to pay the ordinary College expenses of £7 10*s.* half-yearly, for Pensioners, which may be regarded as paid for attendance on Divinity Lectures, as this requires a longer residence in College than would be necessary simply for taking the degree of B.A. This fee, if the Student

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attend his Terms regularly, is paid but for one half-year. It will be observed, that we require three years of preparatory study, before our Students enter upon professional. I feel convinced that no one acquainted with the nature of Theological subjects will regret the time so passed, if, independent of the information acquired, the exercise and discipline of the intellectual and moral faculties be taken into consideration. The mind, being brought in contact with mathematical and physical studies, acquires, in the best and severest school, inductive habits. Moral and Metaphysical subjects (which obtain great attention in the higher classes, and for which special prizes are appointed) are essentially connected with many most important questions in Natural and Revealed Theology, while an intimate acquaintance with the languages of antiquity is an essential ingredient in the Student's preparation. These considerations connect the education in Arts with that in Theology, and render the one an introduction to the other; and assuredly neither the interests of religion or sound learning will be consulted, nor the pious intentions of our great founder fulfilled ("ut studiosi eo melius ad bonas artes percipiendas, colendamque virtutem et religionem adjuventur"), if any separation should take place between Theological Education and a well-arranged and ascertained Education in Arts.

22. What is the number and aggregate value of the prizes awarded for proficiency in the Senior Divinity Class?

There are no prizes of any kind belonging exclusively to the Senior Divinity Class. Any Divinity Student may attend the voluntary Examination, though it has hitherto been practically confined to the Senior Classes. The prizes are £20 and £10, to which the Board has, in some few instances, added a third. The Downes' Premiums, for written composition, extemporary speaking, and reading the Liturgy, are open to the Senior Class, but not confined to them; the aggregate value of the prizes, respectively, are £33 £20, and £12. The Elrington Prize, for written composition, £30, is open to all Bachelors of Arts not exceeding three years' standing. The prizes awarded by the Professor of Biblical Greek, £15, and those of the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, which are of the same value, are not confined to any class of Divinity Students.

23. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Senior Divinity Class?

There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, connected in any way with proficiency in the Senior Divinity Class.

24. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate, previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be M.A. of seven years' standing, and in *Priest's Orders*. There are exercises to be performed before the grace of the House can be obtained for the Degree.

25. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Master of Arts should obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity?

Nothing is required for the Degree but the standing and the Exercises.

26. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity?

One Respondency, one Opponency, one *concio ad clerum* in Latin, and one *concio ad populum* in English. The Disputations are little more than formal, but are preserved, as I suppose, from a reverence for antiquity.

27. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Respondency and Opponency which formed part of the Exercises of any Candidate Bachelor of Divinity during the past five years.

The following are specimens of the questions proposed. I have not preserved the original papers :—

Anne hæc vita status disciplinæ?

Anne traditio sit regula fidei?

28. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

I can give no instance of a Degree refused, but I have sent back a Bachelor of Divinity for insufficient preparation.

29. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Divinity?

He must be B.D. of five, or M.A. of twelve years' standing.

30. Are any terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Divinity should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Divinity?

No Terms or Examinations are required to obtain the Degree of D.D. from that of B.D.

31. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Divinity?

The same Exercises are required for the Degree of D.D, as for B.D., with the addition of three Dissertations on any Theological subject.

32. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Respondency and Opponency which formed part of the Exercises of any Candidate during the past five years.

Anne sacramentum efficax, per opus operatum, ut dicunt pontificii?

Anne sit contradictio inter Evangelistas de celebrando Paschate?

33. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Doctor of Divinity on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

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I do not know any instance of a Candidate being refused his Degree on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises.

34. Is there any limit to the number of Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and of Doctor of Divinity which may be granted in each year?

I believe there is no limit to the number of Degrees that may be granted.

Studies of the Divinity School.

35. Enumerate the Offices and Professorships in the College and University for which Candidates are required to possess the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, or that of Doctor of Divinity, and state the authority by which the necessity of obtaining either Degree was imposed.

The Provost must be at least B.D.; the Professor of Divinity must be D.D., according to the Statute; the Donnellan Lecturer, if not a Fellow or ex-Fellow, must be, by regulation of the Board, at least B.D.

IV. *Revenues of the Divinity School.*

Revenues of the Divinity School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

My income is fixed by Statute, at £1,200 per annum, derived entirely from the resources of the College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of the Assistants amount to £27 14*s.* per annum; those who assist at the Divinity Examinations receive, in addition, £6 6*s.* from the College revenues.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

My salary is appointed by Statute—that of my Assistants by the Board.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

No Fees are charged on attendance.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Divinity Testimonium?

No Fee is charged on the Divinity Testimonium.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Divinity Testimonium?

I have no authority to impose such Fees, but I conceive that the Provost and Senior Fellows have.

7. Is the Divinity Testimonium subject to stamp duty?

The Divinity Testimonium is not subject to stamp duty.

8. What was the number of Divinity Testimoniums granted in each year, commencing 1st of January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

The following Table contains the numbers that passed the final Examination during the years specified, and, therefore, the number of Testimoniums signed:

TERMS.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Hilary, . .	9	11	13
Trinity, . .	76	64	92
Michaelmas, .	18	16	11
Total, . .	103	91	116

(Signed) Joseph H. Singer,
Regius Professor.

18th December, 1851.

Paper No. 4. Questions addressed to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.

PAPER No. 4.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ARCHBISHOP KING'S LECTURER IN DIVINITY.

The Divinity School in the University of Dublin, Part II.—Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity and his Assistants.

I. *State of the Divinity School.*

State of the Divinity School.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Lectureship in Divinity, now called Archbishop King's Lectureship, first established?

2. Were any Rules or Conditions made by Archbishop King in founding or in endowing the Lectureship?

3. In what manner and from what body was Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity usually selected before 1833?

4. What were the regulations made in 1833 with respect to the body from which the Lecturer should be selected, and the conditions on which the appointment should be held?

5. By what authority were these Regulations made, and are they still in force?

6. Is the appointment of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity entirely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, or has the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of

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QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ARCHBISHOP KING'S LECTURER IN DIVINITY.

State of the Divinity School.

the University, or any other authority, a power of refusing to admit or confirm the appointment?

7. What are the qualifications which Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity is required to possess?

8. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

9. Is the election to Archbishop King's Lectureship by Seniority, by Examination, or how otherwise?

10. For what period were you appointed to hold your Lectureship?

11. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Lectureship, on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, benefice, or dignity?

12. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, along with your Professorship?

13. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity?

14. Is there any arrangement for providing a pension in the event of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

15. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants to your Lectureship established?

16. What is the number of your Assistants, and by what authority are they appointed?

17. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

18. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

19. Is the selection of your Assistants made by Seniority, by Examination, or how otherwise?

20. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

21. Have you any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Divinity, or in any other way in the government of the Divinity School in the University?

22. Is the government or the course of study of the Divinity School in the University in any degree under Episcopal control?

23. Is the Divinity Testimonium of the Dublin University usually received or required by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, as fully qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for Holy Orders; or is it considered necessary for Students of the University of Dublin to seek Theological Instruction elsewhere?

24. Is there any rule adopted by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, or by any of them, with respect to requiring the Divinity Testimonium from Candidates for Ordination?

25. Is there any Divinity School in Ireland from which Candidates for Ordination in the United Church of England and Ireland can obtain a Testimonium besides the Divinity School in the University of Dublin?

II. *Discipline of the Divinity School.*

Discipline of the Divinity School.

1. In case of negligence in the performance of duties by Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, or by his Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you or of your Assistants, required to be in public?

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you or of your Assistants required to be published?

III. *Studies of the Divinity School.*

Studies of the Divinity School.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures or the Lectures of your Assistants?

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

3. Is any privilege or advantage besides the Divinity Testimonium conferred on Students for regular attendance on your Lectures, or on those of your Assistants?

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any and what Examinations?

5. What is the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Divinity Testimonium?

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which the Terms are to be kept by the Junior Divinity Class?

7. Is there any Sacramental test imposed on Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and if so, by what authority?

8. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Terms in the Junior Divinity Class?

9. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

10. What are the subjects of the Examinations in the Junior Divinity year?

11. Are any of the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed by Royal Letter?

12. By what authority are such subjects appointed?

13. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures, who has no other connexion with the University?

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Questions addressed to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.

14. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?
15. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?
16. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense incurred by a Student in order to entitle him to a Certificate of attendance on either Lectures or Examinations, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?
17. What is the number and aggregate annual value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class?
18. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class?

Studies of the Divinity School.

IV. *Revenues of the Divinity School.*

Revenues of the Divinity School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Lectureship?
2. How much of these emoluments are derived from the foundation of Archbishop King, and how much from any, and what other sources?
3. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?
4. By what authority has the amount of your Salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' Salaries been fixed?
5. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures, and on those of your Assistants?
6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees for attendance on your Lectures?

Answers of the Rev. Thomas M'Neece, D.D., Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, to the Questions in Paper No. 4.

Answers of Rev. Thomas M'Neece, D.D., to Paper No. 4.

I. *State of the Divinity School.*

State of the Divinity School.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Lectureship in Divinity, now called Archbishop King's Lectureship, first established?

The Lectureship in Divinity, now called Archbishop King's Lectureship, was established in the year 1718, by Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin. The present designation was adopted by a resolution of the Board of Trinity College in the year 1805. Previous to that date the Lecturer was styled the Divinity Lecturer. The following extract from the College Registry for the year 1718 records the foundation of the Lectureship:—"October 27, 1718. This day the sum of five hundred pounds was given to the College by the most Rev. Father in God, Dr. William King, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to found a Divinity Lecture for the instruction of Bachelors of Arts." Upon his death in 1729 a further sum of £500 was devised to his nephew, the Rev. Robert Dougal, in trust, to purchase a further maintenance for the said Lecturer. The authority by which the Lectureship was established was that of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

2. Were any Rules or Conditions made by Archbishop King in founding or in endowing the Lectureship?

There is no record of any Rules or Conditions having been made by Archbishop King in founding and endowing the Lectureship.

3. In what manner and from what body was Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity usually selected before 1833?

Previous to the year 1833 the Lecturer was selected from the Senior Fellows. The office was an annual office, elected to on the 20th November, and was generally held in conjunction with other College offices.

4. What were the Regulations made in 1833 with respect to the body from which the Lecturer should be selected, and the conditions on which the appointment should be held?

In the year 1833 the Provost and Senior Fellows, in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in them by the founder of the Lectureship, made the following new regulations with respect to the body from which the Lecturer should be selected, and the conditions on which the appointment should be held:

"Resolved,—

"I. That, in order to strengthen the School of Divinity, from the 20th November next, the Lectureship founded by Archbishop King shall be filled by a Junior Fellow.

"II. That such Lecturer, after his appointment, may no longer be charged with the care of pupils, or any other College office, except that of Preacher; and that as soon as he shall cease to be a Junior Fellow, his Lectureship shall be *ipso facto* vacant.

"III. That the salary shall be raised to £700 per annum, to be charged on the Decrements."

5. By what authority were these regulations made, and are they still in force?

These regulations were made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. They have been since modified by the same authority, and are not all now in force.

6. Is the appointment of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity entirely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, or has the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of

ANSWERS OF REV. THOMAS M'NEECE, D.D., TO PAPER No. 4.

State of the Divinity School.

the University, or any other authority, a power of refusing to admit or confirm the appointment?

The appointment of Archbishop King's Lecturer is entirely vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the sanction of the Chancellor or Visitors is no more required in this than it is in the appointment of any other College officer. Still it is conceivable that such a choice might be made as would warrant the interference of the Visitors of the University, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Statutes of inquiring into and correcting all abuses, negligences, and offences, in whatsoever way, and by whomsoever committed in the said University. *Vide* Stat. Car. I. c. 27.

7. What are the qualifications which Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity is required to possess?

The qualifications which must be possessed by Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity have never been exactly defined. He must, of course, be in Holy Orders, and no one hitherto has been elected who was not a Senior or Junior Fellow at the time of his election. In 1833 a rule was made requiring him to be selected from the Junior Fellows, and declaring that as soon as he should cease to be a Junior Fellow his Lectureship should be *ipso facto* vacant. This Rule was repealed in 1836, in so far as regards the latter clause, and Dr. O'Brien, who was then Archbishop King's Lecturer, was permitted to resign his Fellowship, and to retain his Lectureship in conjunction with a College living. Upon his promotion to the Episcopal Bench, I was appointed to the office on the same terms. I have no doubt the Board will always elect a Junior Fellow, if they can find one willing and competent to discharge the duties of the office; but in the event of their not finding any person among the Junior Fellows possessing the requisite qualifications, I think it probable they will select from among the ex-Fellows the candidate whom they shall judge most suitable.

8. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

Any rules respecting the qualifications of Archbishop King's Lecturer which may be now in force, were made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

9. Is the election to Archbishop King's Lectureship by Seniority, by Examination, or how otherwise?

The election to Archbishop King's Lectureship is not by Seniority; neither have the Candidates hitherto been subjected to any Examination; but the Board appoint that Candidate who appears to them, taking every thing into account, the best qualified for the office.

10. For what period were you appointed to hold your Lectureship?

I was appointed to hold my Lectureship until I should reach the standing of a Senior Fellow. After that time I am bound to resign it, if the Board should require me to do so, on certain stipulated conditions.

11. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Lectureship, on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, benefice, or dignity?

I am bound to resign my Lectureship as soon after my obtaining a Senior Fellow's standing as a vacancy shall occur in any one of five College Livings specified, provided I am nominated by the Board to such vacant Living. It is, however, optional with them whether they shall call upon me to accept such a Benefice, and resign my Lectureship, or not.

12. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, along with your Professorship?

I hold with my Lectureship the Living of Arboe in the Diocese of Armagh, which is in the gift of the College. I am also one of the University Preachers; but this is in virtue of my Lectureship, and no separate emoluments are attached to the office.

13. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity?

In the year 1840 it was resolved by the Board that in case of Archbishop King's Lecturer becoming unable to discharge the duties of his office, a Deputy should be appointed for a year, or less period, at a salary of £100 a year, to be deducted from the salary of Archbishop King's Lecturer. A Deputy for any longer period was to be paid at the rate of £200 a year, to be similarly deducted from the salary of Archbishop King's Lecturer.

14. Is there any arrangement for providing a pension in the event of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

If the Lecturer become permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office, the above Rule secures to him a pension of £500 a year. This lasts until he reaches Senior Fellow's standing, after which he may be required to retire on a College Living, provided it be one of the five referred to in my answer to question No. 11.

15. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants to your Lectureship established?

The first Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer appears to have been appointed in the year 1783. I find the following entry in the College Registry in relation to this subject:—"March 8th, 1783. It having been agreed that a Junior Divinity Lecturer is necessary, Mr. Hall was this day elected into said employment, to continue during good behaviour."

In 1795 a second Assistant was found necessary.—"November 7th, 1795. Mr. Usher was appointed Junior Assistant to the Divinity Lecturer." The appointment was by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

16. What is the number of your Assistants, and by what authority are they appointed?

My Assistants are at present eight in number, and they were appointed by the Board.

On the first establishment of this office, in 1783, only one Assistant to the Divinity Lecturer was appointed: since then the Board have from time to time, on the application of the Lecturer, added to the number, partly because the increase in the number of Students in the Junior Divinity Class called for an increased staff of Lecturers, and partly from a conviction that, by lessening the number of Students in attendance on each Assistant, they would enable the Lecturer to examine his class more searchingly, and to communicate a greater amount of instruction, and that the efficiency of the Divinity School would be thereby materially promoted.

State of the Divinity School.

17. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

My Assistants must be Junior Fellows in Holy Orders.

18. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

These qualifications are made imperative by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

19. Is the selection of your Assistants made by Seniority, by Examination, or how otherwise?

The selection of my Assistants is made by Seniority. The Board, however, may depart from this Rule if they see reason.

20. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

My Assistants will be continued in their office as long as they discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

21. Have you any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Divinity, or in any other way in the government of the Divinity School in the University?

I have no power in regulating the course of Lectures or Examinations, or in any other way in the government of the Divinity School; but the Board have been always ready to consider any suggestions offered by the Lecturer.

22. Is the government or the course of study of the Divinity School in the University in any degree under Episcopal control?

The government and course of study of the Divinity School in the University is not in any degree under Episcopal control,—that is to say, direct and authoritative Episcopal control. The Board, however, have always shown themselves ready to act in concert with the Bishops in all that concerns the Divinity School, and to receive their representations with due respect. In proof of this I would instance the following Resolution of the Board, as recorded in the Registry for 1790:—"May 24, 1790. A letter was received from the Archbishop of Cashel, enclosing a resolution of the Archbishops and Bishops, and desiring that it should be made known to all persons of the University who shall in future be Candidates for Holy Orders.—'May 1, 1790. At a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops, it was this day agreed, that from Trinity Sunday, in the year 1791, they will examine all Candidates for the respective orders of Deacons and Priests in the following books.'" [Here follows a list of the books, which it is not necessary for me to transcribe.] "Ordered by the Board, that a copy of the above-mentioned Paper be furnished to the Professor of Divinity, the Lecturer, and his Assistants, and that it be recommended to them to prepare the Students in Divinity, who attend their Lectures, in the books therein mentioned."

23. Is the Divinity Testimonium of the Dublin University usually received or required by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, as fully qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for Holy Orders; or is it considered necessary for Students of the University of Dublin to seek Theological Instruction elsewhere?

The Divinity Testimonium of the University of Dublin is usually received by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland as fully qualifying Candidates for being presented to them for Holy Orders; and they are not required to seek Theological Instruction elsewhere.

24. Is there any rule adopted by the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, or by any of them, with respect to requiring the Divinity Testimonium from Candidates for Ordination?

I learn from the College Registry for 1790, that a considerable number of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the Church made a Rule requiring the Divinity Testimonium from Candidates for Ordination.—"April 9, 1790. The following Resolution was communicated to the Board:—'Resolved—That we, who have hereunto subscribed our names, will not ordain any person who, from his standing in Trinity College, in Dublin, might have attended the Divinity Lectures read therein by the Assistant Divinity Lecturer, by the Divinity Lecturer, and by the Professor of Divinity, respectively, who shall not produce a Testimonium under the College Seal, certifying that he has attended at least one complete course of each of such Lectures in Divinity as from his standing he might have attended.—*Dublin, 27th March*, 1790.

"'Thomas Killaloe & Kilfenora. Charles Cashel.
Richard Clonfert. J. O. Tuam & Ardagh.
R. Cloyne. W. Waterford & Lismore.
J. Killala. James Raphoe.
Thomas Dromore. William Ossory.'"
R. Dublin.

This document, I understand, continued for many years to receive the signatures of the Irish Prelates upon their elevation to the Episcopal Bench; but the custom was discontinued about ten or twelve years ago, and I believe the Bishops, generally, are not now

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bound by any such engagement. However, the practice of the Prelates, both in this country and in England, with occasional exceptions, has been in accordance with the principle of the preceding Resolution.

State of the Divinity School.

25. Is there any Divinity School in Ireland from which Candidates for Ordination in the United Church of England and Ireland can obtain a Testimonium besides the Divinity School in the University of Dublin?

There is no other Divinity School in Ireland but that of the University of Dublin from which Candidates for Ordination can receive a Testimonium.

II. *Discipline of the Divinity School.*

Discipline of the Divinity School.

1. In case of negligence in the performance of duties by Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, or by his Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In case of negligence in the performance of duties by Archbishop King's Lecturer or his Assistants, the Provost and Senior Fellows appear to me to have sufficient powers to censure and punish; but if it should appear that they either have not adequate powers, or fail to exercise them, there remains the Visitatorial Court, to which a superior jurisdiction in such matters belongs, and whose office it is to take cognizance of and punish all cases of neglect of duty on the part of University Officers.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

This jurisdiction was created by Royal Statute. See Stat. Charles I. c. 27; also c. 2 and 4.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you or of your Assistants, required to be in public?

My own Prelections are required to be delivered in public. The Lectures of my Assistants, and the Examinations, are strictly private, with the exception of the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, which is held in public.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you or of your Assistants required to be published?

None of the Lectures or Examination Papers are required to be published.

III. *Studies of the Divinity School.*

Studies of the Divinity School.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures or the Lectures of your Assistants?

Scholars who have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to attend Divinity Lectures; but it is optional with them whether they shall attend those of Archbishop King's Lecturer, or of the Regius Professor of Divinity, or of one of the Assistants of either.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

Such attendance is made imperative by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is any privilege or advantage besides the Divinity Testimonium conferred on Students for regular attendance on your Lectures, or on those of your Assistants?

Students who attend the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants, or of the Regius Professor and his Assistants, for two Terms, are qualified to present themselves as Candidates for Dr. Downes's Divinity Prizes. In the case of Scholars who have taken the degree of A.B., the enjoyment of their emoluments is made conditional on their attending two courses of Lectures, one of which must be in Divinity, as explained in a former answer. These are the only advantages or privileges, besides the Testimonium, conferred for regular attendance on Divinity Lectures.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any and what Examinations?

Students who attend my Lectures and those of one of my Assistants, as Divinity Students, are subject to four Examinations in their Junior Divinity Year. One of these is the final Examination of the whole class, which is held at the close of the Trinity Term, and is conducted by Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants. The other three are of recent appointment, and are held on the first lecture-day of each Term respectively, the Examiners being the Assistants of Archbishop King's Lecturer, and the Students being examined by them in their respective Divisions.

5. What is the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Divinity Testimonium?

Six Terms are required of a Student previous to his obtaining the Divinity Testimonium. Before the year 1833 a Divinity Student could obtain his Testimonium by one year's attendance on the Lectures of the Assistants, but in that year it was resolved by the Board—"That to entitle to a Divinity Testimonium an attendance on Divinity Lectures for two years shall be required, in the first of which years Archbishop King's Lecturer, in the second the Professor, shall be attended, in addition to the attendance on the Assistants, heretofore required."

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which the Terms are to be kept by the Junior Divinity Class?

The rules with respect to the manner in which the Terms are to be kept by the Junior Divinity Class are these:—I. On the first lecture-day of Term the Student must pass an

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Examination in a prescribed portion of the Greek Testament, or, in default of this, he must undergo an Examination in the same subject at the Supplemental Examination held at the end of Term. II. He must write a Sermon or Essay on a subject to be appointed by Archbishop King's Lecturer, in the College Hall. Two days, not lecture-days, in each Term are set apart for practising written composition, and attendance on one of these days is indispensable. III. He must attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures, both of Archbishop King's Lecturer, and of one of his Assistants.

7. Is there any Sacramental test imposed on Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and if so, by what authority?

Divinity Students are required by the Board to attend the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the College Chapel three times during the first year of their Divinity Course; but this is not regarded as a test so much as a matter of Collegiate discipline. They are not permitted to commence their attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor and his Assistants until they have completed their attendance on the Sacraments. A like rule is enforced in the second year, under the penalty of withholding the Divinity Testimonium. An exception, however, has been made in favour of Students who are Dissenters, and who object to receive the Sacrament in the College Chapel; and Archbishop King's Lecturer and the Regius Professor are permitted by the Board to give them special certificates of attendance on Lectures and Examinations, in which the fact of their having attended as Dissenters is expressly mentioned.

8. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Terms in the Junior Divinity Class?

The period of residence required of a Divinity Student varies with the length of the Terms. The average length of a Term is six weeks; and in order to keep the Term the Student must reside at least five weeks out of the six.

9. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

In the first two Terms I lecture on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; in the third Term, on what is commonly called the Socinian Controversy. In handling the subject of the Evidences I consider it my duty to apply myself particularly to the task of answering objections and discussing the most recent forms of error and irreligion. For example, in treating of the Evidences of Natural Religion, I endeavour to arm my class against the principles and arguments, not only of avowed Atheists, but of the so-called Pantheists, who, admitting God in name, deny Him in reality, by denying His Personality, His freedom, His true creative power, and His providential and moral government of the world; as well as of those who sap the foundation of all religion by denying the reality of moral distinctions, the responsibility of man, and the doctrine of a future life. Among the Evidences of Revealed Religion I am required to give especial prominence to that derived from fulfilled Prophecy by devoting to it the whole or the greater part of the Second or Hilary Term. The subjects lectured in by my Assistants are, in the first Term, St. Luke's Gospel, in Greek, as the basis of a Harmony; in the second Term, St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Greek; in the third Term a portion of Bishop Pearson's work on the Creed, comprising the First, Second, and Eighth Articles. The Lectures of the Assistants are *Catechetical;* that is, they are devoted to examining in and explaining portions of prescribed Text-books, previously prepared by the Students. On the other hand, the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer and of the Regius Professor are *Professorial,* and are called, by way of distinction, Prelections. It is the combination of the Prelectional and Catechetical, of the Professorial and Tutorial Systems, that distinguishes—and, in my judgment, advantageously distinguishes—the mode of education followed in this University, from the almost exclusively Professorial system of instruction pursued in some other Universities.

10. What are the subjects of the Examinations in the Junior Divinity year?

On the first lecture-day of Michaelmas Term the Students in the Junior Divinity Class are examined in the Acts of the Apostles; on the first lecture-day of Hilary Term in St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians; and on the first lecture-day of Trinity Term in St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, all in the original. The first of these subjects is intended to remain invariable; but the other two may be varied occasionally by selecting other portions of the Greek Testament. At the close of Trinity Term a final Examination of the whole class is held by Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants, in the following books and subjects:—The four Gospels, in Greek; the Harmony of the Gospels; St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Greek; Composition; the Prelections delivered by Archbishop King's Lecturer; Paley's Evidences; Butler's Analogy; Newton on the Prophecies, Dissertations i. to xiii. incl. xviii. xix. xx. xxi; Magee on the Atonement, the Discourses, and the Dissertations, to No. 1. inclusive; and the First, Second, and Eighth Articles of Pearson on the Creed. In addition to the above there is an Examination held in the Michaelmas Term of each year for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes. This Examination is not compulsory on all the Students of the Junior Divinity Class; but all are at liberty to present themselves who have been selected at the General Examination as qualified from their answering to be candidates for the Prizes. These Prizes were founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows in the year 1836. The subjects to be examined in comprehend all those appointed for the General Examination, and in addition to them, the Acts of the Apostles, in Greek; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ; Chalmers' Natural Theology; Chalmers on the Miraculous and Internal Evidences of the Christian Revelation; Douglas's Criterion of Miracles; Bishop Sherlock's Discourses and Dissertations on Prophecy; Davison on Prophecy; and the portions of Magee and Pearson omitted in the General Examination. The Can-

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didates are also expected to be acquainted with the general views on Prophecy advanced by Doctor Hengstenberg in his Christology.

11. Are any of the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants. appointed by Royal Letter?

None of these subjects is appointed by Royal Letter.

12. By what authority are such subjects appointed?

They are appointed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

13. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures, who has no other connexion with the University?

As my Lectures are delivered in public, any person who pleases is permitted to attend them.

14. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

A person having no connexion with the University is not permitted to attend my Examinations.

15. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Such a person cannot receive a Certificate of having attended my Lectures.

16. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense incurred by a Student in order to entitle him to a Certificate of attendance on either Lectures or Examinations, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.

In order to be entitled to attend my Lectures as a Divinity Student, a person must be of Senior Sophister or higher standing, and have his name on the College Books. When he has completed his first year's attendance on Lectures, and complied with the other conditions required of him, as specified in my former answers, he is permitted to commence his attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity and his Assistants, provided his name be then on the College Books. These rules have been made by the authority of the Board, in so far as regards attendance on Archbishop King's Lecturer; but as respects the Regius Professor, it is expressly provided in the Statutes that his auditors shall be Bachelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts of one and two years' standing. We have seen that the object Archbishop King had in view in endowing the Lectureship, was the instruction in Divinity of Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin. The Board, however, in the year 1833, permitted Students of Senior Sophister standing, as well as Bachelors of Arts, to attend the Divinity Lectures of the Junior Year, and they did so with a view of improving the theological education of candidates for the Ministry, and so carrying out more effectually the will of the founder of the Lectureship, by extending the course from one year to two, without obliging the Students to incur the additional expenditure of time and money which they would otherwise have been subject to. Divinity Students, as such, pay no fees. They pay merely as Students in the University, and to keep their names on the College Books. But as they are obliged, as Divinity Students, to keep their names on the Books some time longer than would be necessary to enable them to take the Degree of A.B., the fees paid during such additional time of residence may be fairly set to the account of their Divinity education, and these amount, for Pensioners, to the sum of £7 10*s*. The following extract from Stat. Geo. III. c. 1, clearly expresses the connexion between the University of Dublin and the Church:—"Permultum refert ut juventus Academica, illi præsertim qui Sacris Ordinibus destinantur, in Sacris Literis et Religionis Christianæ doctrinis diligentius erudiantur, *in quem præcipue finem fundatum fuit hoc Collegium.*" Bearing this in mind, the Heads of the College, while labouring to improve the other branches of Education in this University, have not neglected the Divinity School, but have introduced from time to time such changes as they have deemed calculated to increase its efficiency. Doubtless, much remains still to be done; and I am convinced any well-considered and practicable plan for still further improving the course of Theological Education in this place would receive from them due attention. I have only further to observe, that it would be a serious mistake to look upon the professional education of Divinity Students as the only education which it is important for them to receive: on the contrary, I am convinced that if the principle of severing the Theological education of our Clergy from education in Arts were acted on, the result would be most detrimental to the cause of Religion and Learning. I wish also to state that, in my opinion, to grant the Divinity Testimonium of this University to persons having no connexion with the University, except as attendants on the Divinity Lectures, would be an anomaly very much to be deprecated. As it is, the different parts of our system cohere, and are adapted to one another. The Catechetical Lectures which are provided for the Students generally are a most important preparation for Divinity Lectures. The Lectures on Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy for the Senior Sophister Class, which, I may observe, are attended very regularly and zealously by Divinity Students, have a most intimate connexion with Theology. And the Assistant Divinity Lecturers, on whose exertions the successful working of the Divinity School mainly depends, devote themselves to the task at salaries almost nominal, because they consider this to be a duty they owe to the alumni of the College in which they are Clerical Tutors.

17. What is the number and aggregate annual value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class?

There are only two annual Prizes, of the aggregate value of £20, awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class. This is certainly very small encouragement to the study of

Theology; but the Board frequently give one or two extra Prizes, of the value of £3 or £4 each. As Dr. Downes's Divinity Premiums are open to Students of the Junior Divinity Class, although not confined to them, they should be here mentioned. There are two Premiums for Written Compositions, of the aggregate value of £33; two for Extempore Speaking, of the aggregate value of £20; and two for reading the Liturgy, of the aggregate value of £12. Here also two or three extra Prizes of small amount are often granted by the Board. For the same reason I should mention the Prizes which the Board have put at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, amounting to the sum of £15.

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18. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class?

No Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships are awarded for proficiency in the Junior Divinity Class.

III. *Revenues of the Divinity School.*

Revenues of the Divinity School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Lectureship?

The emoluments of my Lectureship are £700 per annum.

2. How much of these emoluments are derived from the foundation of Archbishop King, and how much from any, and what other sources?

Of this sum £55 7*s.* 8*d.* are derived from Archbishop King's Endowment, and £644 12*s.* 4*d.* from the College Decrements.

3. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

The salary of my Assistants is £27 14*s.* a year each. They are allowed, besides, £6 6*s.*, if they take part in all the ordinary and Honor Examinations of the Junior Divinity Class.

4. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed?

The amount of my salary and those of my Assistants has been fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

5. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures, and on those of your Assistants?

No Fees are charged for attendance on Divinity Lectures.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees for attendance on your Lectures?

I have no authority to impose Fees for attendance on my Lectures, but the Provost and Senior Fellows have.

(Signed) Thomas M'Neece, D.D.,
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity in the University of Dublin.

PAPER No. 5.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

Paper No. 5. Questions addressed to Professor of Civil and Canon Law.

The Law School in the University of Dublin, Part I.—The Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law.

I. *State of the Law School.*

State of the Law School.

1. At what time and by what authority was a Professorship of Law first established in the University of Dublin?

2. In whom is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law in the University of Dublin vested?

3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law is required to possess?

4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

5. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Civil and Canon Law?

6. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

7. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed.

8. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law?

9. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his Office?

10. Have you, as Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Law, or in any other way in the government of the Law School in the University?

11. Is such power vested in any and what other persons?

12. Is the government of the Law School in any degree under the control of the Benchers of the King's Inns?

13. Is a certificate of attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, required from any class of Students of the King's Inns, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland.

PAPER No. 5.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

State of the Law School.

14. Is such Certificate required from any class of Law Students prior to their being called to the Bar in England?

15. Is such Certificate granted to Candidates who have attended Lectures only, and not passed any Examination in the Law School of the University?

16. What is the number of your Lectures which a Student is required to attend before becoming entitled to such Certificate?

17. Is such Certificate received as an optional part of any condition to be fulfilled by Graduates of the University of Dublin, previous to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

18. What is the entire amount of attendance on Law Lectures, and Law Examinations of every kind, required from Graduates of the University of Dublin, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

19. What is the amount of attendance required under similar circumstances, from those who are not Graduates of any University?

20. At what time, and by what authority, were these Rules made with respect to the Legal Education of Candidate Barristers in Ireland?

21. In addition to these requirements with respect to Legal Education, what is the number of Terms which Graduates of the University of Dublin are required to keep, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

22. What is the number of Terms which is required to be kept under similar circumstances, by those who are not Graduates of any University?

23. In what manner are these Terms required to be kept, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

24. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to receive any portion of their Legal Education in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

25. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to keep any Terms at the Inns of Court in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

26. In what manner are such Terms required to be kept in England, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

27. By what authority is the necessity of keeping Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin.

28. Does the necessity of keeping Terms in England, thus impose on Graduates of the University of Dublin, interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University?

29. Does it interfere with the formation of a system of requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the Higher Degrees in the University?

30. Is the Degree of Doctor of Laws required to be obtained by Candidates for admission to the Profession of Advocate in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland?

31. By what authority is the necessity of having the Degree imposed on such Candidates?

II. *Discipline of the Law School.*

Discipline of the Law School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

3. Are your Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, required to be public?

4. Are any of your Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published?

III. *Studies of the Law School.*

Studies of the Law School.

1. Is there any Class of Students of the University who are required to attend your Lectures?

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures made compulsory?

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides these connected with the Professions of Barrister, and Attorney, or Solicitor, which have been already referred to) conferred on any class of Students, for regular attendance on your Lectures?

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures subject to any, and what Examinations?

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Certificate of the Law Professors?

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept in the Junior Law Class?

7. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Law Terms in the Junior Law Class?

8. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you in each year?

9. Are Candidates for the Certificate of the Law Professors required to attend Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern History, or Political Economy, or of any of them?

10. What are the subjects Lectured on by you in each Term?

11. What are the subjects of the Examination in the Junior Law year?

12. Are any of the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter?

13. By what authority are such subjects appointed?

14. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

15. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

16. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

17. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and xaminations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance.

18. What is the number and aggregate value of the prizes awarded for proficiency in the Junior Law Class?

19. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Junior Law Class?

20. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Bachelor of Arts previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

21. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate who has not obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

22. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Candidate, whether Bachelor of Arts or not, should obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws?

23. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Laws?

24. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Exercises performed by any Candidate Bachelor of Laws during the past five years.

25. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Bachelor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

26. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

27. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations in order that a Bachelor of Laws should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

28. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

29. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Exercises performed by any Candidate during the past five years.

30. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Doctor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

31. What is the form of admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

32. At what time, and by what authority, was this form of granting the Degree of Doctor of Laws prescribed?

33. Enumerate the Offices and Professorships in the College and University for which Candidates are required to possess the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or that of Doctor of Laws, and state the authority by which the necessity of obtaining either Degree was imposed.

PAPER No. 5.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

Studies of the Law School.

IV. *Revenues of the Law School.*

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?
2. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?
3. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures?
4. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of the Law Professors?
5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of the Law Professors?
6. Is the Certificate of the Law Professors subject to Stamp Duty?
7. What is the number of Certificates of the Law Professors granted since your appointment?

Revenues of the Law School.

ANSWERS of JOHN ANSTER, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, to the Questions in Paper No. 5.

ANSWERS OF JOHN ANSTER, LL.D., TO PAPER No. 5.

I. *State of the Law School.*

1. At what time and by what authority was a Professorship of Law first established in the University of Dublin?

State of the Law School.

The original Charter of Elizabeth gives to the "Studiosi" of Trinity College, Dublin, the privilege of obtaining degrees "in omnibus artibus et facultatibus;" and power is given to the Provost and major part of the Fellows of electing and nominating a Vice-Chancellor (the first Chancellor was named by the Crown), Proctors, &c., and all proper officers and persons to regulate the Acts and Scholastic Exercises necessary for duly conferring such degrees. The Charter of Charles I. confirms this privilege, and gives the Provost and Senior Fellows the right of appointing Chancellor, Proctors, &c. Under these authorities there was, I believe, at all times, from the first commencements at which Degrees were granted, a Professor of Laws in the University, to regulate the order of the Disputations, to prescribe the Exercises, and present the Candidate for Degrees in the Faculty of Law. In Bedell's Statutes a "Professor Jurisprudentiæ" is mentioned, who, it would seem, was the person to perform these duties. Till 1668 the Professorship seems to have existed under

ANSWERS OF JOHN ANSTER, LL.D., TO PAPER No. 5.

State of the Law School.

the appointment of the Board. In 1668 there is a King's Letter endowing the Professorship, in which the then Professor is styled "our Professor of the Lawes."

2. In whom is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law in the University of Dublin vested?

The appointment of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law in the University of Dublin is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law is required to possess?

I believe the discretion of the Board to be altogether unlimited on the subject of the qualifications of the Professor. It is probable that the Professor in any faculty, at all times, was himself of the highest degree in the faculty over the disputations in which he presided. It could scarcely be otherwise, considering the form used by the Professor in presenting the candidates for degrees. "*Præsento hosce meos filios, quos scio tam moribus, quam doctrina, habiles et idoneos esse, ut admittantur ad gradum——idque fide mea testor ac spondeo.*" Previous to the election of a Professor in 1850, the Board of Trinity College being anxious to assist in founding an effective Law School in Dublin, determined not to elect any person who was not a Doctor of Laws of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and who was not also a Barrister of at least six years' standing.

4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

Such qualifications were made imperative by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

5. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Civil and Canon Law?

I was appointed to hold the Professorship for seven years.

6. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

I am not subject to any condition of resigning my Professorship on attaining any collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity.

7. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed.

Answered in No. 6.

8. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law?

There is no provision for appointing a deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law.

9. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

There is no provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Professor being permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office.

10. Have you, as Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Law, or in any other way in the government of the Law School in the University?

I regard the government of the University Law School to be in the Board of Trinity College, Dublin. As Regius Professor of Civil Law I regulate the studies of the Civil Law Class, deliver lectures on such subjects as I think most desirable for their instruction, appoint the books to be examined in, and conduct the examinations of the class.

11. Is such power vested in any and what other persons?

No power over the Law School is vested in any person or persons, except the Board of Trinity College Dublin.

12. Is the government of the Law School in any degree under the control of the Benchers of the King's Inns?

The government of the Law School in the University is not, in any degree, under the control of the Benchers of King's Inns. The Benchers of King's Inns, however, with whom alone the power of admission to the Irish Bar rests, have a right to say what preparatory education they shall require for Barristers. This must greatly affect, if not determine, the course of studies in the University Law School to be pursued by Professional Students preparing for the Irish Bar; and of such, a large proportion of Students attending the University Law Classes consists. While, in the language of the question proposed to me, I do not think the Law School of the University "in any degree under the control of the Benchers," I wish to add, that it stands at present on a new and peculiar footing. For the last two or three years it was the wish of the Board and of the Benchers of King's Inns to create in Dublin an effective Law School, and negotiations between the two bodies ended in the creation of two Professorships by the Benchers—one of the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence; and a second of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law; and, in the Board arranging that the subject of Real Property and Equity should be taught by the University Professor of Feudal and English Law, and that Civil Law and General Jurisprudence should be taught by the University Professor of Civil Law. The Class which I instruct does not consist exclusively of Students intended for the Bar, nor is the instruction provided for such Students alone. While the Professional Students intended for the Bar are those chiefly considered in all the arrangements of the Class, and in the course of study directed, it should be remembered that the Class does not consist of them alone. Even for professional objects, Students preparing for the Bar are not the only persons to be regarded. Advocates in the Ecclesiastical and Admi-

ralty Courts, who need not be Barristers, cannot practise without the higher University Degrees. The same may be said with respect to persons holding important offices in the Ecclesiastical Courts. By the Canons 24 and 76 of the Irish Convocation of 1634, no person having ecclesiastical jurisdiction can appoint any but a Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws to the offices of Chancellor, Commissary, or Official, the persons holding which offices need not be Barristers, or even laymen. My first and most anxious thought connected with the instruction of the Class is, to fulfil the duties imposed on me by the arrangement with the Benchers towards Students preparing for the Bar, but I feel also obligations towards the other members of the Class, for whom, although they should never become members of the Bar, University Degrees in Law are necessary.

13. Is a Certificate of attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law required from any class of Students of the King's Inns, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Attendance on one complete course of Lectures of each of the two University Professors, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, is required by the Benchers from all persons but Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, or London. I believe the privilege has been lately extended to the Queen's Colleges' University.

14. Is such Certificate required from any class of Law Students prior to their being called to the Bar in England?

Attendance on the Lectures of the Dublin University Professors of Law, or of either of them, is not required from any class of Students previous to being called to the Bar in England.

15. Is such Certificate granted to Candidates who have attended Lectures only, and not passed any Examination in the Law School of the University?

In point of fact, no Certificate of Attendance on my Lectures has ever been asked for by any Student, and I am not prepared to answer the question: *Is a Certificate of Attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law granted to Candidates for admission to the Irish Bar who have attended Lectures only, and not passed any Examination in the Law School of the University?* The Regulations of the King's Inns do not expressly require attendance on Examinations, nor are there any Examinations of Law Students attending the two Professors appointed by them. It is optional with the Student who is a Graduate of the University to attend any two Courses of Lectures of the four Professors;* and my present impression is, that were a Certificate applied for by a Professional Student having his name on the King's Inns, for the purpose of being called to the Bar, it would be my duty to state the fact of such Student's attendance on the complete Course of the Lectures, even though he had not, in addition to such attendance, passed the Examination, which is held under regulations made by the Board for College Students of particular College Classes; but I do not think the matter free from doubt, and before giving such Certificate I should feel it necessary to communicate with the University Professor of Feudal and English Law; and if, after such communication, any doubt remained, with the Board. The Board have given to Students in some of the advanced College Classes the right of attending Law Lectures as Professional Students, annexing certain privileges to such attendance; and a Decree of theirs, drawn up probably in analogy with the arrangements of the Divinity Classes, contemplates a joint Certificate from the Professor of Feudal and English Law and the Professor of Civil Law. As, however, Graduates who attend but one of the University Professors may, by attendance on a complete Course of his Lectures and a complete Course of the Lectures of one of the King's Inns Professors, satisfy the published regulations of the Benchers respecting Legal education, I think it will be necessary in such case to adopt the plan of giving separate Certificates. As the regulations of the Benchers, requiring attendance on Lectures, are of very recent date, it is not probable that the case will arise for some two or three years of any Certificate being called for. Meanwhile, in addition to a record which I keep of the attendance on the Class, which can be at any time referred to, I send at the end of each Term to the Senior Lecturer a list of *the Senior Sophisters* (to the Professional Students belonging to which class the Board have given exclusive privileges while attending my Lectures), and also to the Senior Proctor a list of *all* the persons regularly attending the Class, and who have given me their names as belonging to it, whether they are College Students or not. This list contains a statement of the attendance of every person belonging to the Class. There is a resolution of the Board, of the 29th of May, 1850, which requires that "the Law Professors shall, at the conclusion of each Term, give Certificates of Attendance to such Students of the Society of King's Inns as shall have attended three-fourths fully of the total number of Lectures in the Term, or such number as may hereafter be agreed on with the Benchers of King's Inns." I am not aware that there has been any express agreement with the Board as to the number of Lectures to be attended so as to save the Term; but the Benchers having fixed five-sixths as the proportion in the case of the Lectures of their Professors, I have assumed that the same rule is to be adopted by the University Professors. No Certificate of having attended the Lectures of a particular Term has been asked for by any Law Student, under this resolution of the Board, nor is any likely to be asked for, as a Certificate of Attendance on the Lectures of a single Term, or of less than a complete course, would not be available for the purpose of being called to the Bar.

16. What is the number of your Lectures which a Student is required to attend before becoming entitled to such Certificate?

Before getting credit for any attendance on my Lectures which can be of any use

* See Answers to Questions 12 and 18.

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to him for the purpose of being called to the Bar, a Student must have attended five-sixths of the Lectures delivered in each Term. The number of Lectures delivered in each Term is twelve. A Law Student intending to make use of a Certificate of Attendance for the purpose of being called to the Bar must attend ten Lectures each Term, and three Terms in the year.

17. Is such Certificate received as an optional part of any condition to be fulfilled by Graduates of the University of Dublin, previous to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Proof of attendance on my Lectures is received as an optional part of conditions to be fulfilled by Graduates of the University of Dublin previous to being called to the Bar in Ireland.

18. What is the entire amount of attendance on Law Lectures, and Law Examinations of every kind, required from Graduates of the University of Dublin, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

The amount of attendance on Law Lectures, and Law Examinations of every kind, required from Graduates of the University of Dublin, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, is, attendance on one Course of Lectures of each of two of four Professors; the four being, the University Regius Professor of Feudal Law, the University Regius Professor of Civil Law, the King's Inns Professor of Pleading and Evidence, and the King's Inns Professor of Criminal and Constitutional Law. A Graduate may elect which two of the four he shall attend. Most Law Students, however, I believe, attend all.

19. What is the amount of attendance required under similar circumstances, from those who are not Graduates of any University?

The amount of attendance required under similar circumstances from those who are not Graduates of any University is attendance on complete Courses of each of the four Professors.

20. At what time, and by what authority, were these Rules made with respect to the Legal Education of Candidate Barristers in Ireland?

These Rules were made in 1850, by the Benchers of King's Inns, Ireland.

21. In addition to these requirements with respect to Legal Education, what is the number of Terms which Graduates of the University of Dublin are required to keep, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

In addition to these requirements with respect to Legal Education, the number of Terms which Graduates of the University of Dublin are required to keep, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, is, eight Terms in England, and five in Ireland. I am not, however, able to state this with certainty; and I have been told that changes have been made from time to time in the number of Terms required to be kept.

22. What is the number of Terms which is required to be kept under similar circumstances, by those who are not Graduates of any University?

Those who are not Graduates are required to keep eight Terms in England, and nine in Ireland.

23. In what manner are these Terms required to be kept, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

The manner of keeping the Terms is, I believe, in both England and Ireland, regulated by the authority of the Benchers of the respective Inns of Court of which the Students become members, and there are some differences as to the attendance required. In Gray's Inn, I believe, a Term may be kept by a residence of two days; that is, by dining two successive days in the Hall. The week is divided into a long and a short half-week. By paying for two half-weeks, and dining there the last day of one, and the first of another, the Term may be kept. In Lincoln's Inn and the Temple, it takes somewhat more time to keep the Term, but in all it is kept by dining a few times.

24. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to receive any portion of their Legal Education in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Under the present mode of keeping Terms in England, neither Graduates of the University of Dublin nor others are required to receive any part of their Legal Education in England.

25. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to keep any Terms at the Inns of Court in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

All persons, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, are obliged to keep Terms in England. There is no exception in favour of Graduates in the University of Dublin.

26. In what manner are such Terms required to be kept in England, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

Answered in No. 23.

27. By what authority is the necessity of keeping Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin?

By an Act of Parliament of Henry VIII. (33 Hen. VIII. [Session 2], Chap. 3, *Irish*), no person shall be admitted as a Pleader in any of the four Courts, or to argue any matter in law, &c., who has not been for the space "of . . . . . years complete demurrant and resiant in one of the Inns of Court in England." The blank before the word "years" exists in the Statute; and I believe the eight Terms required has been fixed as the shortest that would satisfy the word "years."

28. Does the necesstiy of keeping Terms in England, thus imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin, interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University?

The fact of the Graduates of the Dublin University having to attend Terms in England

does, I think, very materially interfere with "the complete development of a Law School in the University," or in Ireland at all. In my own Class of last year some of the Students had to go over to England to keep a Term during the period while the Lectures were going on, which interfered materially with the instruction of the Class, as some of the Students went over just to keep the Terms, and returned after a few days, in time to attend enough of Lectures to entitle them to my Certificate, but compelling me to vary a good deal the plan I had endeavoured to adopt of strictly systematic teaching. I had to change my days of Lecture more than once for the purpose of enabling such Students to keep their English Terms without losing the Class Lectures. I endeavoured as well as I could to teach the Roman Civil Law as a strictly connected system; and, with reference to my plan of teaching, I felt it of great injury to have any attentive Pupil miss a single Lecture. I cannot, however, answer the question without saying, that while the present manner of keeping English Terms, by the residence of a few days in England, seems wholly useless, I am disposed to think that a part of the Irish Barrister's education could be best conducted in England. We have no means in Ireland of giving the advantages to a diligent Student which he can have in England by attendance in the chambers of a Conveyancer, Equity Draughtsman, or Special Pleader; and, as long as this is the case, I am not prepared to say that the entire education of a practising Barrister in Ireland should be conducted in Ireland. If the question is to be regarded as confined by the inquiry to the mere fact of whether the present mode of keeping Terms interferes with the effectiveness of our Law School in the University, I have no hesitation in saying that it does most injuriously interfere with it, and that (unless where Students are engaged in learning their profession in Conveyancers' or Pleaders' offices, which is altogether optional with them, and which, from the expense of it, is a course often not adopted, and which is not made a condition precedent to being called to the Bar either in England or Ireland), there is no compensating advantage whatever for the interruption created by this attendance on Terms in England.

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29. Does it interfere with the formation of a system of requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the higher Degrees in the University?

The necessity of keeping Terms in England does interfere with the formation of any system of requiring attendance on Lectures from Candidates for the higher Degrees in the University. It would not interfere with requiring Examinations for such Degrees. But in thus answering the question, I would not be understood to express any opinion on the fitness of requiring attendance on Lectures or Examinations from the Candidates for the higher University Degrees. If any system were contemplated of requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the higher Degrees in the University, their having to go to London to keep Law Terms would be attended with the same description of inconvenience as the necessity of the Students going to England creates in the Law School at present; but any answer to the question must depend on the particular system proposed. At present Bachelors of Arts are not required to keep their names on the University or College books, in order to enable them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

30. Is the Degree of Doctor of Laws required to be obtained by Candidates for admission to the profession of Advocate in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland?

The Degree of Doctor of Laws is required to be obtained by Candidates for admission to the profession of Advocate in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland.

31. By what authority is the necessity of having the Degree imposed on such Candidates?

I should say that the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts not admitting any one to practise as an Advocate rests, in this country, on immemorial usage, and the practice of those Courts, which must be taken to be the Law of the Courts. The rule of the Civil Law was, not to admit as an Advocate any one who had not studied the Law for five years. In England a Constitution of Archbishop Peckham ordained that none should be permitted to practise as an Advocate without his having been first a diligent hearer of the Canon and Civil Law for three years. Of the time being passed in such studies the University Degree was received as evidence. This Constitution probably originated the usage. There is no Act of Parliament on the subject. In England the matter now rests on a different footing. By the Charter of Doctors' Commons, no person can be admitted a member thereof, or practise in the Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Courts, without such Degree.

II. *Discipline of the Law School.*

Discipline of the Law School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

As a question of strict law, I cannot answer a question which I have never considered with reference to such distinction as there may be between a Regius Professor and one whose rights may rest on a different footing; but, practically, I should say the Board has full power to correct any negligent performance of his duties by the Regius Professor of the Civil and Canon Law; if not the Board alone, certainly the Visitors. I ought, perhaps, to say also, that, in the first chapter of the "Consuetudines et Regulæ Universitatis Dublinensis," usually printed with the College Statutes,—where are described the office and duties of the Vice-Chancellor,—one of his duties is, that he shall take care that the "Professor in utroque jure" shall deliver a Prelection every second week in every Term; and should he neglect this, it becomes the Vice-Chancellor's duty to punish him by fine.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The power which I believe the Board to possess over all the University Professors was, I think, given to them as the governing part of the body by the original constitution of

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the University, in its first Charter; and in the patent of Charles and the accompanying Statutes, if not by direct words, yet by the strongest implication, and, in my opinion, by direct words also.

Discipline of the Law School.

3. Are your Lectures or Examinations, or any of them required to be public?

My Lectures are all open to the public, and are required to be so by the conditions under which I accepted the Professorship. My practice is to read a written Lecture, but, as I feel it desirable to ascertain what the Class have learned, I frequently, after having read the Lecture, communicate my wish that strangers should leave the room, thinking it due to the Class that strangers should not be present at such examination, and feeling that the business of instruction proceeds better without them. Such examinations, however, are more properly the business of private tuition, and to continue them will be impossible, without rendering the course of instruction less extensive than I think desirable. To conduct examinations of the kind in such a way as to be of any real use to any one would tend to sacrifice the interest of the Class generally to that of a few of the younger Students, and those often men of the least promise. There is also an Annual Examination. Only one was held since my appointment, and that was conducted by printed questions, and so far, at the time, private,—but the Examination Papers are printed in the University Calendar. At this Examination the same questions were given to every Candidate, and their answers were given in writing, this seeming to me the best means of ascertaining, generally, what the Students examined had in reality learned, and the only means entirely satisfactory to my mind of determining the relative merits of the Candidates for the premiums proposed by the Board. There is no rule whether this Examination should be public or private. Practically, all such examinations are private in the sense that the general public are unconcerned with them, and unlikely to attend, whether the door of the room in which the Examination is held be open or not; but when any part of the Examination is *viva voce*, as is not unlikely often to be the case, I should see no strong objection to any one that pleased attending. In an important meaning of the word, the Examinations may be described as public, as it is the intention of the Professor and the Board that the *whole* class shall attend the Annual Examination, and not each member of the Class be entitled to obtain the Professor's Certificate, as the result of a separate Examination.

4. Are any of your Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published?

None of my Lectures or Examination Papers are required to be published.

III. *Studies of the Law School.*

Studies of the Law School.

1. Is there any class of Students of the University who are required to attend your Lectures?

No class of Students of the University is required to attend my Lectures.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures made compulsory?

Answered in No. 1.

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides those connected with the professions of Barrister, and Attorney or Solicitor, which have been already referred to) conferred on any class of Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

There is no privilege except this, that Senior Sophisters who attend the Junior Law Class are allowed to omit attending some other class or classes, which would otherwise be required of them; but persons not attending the Lectures cannot be Candidates for the premiums given by the Board. (See answer to question 18, *infra*.)

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures subject to any, and what Examinations?

On the 26th of October, 1850, the Board issued the following Decree, which requires attendance on an Annual Examination. The Students who attend my Lectures are subject to no other Examinations, save what are mentioned in this Decree.

"I. Students may begin to attend the Regius Professor of Civil Law in the first Term of their Senior Sophister year.

"II. To obtain credit for their first year as Law Students, they must attend the Regius Professor for the three Terms of that year, and pass an Examination in subjects to be prescribed by the Professor at the end of Trinity Term.

"III. Students who have passed this Examination may attend the Lectures of the Professor of Feudal and English Law.

"IV. To obtain credit for the second year as Law Students, they must attend three Terms of the Lectures of the Professor of Feudal and English Law, and pass an Examination as before, at the end of Trinity Term, in the subjects prescribed by the Professor.

"V. Students who comply with the foregoing Regulations will be considered as Law Students of the University, and entitled to the same privileges in their Senior Sophister year which have been already given to other Professional Students.

"VI. The Law Professors shall give a joint Certificate to such Students as have attended for two years the Lectures, and passed the Examinations required by the foregoing Regulations."

The right of joining the Class, it must be remembered, is not confined in the University Law Classes to College Students, nor, among College Students, to Senior Sophisters and those of higher standing mentioned in this Decree, though Collegians of the standing there described, who attend as Professional Students, are the only persons to whom, in this Decree,

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the College proposes any privileges for such attendance. A young man's placing his name on the books of King's Inns has no connexion with his College standing, or with the fact of his being, or having ever been, in College; and the arrangement with the King's Inns, which entitles all Students whose names are on their books to join the University Law Classes, renders it impossible for me to decline admitting as members of the Class persons both of higher and lower standing than that of Senior Sophisters. All I can do in the matter is to discourage, as far as I can, men in the Freshman Classes from joining, as I do not wish their time to be taken from their proper College studies. Some Junior Sophisters, whose names are on the books of the King's Inns, attended the class very diligently last year, and continue among my pupils of this year also. The Decree of the Board must be translated as offering College privileges to College Students complying with its conditions; and, in my opinion, a Law Student, whether belonging to College or not, may, consistently with this Decree, attend the Professor of Feudal and English Law, without having passed through my Class, and may attend my Class, and be entitled to a Certificate of such attendance, without having, in addition to attendance, passed any Examination, as the Benchers' present regulations require no Examination for a Student previous to being called to the Bar. Not complying with the College regulations, however, as to the Annual Examination would, in my opinion, justly deprive a College Student of all College privileges, even to the extent of delaying the granting his Degree.

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Certificate of the Law Professors?

The joint Certificate of the Law Professors of the University cannot, under the Decree of the Board, given in my last answer, be had without an attendance on Lectures for six Terms. As, however, the Benchers require from Graduates attendance on the Lectures of but two out of the four Professors of Law in the University and King's Inns, and as it is optional with the Student which two of the four he shall attend, it will, I think, be necessary that separate Certificates be given; and in case of such separate Certificates, an attendance of the three Terms of one year would be sufficient.

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept in the Junior Law Class?

A Law Student intending to be called to the Bar is obliged to attend ten out of twelve Lectures, the fixed number of Lectures given each Term in my Class.

7. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Law Terms in the Junior Law Class?

The Lectures of each Term occupy about six weeks. It would be possible to save the Term by residence in College or the neighbourhood for five weeks in each Term.

8. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you in each year?

I deliver thirty-six Lectures in each year.

9. Are Candidates for the Certificate of the Law Professors required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern History, or Political Economy, or of any of them?

Candidates for the Certificates of the Law Professor are not required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern History, Political Economy, or any of them.

10. What are the subjects lectured on by you in each Term?

Through the whole of last year my Lectures were on the Roman Civil Law; the want of any proper Class-books in this country, and the wish to make my class acquainted with at least one authentic book of this law, made me use the Institutes as a Text-book. I brought before the class every thing I could in the way of illustration of the legal principles there taught, from every source of information within my reach. The College year is divided into three Terms. During the first, the subject of my Lectures was the Law of Persons; the second was occupied with the Law of Property generally; and the third almost exclusively with the Law of Inheritance,—the Roman system being still the basis of the instruction, and the Institutes the Text-book.

11. What are the subjects of the Examination in the Junior Law year?

The subjects of Examination occasionally and very frequently in the Class were the several Titles or Chapters of the Institutes. At the Annual Examination, held on the 1st of November last, the subjects were, the two first Books of the Institutes; Gibbon's Decline and Fall, chap. xliv., with Guizot's and Warnkönig's Notes; Arnold's History of Rome, vol. I., chap. xiv.; and the Class Lectures of the year. The subjects appointed for the next year are, the Institutes (*Schrader's edition*); the Forty-fourth Chapter of Gibbon; the Fourteenth Chapter of Arnold's first volume; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, Introductory Chapter; Lord Brougham's Political Philosophy, Part II., Chapters x. xi. xii. xiii.; and Story's Conflict of Laws.

12. Are any of the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter?

None of the subjects of my Lectures or Examinations are appointed by Royal Charter.

13. By what authority are such subjects appointed?

The selection of subjects of Lecture and of Examination is in the discretion of the Professor. The authority under which he acts is that of the Board. In every thing I do with respect to the Class, I regard myself as virtually bound by the acts of the Board in a negotiation between them and the Benchers of King's Inns, before the Professors of King's Inns were instituted, or the duties of the University Professors defined. My duties under

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that arrangement, and as Professor of Civil Law, are: to teach the Civil Law and the Elements of General Jurisprudence, avoiding, as far as I can, the class of subjects the teaching of which is by that arrangement provided for differently. The great object of both bodies is to create an effective School of Law. The arrangement under which I act was made before my election to the Regius Professorship of Civil Law. In the negotiations which ended in that arrangement, when some particular branches of Law were suggested by the Board to the Benchers as to be taught by the future Professor, in addition to Civil Law —his proper province—the Benchers preferred his teaching the Elements of General Jurisprudence to Ecclesiastical Law, which had been first suggested. I do not know what was their actuating motive in the preference, as I was no party to the negotiation, and knew nothing whatever of it; but for the purposes of a good Law School, which I have great hopes will yet exist in this country, I think the decision was a wise and a fortunate one. I take the liberty of quoting a sentence from the English Editor's Preface to Huber's "English Universities," which puts this matter in a strong point of view:—"As to Jurisprudence, it is hardly necessary to prove its extreme importance, or that its proper seat is at the Universities. Our Inns of Court cannot study Law *as a science*,* nor pursue its history through many nations; and therefore they would in no case systematically inquire how its rules, processes, and organs among ourselves may be improved. They would always have enough to do in teaching what ENGLISH Law *is*, and could scarcely touch, in passing, on what it *ought* to be; but the Professorships and Degrees for Civil or ROMAN Law sufficiently indicate that one function of our Universities is to lay the foundation of Jurisprudence, and its kindred sciences, historically and critically. If, for the three last centuries, our Judges and Lawgivers had passed through such a school, would English Law be in the state in which it now is?" Without saying that I agree with all this, or that I would express myself in this precise language, I cannot but think that every examination of the subject must confirm the opinion which is here given of the importance of Civil Law being made a real part of the education to be acquired at Universities.

14. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

The Lectures are open to the public. Every Law Student of the King's Inns may also attend my Lectures as one of the Class, though he has no other connexion with the University.

15. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

Every Law Student of the King's Inns, who has regularly attended Lectures as a member of the Class, is permitted to attend the Examinations.

16. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Such person can obtain a Certificate of having attended my Lectures and Examinations.

17. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance.

Answered in No. 14.

18. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the Junior Law Class?

The Board gives two Premiums, at the Annual Examination, one of £10 for the best answerer, and one of £5 for the next. In case it may appear desirable to give a third Premium, they allow the sum of £15 to be differently divided.

19. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Junior Law Class?

There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Junior Law Class.

20. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Bachelor of Arts previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A Bachelor of Arts must be of three years' standing before he can take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Before he can obtain the Degree, he must "respond and oppose once" before the Regius Professor of Laws.

21. State the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate who has not obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts previous to his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Degree of Bachelor of Law cannot, under the existing usages of the University, be taken, except a Degree in Arts be first taken.

22. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Candidate, whether Bachelor of Arts or not, should obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws?

There are no Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the interval between taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and any higher Degree, it is not necessary to keep the Candidate's name on the College or University books.

23. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Laws?

Answered in No. 20.

24. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Exercises performed by any Candidate Bachelor of Laws during the past five years.

* The Italics are the author's.

The Exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws are not in writing, or not supposed to be in writing. They are but two syllogisms, which, if the Candidate wishes, he may read from a paper, but I have not preserved any such paper.

25. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Bachelor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

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I cannot state any instance of a Candidate having been refused the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises. The forms are fixed by the *Statuta et Consuetudines Universitatis.* In the case of the Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, an Examination by the Professor is contemplated; but, in point of fact, none such exists.

26. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

The Degree of LL.B. may be taken three years after that of Bachelor of Arts; that of LL.D. five years after LL.B. In point of practice both Degrees are often taken together, but the time is reckoned as if the Degree of Bachelor of Laws had been taken three years after taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. If the Degree of Master of Arts should have been taken before that of LL.B., then, after four years from the Degree of LL.B., the Degree of LL.D. may be taken. The performance of the Exercises required by the rules and customs of the University (which Exercises are the subject of another answer), is the only other necessary condition.

27. Are any Terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Laws should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

No Terms are required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Laws should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

28. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

The Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Laws consist of two Theses on subjects appointed by the Professor, and two others on any questions in Civil and Canon Law selected by the Candidate himself.

29. Give, as an illustration, copies of the Exercises performed by any Candidate during the past five years.

I have not preserved any of these Exercises. They are at present mere forms, and have been so from an early period. It must be remembered that, at the time they were of any moment, the first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, was had without the Student's having received any instruction whatever in several of the branches of education which are now a part of the Undergraduate Course. The course of study for the Undergraduate did not, till the reign of George III., include even Mathematics. In Bedell's Statutes, from which we are able to learn the course of instruction arranged by the Board for the different classes of Students, at the period when these Exercises were prescribed (see answer to question 32), and in the Statutes accompanying the Charter of Charles I., we find that the studies of Mathematics and Politics,—under the latter of which Law was included,—only commenced after the Degree of Bachelor in Arts had been taken. The whole system of instruction has been since changed, and a different test applied to ascertain what has been learned—a better test, certainly, than could be now furnished by any expertness in these old Scholastic Exercises. Examinations are now held during every College Term of the Undergraduate Course. Instruction in the elementary principles of Natural Law, and the Sciences connected with it, has been made an important part of the Undergraduate Course. In the Sophister years, and in the Examination for Ethical Moderatorships, considerable portions of the works of Bacon, Butler, Paley, Mackintosh, and Burlamaqui, are now a part of what the Undergraduate learns; and, in addition to them, some very important treatises of the ancient classical writers,—as, for instance, Cicero de Officiis, and the Tusculan Questions—which I should be sorry to see displaced. The classical Undergraduate Course also includes books which otherwise must almost necessarily form a part of the Course which I should direct for the Students of Law, as, for instance, Cicero de Oratore, and Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum. If these different classes of books were not previously taught in the Undergraduate Course, I think they could scarcely be dispensed with by any one directing the studies of a Law Class. The Examinations for the first Degree in Arts,—Examinations held several times in each of the four first years of College life,—are those to which importance is attached; and without having passed several Examinations, some of a very severe character, that Degree is not now obtained. The instruction which, at the time these old forms were invented or adopted, was given at a later period of the Student's Course, is now given earlier. It is to be remembered, that the purpose of University education (especially in the case of Law) is not that of teaching the varying details of Practice, but to give preliminary instruction, and render the Student acquainted with principles. A rule of the Ecclesiastical Courts, in which no man can practise as an Advocate without a University Degree, imposes on him, after his admission, a year's silence. This rule of theirs is expressly placed on the ground that, although the study of the Law has been pursued by the Student, the testimony of whose University in giving a Degree they receive as evidence of the fact, yet the details of Practice cannot be learned except by attendance in the Courts, and witnessing business actually done. These Degrees are now, in point of fact, given on the faith of an Examination having been had in Arts; and I believe that the Professor of Laws, who by the "Regulæ" is to examine the Candidates for a Bachelor's Degree in Law (for he has not the power of Examination

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given him in express words in the case of the Doctorate), would be violating his duty if, by his own authority, he annexed new conditions to the Certificate which a Candidate, having already taken a Degree in Arts, has a right to demand of him on performing the usual Exercises. The present practice, of the only real Examination being at the time of taking Degrees in Arts, has this advantage, that it enables the Board to grant the higher Degrees without requiring the Candidate to keep his name on their Books during the interval between the Degree in Arts and such higher Degree as he may afterwards take. The persons taking the higher Degrees are generally persons in such a position of professional life as furnishes better evidence than any Examination to which they could be called on to submit, would afford, of the propriety of granting them the Degree they seek.

30. Can you state any instance of a Candidate having been refused his Degree of Doctor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises?

I cannot state any instance of a Candidate having been refused the Degree of Doctor of Laws on account of the way in which he performed his Exercises; but I have no hesitation in saying that the Board has the power of refusing Degrees, and I can imagine cases in which they would certainly be refused. I do not think the Professor, who at Commencements presents the Candidates for Degrees, and who cannot deviate from prescribed forms and ancient usage, has the right to interpose any difficulty, except in the case of a Candidate refusing contumaciously to perform the required Exercises. The form of presentation by the Professor is the same in the case of an honorary Degree as in that of an ordinary Degree. In the case of an honorary Degree there is no Examination whatever by the Professor, which proves that it would be too much to imply from the words of the form of presentation used (the words are given in my answer to question 3,—*State of the Law School*), that an actual examination of the Candidate, to ascertain his knowledge of the Canon and Civil Laws, was intended.

31. What is the form of admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws?

The Vice-Chancellor, at Commencements, admits to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in these words: "In nomine Dei, Amen. Ego, authoritate mihi concessa, admitto te ad incipiendum in utroque jure, tam civili quam canonico.—In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen."

32. At what time, and by what authority, was this form of granting the Degree of Doctor of Laws prescribed?

The form used in the University of Dublin, in admitting to the Degree of Doctor of Laws is found in the "Consuetudines et Regulæ Universitatis Dubliniensis," referred to in a former answer. The date of these forms is not accurately known, but there is reason to believe it was the beginning of the year 1628, as there is an entry in the Registry of that date: "*University Statutes*, and patent drawn;" and these "Consuetudines Universitatis" are, in an ancient manuscript called the Proctor's Book, entitled "Statuta Universitatis." It is probable that this form did not exist in 1614, as, in an account of a Commencement held in August, 1614, we have a statement of the number of Graduates from the foundation of the University to 1614. There was, in that interval, but one Doctor in the Faculty of Law, and his degree appears to have been but in Civil Law. (Desiderata Hibernica Curiosa, vol. i., p. 320.) The regulation of every thing connected with the granting of Degrees is given by the original Charters to the Board. The form in question, therefore, must have been prescribed or adopted by them,—probably adopted from some earlier form used in the English Universities, as was the case in most of these old forms.

33. Enumerate the Offices and Professorships in the College and University for which Candidates are required to possess the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or that of Doctor of Laws, and state the authority by which the necessity of obtaining either Degree was imposed?

The only Professorship or Office in the College and University, for which Candidates are required to possess the Degree of Doctor of Laws, is that of the Regius Professor of Civil Law. That condition was expressly annexed to it by a regulation of the Provost and Senior Fellows at the time when the Professorship was opened to persons not Fellows. The Whately Professorship of Political Economy is open to Masters of Arts, *or* Bachelors of Laws of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. This condition was annexed by the founder of the Professorship.

IV. *Revenues of the Law School.*

Revenues of the Law School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of my Professorship are £100 a year salary from College; this includes a sum of £40 a year with which the Professorship was endowed by Charles II., in 1688. There are Fees on Degrees in Law: £1 on each Degree of Bachelor, and £2 on each Degree of Doctor. These Fees amounted last year to £15. Fees for Lectures are, by the authority of the Benchers of King's Inns, charged to Law Students, as each Student places his name on King's Inns, and these Fees are divided equally between the two Professors of Law appointed by the Benchers of King's Inns and the University Professor of Civil Law. My proportion of these Fees amounted last year to £45. This year it will be about half that sum.

2. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

The amount of my salary has been fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures?

No Fees are charged by the College for attendance on my Lectures. The Benchers charge

each Law Student five guineas for Lectures, which are divided among three Lecturers, of whom I am one.

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4. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of the Law Professors?

No Fee is charged on the Certificate of the Law Professors.

Revenues of the Law School.

5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of the Law Professors?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have the authority to impose Fees on attendance on my Lectures, and on the Certificates of the Law Professors, but must, no doubt, be regarded as precluded from exercising it as long as their arrangement with the Benchers of King's Inns subsists. The Lectures are open to all, and the Certificate given, without charge, to all Law Students intended for the Bar. A late Act of Parliament gives privileges to persons about to become Attorneys or Solicitors, abridging their time of apprenticeship on their attending Lectures and Examinations, prescribed by the University Professors of Law. This class of Students do not come within the arrangements with the King's Inns, and no rule has yet been made by the Board on the subject of their attendance at Lectures and Examinations.

6. Is the Certificate of the Law Professors subject to Stamp Duty?

There is no Stamp Duty on the Certificates of the Law Professors.

7. What is the number of Certificates of the Law Professors granted since your appointment?

No joint Certificate of the University Law Professors has been granted; nor have I granted any separate one; nor, as far as I know, has the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. No Student, subject to the late rules respecting Legal Education, has yet been called to the Bar, and, till then, a Student has no occasion for such Certificate,

(Signed) JOHN ANSTER, LL.D.,
Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Law.

PAPER No. 6.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF FEUDAL AND ENGLISH LAW.

PAPER No. 6. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR OF FEUDAL AND ENGLISH LAW.

The LAW SCHOOL in the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN, Part II.—The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

I. *State of the Law School.*

State of the Law School.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship of Feudal and English Law established in the University of Dublin?

2. In whom is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin vested?

3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law is required to possess?

4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

5. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law?

6. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

7. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

8. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law?

9. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

10. Have you, as Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Law, or in any other way in the government of the Law School in the University?

11. Is such power vested in any, and what other persons?

12. Is the government of the Law School in any degree under the control of the Benchers of the King's Inns?

13. Is a Certificate of attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, required from any class of Students of the King's Inns, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

14. Is such Certificate required from any class of Law Students prior to their being called to the Bar in England?

15. Is such Certificate granted to Candidates who have attended Lectures only, and not passed any Examination in the Law School of the University?

16. What is the number of your Lectures which a Student is required to attend before becoming entitled to such Certificate?

17. Is such Certificate received as an optional part of any condition to be fulfilled by Graduates of the University of Dublin, previous to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

18. What is the entire amount of attendance on Law Lectures, and Law Examinations

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of every kind, required from Graduates of the University of Dublin, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

19. What is the amount of attendance required under similar circumstances, from those who are not Graduates of any University?

State of the Law School.

20. At what time, and by what authority, were these Rules made with respect to the Legal Education of Candidate Barristers in Ireland?

21. In addition to these requirements with respect to Legal Education, what is the number of Terms which Graduates of the University of Dublin are required to keep prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

22. What is the number of Terms which is required to be kept under similar circumstances, by those who are not Graduates of any University?

23. In what manner are these Terms required to be kept, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

24. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to receive any portion of their Legal Education in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

25. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to keep any Terms at the Inns of Court in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

26. In what manner are such Terms required to be kept in England, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

27. By what authority is the necessity of keeping Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin?

28. Does the necessity of keeping Terms in England, thus imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin, interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University?

29. Does it interfere with the formation of a system of requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the higher Degrees in the University?

II. *Discipline of the Law School.*

Discipline of the Law School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

3. Are your Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, required to be public?

4. Are any of your Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published?

III. *Studies of the Law School.*

Studies of the Law School.

1. Is there any class of Students of the University who are required to attend your Lectures?

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures made compulsory?

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides those connected with the professions of Barrister, and Attorney or Solicitor, which have been already referred to) conferred on any class of Students, for regular attendance on your Lectures?

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures subject to any, and what, Examinations?

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Certificate of the Law Professors?

6. What are the rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept in the Senior Law Class?

7. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Law Terms in the Senior Law Class?

8. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you in each year?

9. Are Candidates for the Certificate of the Law Professors required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern History, or Political Economy, or any of them?

10. What are the subjects lectured on by you in each Term?

11. What are the subjects of the Examination in the Senior Law year?

12. Are any of the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter?

13. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

14. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

15. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

16. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

17. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance?

18. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the Senior Law Class?

19. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Senior Law Class?

IV. *Revenues of the Law School.*

Revenues of the Law School.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

2. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

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3. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures?
4. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of the Law Professors?
5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of the Law Professors?
6. Is the Certificate of the Law Professors subject to Stamp Duty?
7. What is the number of Certificates of the Law Professors granted since your appointment?

Revenues of the Law School.

ANSWERS of MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Q.C., LL.D., (one of the Commissioners,) Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, to Questions in Paper No. 6.

ANSWERS OF MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Q.C., LL.D., TO PAPER No. 6.

I. *State of the Law School.*

State of the Law School.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship of Feudal and English Law established in the University of Dublin?

This Professorship was established by Royal Letters Patent, enrolled 11th August, 1761.

2. In whom is the appointment of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin vested?

The appointment appears to rest with the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

3. What are the qualifications which the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law is required to possess?

He must be a Barrister of at least two years' standing.

4. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The above qualification was made imperative by the Letters Patent already mentioned.

5. For what period were you appointed to hold the Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law?

I was appointed to hold the office for life. The Statute enacts, that when a Fellow of Trinity College (and I was such at the time of my election) should be elected to the Professorship, he should be elected to hold the office for life, and his Fellowship be thereby vacated.

6. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 7. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

I am subject to the condition of resigning my Professorship in case I should be appointed to the office of Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, or one of the Twelve Judges. This condition was not imposed on me by any authority, but the Provost, Dr. Lloyd, proposed it, and I acceded to it, as I thought it proper and reasonable, especially as my immediate predecessor, Mr. Crampton, had resigned the Professorship on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

8. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during the temporary illness or absence of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law? 9. Is there any provision for providing a retiring pension in the event of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of his office?

There is in the said Statute a provision for the appointment of a Deputy, whether the illness or absence be temporary or permanent. The Deputy is entitled to a salary of £100 a year. There is no provision for a retiring pension. The Professor would hold the office, and receive the salary for his life, minus the salary allowed to the Deputy.

10. Have you, as Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Law, or in any other way in the government of the Law School in the University? 11. Is such power vested in any, and what other persons?

As Professor, I have the power of appointing the books in which the Students are to be instructed and examined, subject, however, to the approbation of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who have a general power of making Statutes, with the consent of the Visitors, for the regulation of the Law School.

12. Is the government of the Law School in any degree under the control of the Benchers of the King's Inns?

The government of the Law School of the University of Dublin is not in any degree under the control of the Benchers of the King's Inns.

13. Is a Certificate of attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, required from any class of Students of the King's Inns, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Such Certificate will be required from all Students in the King's Inns, who are not Graduates of one of the English or Irish Universities, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland, if they have not been admitted to the King's Inns before the first day of Trinity Term, 1850; but with respect to Graduates, this condition is considerably modified. The sixth and seventh Articles in the paper annexed hereto, and signed, "Conway E. Dobbs," are the regulations which the Benchers of the King's Inns have established on the subject.

14. Is such Certificate required from any class of Law Students prior to their being called to the Bar in England?

ANSWERS OF MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Q.C., LL.D., TO PAPER No. 6.

State of the Law School.

No such Certificate is required from any class of Students prior to their being called to the Bar in England.

15. Is such Certificate granted to Candidates who have attended Lectures only, and not passed any Examination in the Law School of the University?

Such Certificate will be granted to Students who attend the Lectures, without passing any Examination.

16. What is the number of your Lectures which a Student is required to attend before becoming entitled to such Certificate?

The Student is required to attend five-sixths of the number which may be given in each Term.

17. Is such Certificate received as an optional part of any condition to be fulfilled by Graduates of the University of Dublin, previous to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

18. What is the entire amount of attendance on Law Lectures, and Law Examinations of every kind, required from Graduates of the University of Dublin, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Yes. They must produce Certificates of having attended two Courses of Lectures, viz., one complete Course of Lectures of any two of four Law Professors, of whom the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law is one. This rule is the sixth Article in the Paper to which I have already referred.

19. What is the amount of attendance required under similar circumstances from those who are not Graduates of any University?

Those who are not Graduates of any University must attend four Courses of Lectures, of which a Course of Lectures by the Professor of Feudal and English Law is one. This is prescribed by the 7th Article of the Regulations to which I referred. But no Certificate of Attendance on Lectures is required from any persons, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have been admitted into the King's Inns prior to the first day of Trinity Term, 1850.

20. At what time, and by what authority, were these Rules made with respect to the Legal Education of Candidate Barristers in Ireland?

These Rules were made in October, 1850, by the Benchers of King's Inns.

21. In addition to these requirements with respect to Legal Education, what is the number of Terms which Graduates of the University of Dublin are required to keep prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Graduates are required to keep six Terms in Ireland, and six Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland.

22. What is the number of Terms which is required to be kept, under similar circumstances, by those who are not Graduates of any University?

Those who are not Graduates of any University must keep nine Terms in Ireland, and eight Terms in England.

23. In what manner are these Terms required to be kept, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

The mode of keeping such Terms is prescribed by the Benchers of the several Inns of Court. It varies in different Inns, and consists of eating, or being present at a certain number of dinners.

24. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to receive any portion of their Legal Education in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

Graduates of the University of Dublin are not required to receive any Legal Education in England prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland.

25. Are Graduates of the University of Dublin required to keep any Terms at the Inns of Court in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland?

But they are required to keep six Terms at one of the Inns of Court in England, prior to their being called to the Bar in Ireland.

26. In what manner are such Terms required to be kept in England, and by what authority is the manner of keeping them appointed?

Such Terms are kept in England by attending dinners on certain days. The Benchers of the several Inns appoint the mode of keeping Terms.

27. By what authority is the necessity of keeping Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin?

The necessity of keeping Terms in England, prior to being called to the Bar in Ireland, is imposed upon all persons, whether Graduates or not, by the authority of an Irish Act of Parliament, 33 Hen. VIII.

28. Does the necessity of keeping Terms in England, thus imposed on Graduates of the University of Dublin, interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University?

I am of opinion that the necessity of keeping Terms in England does interfere with the complete development of a Law School in the University. It is obviously the interest of the Student to postpone his visit to London (which occasions expense and trouble) as long as he can; and they generally postpone to the same period the commencement of their study of the Law. They argue, that they need not commence their studies until they go to London, where there are more and better opportunities of learning Law than in Ireland. The Student naturally will pay more undivided attention to the study of Law as the time approaches for his being called to the Bar, and commencing to practise; and this period is spent in England. I do not give an opinion whether the present practice is unfavourable

to the study of the Law, but merely that it is unfavourable to the success of the School of Law in Ireland.

Answers of Mountifort Longfield, Q.C., LL.D., to Paper No. 6.

29. Does it interfere with the formation of a system of requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the higher Degrees in the University?

I do not think it interferes, to any considerable extent, with the formation of a system requiring attendance on Lectures and Examinations from Candidates for the highest Degrees in the University.

State of the Law School.

II. *Discipline of the Law School.*

Discipline of the Law School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, the jurisdiction of censure and punishment is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

This jurisdiction is created by the Letters Patent already referred to.

3. Are your Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, required to be public?

My Lectures or Examinations are not required to be public, but in fact they have been always open to the Public.

4. Are any of your Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published?

None of my Lectures or Examination Papers are required to be published.

III. *Studies of the Law School.*

Studies of the Law School.

1. Is there any class of Students of the University who are required to attend your Lectures? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures made compulsory?

There is not any class of Students who are required to attend my Lectures.

3. Is any privilege or advantage (besides those connected with the professions of Barrister, and Attorney or Solicitor, which have been already referred to) conferred on any class of Students, for regular attendance on your Lectures?

I believe that no privilege or advantage, except those already referred to, is conferred on any class of Students for regular attendance on my Lectures; but Scholars who attend my Lectures are not required to attend Hebrew Lectures.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures subject to any, and what, Examinations?

The Students who attend my Lectures are not required to attend any Examinations, unless they desire to obtain Premiums or Certificates of Attendance under the recent Regulations.

5. What are the number of Terms required from a Student previous to his obtaining the Certificate of the Law Professors?

Three Terms are required from a Student, previous to his obtaining the Certificate of the Law Professors.

6. What are the Rules with respect to the manner in which such Terms are to be kept in the Senior Law Class?

If the Certificate be required for College purposes, three-fourths of the Lectures of each Term must have been attended. But the Rules of the Benchers of King's Inns require attendance on five-sixths.

7. What is the shortest period of residence required to keep the Law Terms in the Senior Law Class?

Each Term may be kept by means of a residence of five or six weeks in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

8. What are the number of Lectures delivered by you in each year?

If Church holidays did not interfere, I should deliver about thirty-seven Lectures in each year. The interference of Church holidays, or other days in which no College Lectures are permitted, reduces that number to about thirty-three Lectures, or sometimes less.

9. Are Candidates for the Certificate of the Law Professors required to attend the Lectures or Examinations of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern History, or Political Economy, or of any of them?

No. Candidates for the Certificates of the Law Professors are not required to attend any Lectures, except those of the Law Professors.

10. What are the subjects lectured on by you in each Term?

English Law, and in particular the Law of Real Property.

11. What are the subjects of the Examination in the Senior Law year?

The same as my Lectures.

12. Are any of the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter?

No; not more particularly than in the Letters Patent, already referred to.

13. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

By myself, subject to the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

14. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

Yes. Any person may attend my Lectures.

15. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations?

ANSWERS OF MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Q.C., LL.D., TO PAPER No. 6.

Yes. Any person may attend my Examinations.

16. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations? 17. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance?

Studies of the Law School.

Yes. Any person may obtain such Certificate.

18. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the Senior Law Class?

The value is £15.

19. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the Senior Law Class?

No.

IV. *Revenues of the Law School.*

Revenues of the Law School,

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

£700 a year, from the College rents, and the annual Fees (called decrements) paid by the College Students.

2. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

The part paid out of rents is fixed by Royal Letters Patent. The part paid out of decrements by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures? 4. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of the Law Professors?

No Fee is charged for attendance or on Certificate.

5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of the Law Professors?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have such authority.

6. Is the Certificate of the Law Professors subject to Stamp Duty?

It is not subject to Stamp Duty.

7. What is the number of Certificates of the Law Professors granted since your appointment?

I believe none have been granted, and that the time for granting them will not arrive until the end of Trinity Term, 1852.

(Signed) MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.

REGULATIONS OF BENCHERS OF KING'S INNS AS TO LEGAL EDUCATION, OCTOBER, 1850.

REGULATIONS of the BENCHERS of KING'S INNS with respect to Legal Education, referred to in Answers of Doctor Longfield.

The Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns having determined to establish a School of Legal Education, to be in connexion with the Benchers and under their superintendence, and that the principle of compulsory attendance on Lectures shall be recognised as part of the system to be adopted by the Society—

1. Two Professorships have accordingly been established—one of the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.

2. The other of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law.

In selecting the above subjects for their Professors, the Benchers had regard to the two Law Professors of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the enlarged course of Legal Education to be pursued in the University.

3. Edmund Hayes, Esq., LL.D., has been elected Professor of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law, and John Hastings Otway, Esq., Professor of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence for the next three years.

4. Each Professor is to give an annual course of Lectures, divided into three Sessions. The first, or Michaelmas Session, to commence on the 2nd of November, if not a Sunday, otherwise on the day following, and to consist of *at least* Twelve Lectures; the second, or Hilary Session, to commence on the 9th of January, if not a Sunday, and to consist of *at least* Twelve Lectures; and the third, or Spring Session, to commence on the 10th of April, if not a Sunday, and to consist of *at least* Fourteen Lectures. Two Lectures by each Professor to be delivered in each week; each Professor devoting to his class two hours—from four to six o'clock, p.m.—occupying a portion of that time in delivering a written Lecture, and the residue in examination, explanation, or discussion.

5. All Students admitted on and after the first day of Trinity Term in this present year, 1850, are to pay a fee of Five Guineas for Lectures. The Lectures are to be open to the public, but the Legal Education Committee of the Benchers have authority to interfere if any abuse should arise, and to regulate or suspend the privilege, as they may find it expedient.

6. Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, or London, shall, as a condition precedent to his being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete courses, *at least*, of Lectures, viz:—One complete course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term.

Regulations of Benchers of King's Inns as to Legal Education. October, 1850.

7. Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date, if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities, shall, as a condition precedent to his being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four courses of Lectures, viz.—One course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; in such manner, however, that every *such* Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England—in every one of which three years, one complete course of Lectures, *at least*, must be kept. But this Rule and the 6th are not intended to affect the number of Terms required by the present Rules of the Society to be kept by Students of the King's Inns prior to their being called to the Bar.

8. If, from illness or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any course of Lectures, necessary towards his being called to the Bar, the Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.

9. The Lectures will be delivered at the King's Inns. Those on Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law, by Professor Hayes, on Wednesday and Saturday; and those on the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, by Professor Otway, on Monday and Thursday, during the next Michaelmas Term.

By order of the Legal Education Committee,

Conway E. Dobbs,
Under Treasurer.

King's Inns, October, 1850.

Paper No. 7. Questions addressed to Professors.

PAPER No. 7.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROFESSORS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE SCHOOLS.

The Professorships in the University of Dublin, not immediately connected with the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Engineering.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?
2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?
3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?
4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?
5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?
7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?
8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?
9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?
10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?
11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?
12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?
13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?
14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?
15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?
16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?
18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?
19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?
2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?
3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?
4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?
5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

PAPER No. 7.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSORS.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?
2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?
3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?
4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?
5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.
6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?
7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?
8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?
9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?
10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?
11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?
12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?
13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance; and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.
14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?
15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?
16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?
17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?
2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?
3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?
4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?
5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?
6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?
7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?
8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?
9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

ANSWERS OF REV. THOMAS LUBY, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of the REV. THOMAS LUBY, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., Regius Professor of Greek, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Greek.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship which I hold in the University of Dublin is the Regius Professorship of Greek.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The Regius Professorship of Greek was established as follows:—In the Letters 13 Car. I. c. 15, A.D. 1637, it is decreed in the following words: "Volumus ut quotannis (scil. tempore finalis computi) eligantur per Præpositum et majorem partem Sociorum Seniorum duo Prælectores Græci, unus e Sociis Senioribus," &c. Subsequently in the Letters

Patent, or "Statuta de Professoribus," 1 Geo. III. c. 4, A.D. 1761, we find the Senior Prelector in Greek just mentioned converted into a Regius Professor of Greek in the following words: "Cum per Statutorum caput decimum quintum unus e Sociis Senioribus eligendus est in Prælectorum Græcum, &c., Volumus et statuimus ut Prælector hic post proximam electionem deinceps sit, et vocetur Professor Regius Linguæ Græcæ, in dicto Collegio; eodemque juramento ad eadem munera teneatur, ad quæ Prælector senior ejusdem linguæ nunc tenetur."

State of the Professorship of Greek.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment to this Professorship is vested altogether in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

That he be a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, is the only qualification required.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the aforesaid Letters Patent this qualification is enjoined.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

There is no Examination, nor are testimonials called for.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

The appointment to this Professorship is for one year.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

There is no condition that I know of as to resigning or forfeiting this Professorship.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold, besides, an annual office, namely, that of Senior Dean.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

As to provision for appointing a Deputy, I consider the oath imposed on being elected in that light; for in virtue of it the duties must be performed. If the Professor were himself unable to discharge these duties, I should consider him under an obligation to have them discharged by some competent Deputy, or to resign the Professorship.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

No such provision exists; nor does it seem to be required, as the Professorship is but for one year.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

There are no Assistants.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have repeatedly made such regulations for the guidance of the Regius Professor of Greek as the interests of the University seemed to require. For instance, his Lectures are now chiefly, if not altogether, with a view to the Examination held at the close of each year for the Gold Medals granted by Bishop Berkeley for the promotion of the study of the Greek Language.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Greek.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In the Board.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

It appears to me to be from their general authority, and not in virtue of any special enactment.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public? 4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published? 5. Have you published any of the Lectures or the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

No.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Greek.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

My Lectures are not compulsory on any class of Students.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Attendance on my Lectures is *received* as part of the Lecture attendance required of

ANSWERS OF REV. THOMAS LUBY, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Scholars on the foundation. It is, moreover, *required* as a qualification for competing for the Berkeley Medals already mentioned.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

Not subject to any.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Greek.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

By the Letters Patent of Charles I., already mentioned, there are three Lecture-days in the week during the lecturing part of each Term, making in the year about fifty-four days. These are occasionally interfered with by holidays, &c. The actual number of Lecture-days, for the year ending November 20, 1851, was forty-seven days.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I Lecture in the Ethics of Aristotle at present.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

The subjects of the Examination for the Berkeley Medal, which I conduct, are, as arranged at present, the ten Books of the Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle, with three Books of Thucydides. The Candidates are, moreover, tried in Greek Composition, both prose and verse, with the collateral subjects of History, Philology, &c.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University? 11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

I do not feel that I would be warranted in giving a formal permission.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Certainly not.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student, in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance; and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

He must be a Student who has answered for, or been admitted to the Degree of A.B., with his name on the College Books. If not a Scholar, he is liable to the ordinary College half-yearly charges, and to no other. All this was done according to the aforesaid Letters Patent, and by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants? 15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

I have the power of awarding two Berkeley Gold Medals in each year, value about £11.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

No.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

Answered in Answer to Question 13.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Greek.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

One hundred pounds, late Irish Currency, paid from the College funds.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

There are no Assistants, and, accordingly, no emoluments. At the Examination for the Berkeley Medals, an additional Examiner is employed from amongst the Junior Fellows, who is paid £5 5*s.* from the funds of the College for his services on the occasion.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed?

My salary is fixed by the Letters Patent 1 Geo. III. c. 4, already quoted.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

None.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I do not know that I have any such authority, nor do I know that the Provost and Senior Fellows have not.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

If such a Certificate were to be given, I should not consider it subject to Stamp Duty.

Answers of Rev. Thomas Luby, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., to Paper No. 7.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850? 9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Revenues of the Professorship of Greek.

The year begins on the 20th of November in each year. The following Table will show the attendance:—

Year.	Lectures. No. attending.	Examinations. No. attending.
1848–1849	5	2
1849–1850	7	3
1850–1851	2	1
1851–1852	4	(Examination not yet held).

The Students who attend these Lectures are generally Scholars on the foundation, and, for the most part, young men of considerable classical attainments, who either wish to sustain and extend their knowledge of the Greek Language, or to compete for the Berkeley Medals. At no stage of their Course will Students, in any great numbers, attend Lectures which are not compulsory, or in some way connected with the business they may have more directly in view. This is still less the case with Students at the close of their career, engrossed, as most of them then are, with the business of their respective professions; and but little disposed or fitted for the study of writings so difficult, and (notwithstanding all their solid excellencies) so unsuited to ordinary minds, as are the writings of the Greek Philosophers and Philosophic Historians.

(Signed) Thomas Luby,
Regius Professor of Greek, Trinity College, Dublin.

Trinity College, Dublin,
December 27th, 1851.

Answers of the Rev. J. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., the Queen's Professor of French and German, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

Answers of Rev. Professor Abeltshauser, LL.D., to Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of French and German.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

My Professorship is that of French and German.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

It was established in 1777, by a King's Letter, at the instance of Provost Hely Hutchinson.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment is, by the King's Letter, vested in the Crown, but the Election is really made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and their recommendation is accepted by the Crown.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

The qualifications are not defined expressly; but a knowledge of French and German is necessary. A University Degree is considered desirable, and usually that the Professor should be a native of France or Germany.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

As far as such qualifications are required, they are imposed by the majority of the Board of Trinity College.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when a Candidate for your Professorship?

There is no examination for this Professorship, but Testimonials are required.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

The appointment is for life, and during good conduct.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

There are no conditions of resignation under any circumstances.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold the Prebend of St. Audoen's, in the City of Dublin.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy, but the Board have sanctioned such appointments. I never required any.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension. My predecessor was long

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR ABELTSHAUSER, LL.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

unable to fulfil his duties, during which time the business of the Professorship was greatly neglected.

State of the Professorship of French and German.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

There are no Assistants.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

There are no regulations or orders for my guidance.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of French and German.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

I am not aware that there is any body or office having any jurisdiction of censure or punishment in case of neglect. I have never been required to give any Reports to the Board (who are, I suppose, the proper authorities in my case), respecting the performance of my duties.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

My Lectures are of two kinds. The ordinary ones, which consist in instructing such Students as choose to come to me—this is the regular duty of my Professorship, according to the Terms of the King's Letter. I also deliver public Lectures, or Prelections, from time to time, which are not obligatory. They are open to the public, with the sanction of the Board; so are the Examinations.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

Neither Lectures nor Examination Papers are required to be published.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have published some of my Examination Papers, but none of my Lectures.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of French and German.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

The attendance on my Lectures is voluntary.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory? 3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

There is neither privilege nor advantage conferred on Students for attendance on my Lectures.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Examinations for Prizes in Modern Languages, are open to all Freshmen, whether they have attended my Lectures or not.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

I gave to Classes in the year mentioned, 250 Lectures, besides private instructions to those Students who preferred it. The number was greater in former years.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I lectured on the Theory and Practice of the French and German Languages; and also on the History of Literature in my Prelections.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

The Examinations are for the purpose of testing the capabilities of Students in speaking, writing, and reading, French and German, and their knowledge of the Grammar of those languages.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

There are no particular books prescribed.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of Lectures and Examinations are at my own discretion.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

My Lectures are open to persons in no manner connected with the University.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

The Examinations are for Prizes, and none but Freshmen of the University are admitted to them, by order of the Board.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations? 13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.

Studies connected with the Professorship of French and German.

I give Certificates to such persons as require them, whether connected with the University or not, free of expense. Application for them is very rare.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The Prizes for proficiency in French and German, sanctioned by the Board, consist of books. They are of three grades for each language. One first, value £2; two seconds, value £1 10*s.*; and an indefinite number of thirds, value £1. At the last Examinations there were given in French, 7 Prizes; in German, 5.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

There are neither Medals, Exhibitions, Scholarships, nor any extraneous inducements to study Modern Languages.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is not my duty to attend at any Examinations of the Undergraduate Course.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

Freshmen alone can compete for Prizes. The Lectures are open to all, and I give Certificates to all who desire them.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

Revenues of the Professorship of French and German.

I receive £100 *Irish* from the Crown; £40 *Irish* from the University, as compensation for not dining at Commons; and £2 a year for holding Examinations on two days.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants as such, and from what sources derived? 3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

The amount has been fixed by the Crown and Board respectively.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

I receive two guineas a quarter from such as attend my Class Lectures. There are no Fees for Examinations.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

No Fee for Certificate.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I am not aware whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have authority to impose Fees, but they have granted me authority to do so.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

Certificate not subject to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The total number of persons attending my Classes was as under:—

1848—45.	The maximum at one time,	22 in 5	Classes.
1849—42.	„	26 in 6	„
1850—23.	„	14 in 6	„

Recent arrangements respecting Tutors' Lectures, make it more difficult for Students to attend my Lectures.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The number of Candidates at each of my Examinations, was as follows:—

1848, 16—1849, 15—1850, 15.

(Signed) J. G. Abeltshauser, ll.d.,
Queen's Professor of French and German, University of Dublin.

4th December, 1851.

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR ANGELI, TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of BASILIO ANGELI, Esq., the Queen's Professor of Italian and Spanish, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

It was established in 1776 by a King's Letter, at the instance of Provost Hely Hutchinson.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment is by the King's Letter vested in the Crown, but the election is generally made on the recommendation of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

The qualifications are not defined expressly.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

As far as qualifications of the Candidates are required, they are imposed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, who generally require that the Candidate be a native of Italy or Spain.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined. I was required to produce Testimonials.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

By the warrant of my appointment I hold my Professorship during the pleasure of the Crown.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

There are no conditions of resignation under any circumstances.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold none.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy; but the Board have sanctioned and required such appointment, from time to time, in the case of one of my predecessors.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension under any circumstances.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

There are no Assistants.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

There are some Regulations which leave a great discretion, as to arrangement, to the Professor.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The Letter itself creating the Professorships makes the Professor subject to the direction and government of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and thereby, I presume, to censure or punishment from them in case of neglect of duties.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

My Lectures are of two kinds, the ordinary, which consist in teaching such Students as choose to come to me; this is the regular duty of my Professorship by the King's Letter, as originally issued. The public Lectures or Prelections are not obligatory, having been but recently appointed. I have not had an opportunity of commencing my public Lectures as yet, but I intend to give such Prelections according to the custom of my predecessor. The public are allowed to be present at such Prelections, but not at my Examinations.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

Neither Lectures nor Examination Papers are required to be published.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have printed all my Examination Papers.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR ANGELI, TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

No class of Students is required to attend my Lectures; they are completely voluntary.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory? 3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

There is neither privileges nor advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on my Lectures.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Examinations for Prizes in Modern Languages are open to all Freshmen, and they are not required to attend my Lectures to present themselves for them.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

I gave to Classes, in the years mentioned, between 130 and 160 Lectures, besides private instructions, but this Session the number of Pupils is greater.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I lecture on the Theory and Practice of the Italian and Spanish Languages, and I use the most approved authors in every branch of literature.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

I examine the Candidates as to the general knowledge of the Languages in my especial department.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

There are no particular books prescribed.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of Lectures and Examinations are at my own discretion.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

To the Lecturers for the Catechetical instruction none but Students can claim admission as a right on the terms of those Lectures.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

The Examinations are for Prizes, and none but Freshmen of the University are admitted to them.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations? 13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

Certificates to such as require them are given gratis.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The Prizes for proficiency at Examinations sanctioned by the Board consist of Books; they are of three degrees in each Language. In each I am permitted to award one *first* Prize, value £2; two seconds, value £1 10*s.* each; and an indefinite number of third Prizes, value £1 each. At the last Examination there were awarded two First and one Second in Italian, and one First in Spanish.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

There are neither Medals, Exhibitions, nor Scholarships awarded for my department.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is not my duty to assist at any Examination of the Undergraduate Course.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

To compete for Prizes they must be Freshmen; but the Lectures are open to all.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

I receive £100, Irish, from the Crown; £40, Irish, from the College; the latter being compensation for not dining at Commons; and £2 2*s.*, for two Examination days.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants as such, and from what sources derived? 3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

The former part has been fixed by the Crown, and the latter by the Board, respectively.

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR ANGELI, TO PAPER No. 7.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

I receive two guineas a quarter from such as attend my private Lectures. There are no Fees for Examinations.

Revenues of the Professorship of Italian and Spanish.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

No Fee for Certificates.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

Under the general power given to the Board by the King's Letter, they have authorized me to require Fees for attendance on my Lectures. There is no charge for Certificate of attendance.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty? 8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

I have no way of ascertaining attendance in 1848 and 1849; but, by reckoning the Academic year from November, 1850, to November, 1851, I had attending my Lectures, about fifteen persons in several classes; but the present Session the number of Students is increasing.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

And for same period I had seven Candidates for Prizes.

(Signed) BASILIO ANGELI,
Professor of Italian and Spanish.

ANSWERS OF REV. J. H. TODD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of the Rev. JAMES H. TODD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., the Professor of Hebrew, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Hebrew.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Professorship of Hebrew.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

A Lecture in Hebrew was established in the University at a very early period, but there was no foundation or endowment for its permanent maintenance, although an Examination in Hebrew was at that time necessary for the Degree of A.B., and another for the Degree of A.M. The original Statutes of Trinity College imposed the duty of Lecturing in Greek and Hebrew upon the same person:—"Omnes classium discipuli, si commode fieri potest, in Græcis et Hebraicis erudiantur a Prælectore ad id munus constituto;" a clause which is retained in the Statutes of Charles I., with only the change of singular into plural, "a Prælectoribus ad id munus constitutis." (Stat. 13 Car. I. c. 15.)

These latter Statutes make provision for a permanent Hebrew Lecturer, in these words: "Et quando visum fuerit alicui benefactori fundare et dotare Hebraicam Prælectionem, Prælector eligatur e numero Sociorum Seniorum, si quis inter eos idoneus reperiatur, aliter Juniorum," &c. (Stat. 13 Car. I., c. 15.)

This is the authority by which the present Professorship of Hebrew was established. The first Professor nominated under this Statute was Dr. John Stearne, a Physician, and founder of the College of Physicians, who was appointed under the Commonwealth, in 1658, with a salary of £30 a year paid out of the College funds. But as the pretended Provost and Fellows, who made this appointment, had no legal tenure of their offices, this endowment was not confirmed, and ceased at the Restoration. In 1695, a Letter of King William III. authorized the Provost and Senior Fellows to pay £40 per annum out of the funds of the College, as the salary of the Professor, in four years after the date of said Letter (April 27). The Professorship was afterwards endowed by Erasmus Smith, and is recognised by the Charter of 22 Charles II., incorporating the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and subsequently, by the Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. I. (1723), "For further application of the rents, &c., given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., for charitable purposes."

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment to this Professorship is vested in the Governors of the Schools of Erasmus Smith, on the recommendation and election of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

A Candidate must be a Senior or Junior Fellow of Trinity College; a Junior Fellow being only eligible in case no Senior Fellow should be found "idoneus." See the passage of the Statutes already quoted in the answer to question 2.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

These qualifications were made imperative by the authority which imposed the Statutes in 1637, viz., that of King Charles I. By resolution of the Board of Erasmus Smith, dated 28th January, 1743, and accepted by the College, it was "Ordered, that every Professor

appointed by this Board shall continue only during such time as he holds his Fellowship in the College, and no longer, if it be the pleasure of the Governors that he continue so long."

State of the Professorship of Hebrew.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined, nor required to produce any Testimonials, when I was elected to my Professorship.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

My appointment from the Board of Erasmus Smith enables me to retain my Professorship as long as I am a Fellow of the College. But by a resolution of the Provost and Senior Fellows I am bound to resign, if they require me to do so, at the expiration of five years from the date of my appointment.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

The By-Laws of the Board of Erasmus Smith do not permit the same person to hold more than one of the Professorships on that foundation; so that if I were elected to any other of Erasmus Smith's Professorships, my Professorship of Hebrew would be considered vacant; but I can hold any other office or appointment with my Professorship as long as I continue a Fellow of the College.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I am a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and during the present year I hold the annual offices of Senior Lecturer and Auditor. I am also Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy during my absence or illness.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of my becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of my office.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?

The office of Assistant to the Professor of Hebrew was created by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the foundation of the Board of Erasmus Smith. Two Assistants were founded and endowed by the Board of Erasmus Smith in 1762, but their salaries have recently been withdrawn. A third Assistant was added by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1825.

14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?

I have now three Assistants. They are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

They must be Fellows of Trinity College.

16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The qualifications of the Assistants are made imperative by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

The Provost and Senior Fellows always select from the Fellows those who, in their academic course, or at the Fellowship Examination, had distinguished themselves by their knowledge of the Hebrew Language.

18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

My Assistants are not appointed for any limited period. The office may be held as long as the person appointed continues to be a Fellow of the College, or until he be deprived for inefficiency or any other legal cause.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have made regulations fixing the days and hours of the Lectures to be delivered by myself, and by my Assistants; and also the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations. There are also rules made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, determining what classes of Students shall be required to attend our Lectures, and on what conditions they may become Candidates for Certificates or Prizes in Hebrew. (See the University Calendar for 1851, pp. 34-36, and p. 54.)

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Hebrew.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In case of negligent performance of duty by me or by my Assistants, the jurisdiction of censure and punishment is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, or in the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Visitors of the College. I am unable to say how far the Board of Erasmus Smith could in such a case interfere. But I am inclined to think that that Board could, on any sufficient cause being shown, declare any of their Professorships to be vacant, as all their appointments are made "during pleasure."

ANSWERS OF REV. J.H.TODD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Discipline of the Professorship of Hebrew.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

This jurisdiction was created by the Charter and Statutes of the College, and by the Charter and Acts of Parliament which incorporated the Board of Erasmus Smith.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

The Lectures and Examinations by myself and my Assistants are not required to be public. But I deliver a Course of Lectures every Term, which is virtually public, although not required to be so. I would not consider myself at liberty to exclude any person who might desire to attend.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

The Lectures or Examination Papers are not required to be published.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have not as yet published any of the Lectures or Examination Papers given by me as Professor of Hebrew.*

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Hebrew.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

I deliver two courses of Lectures every Term. One of these is a private Lecture, which is open to Students of the third Hebrew year, who may be Middle or Senior Bachelors. The other is a public Prelection, which Students of the second Hebrew year are required to attend, who may be Junior, Middle, or Senior Bachelors. But this Prelection is open to all Students of the University.

My Senior Assistant is attended in ordinary course by Students of the Second Hebrew year, who may be Junior or Middle Bachelors.

My other two Assistants are attended in ordinary course by Students of the first Hebrew year, who may be either Senior Sophisters or Junior Bachelors.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

Attendance on my Lectures, and on those of my Assistants, is not compulsory; except so far as the regulations spoken of in the answer to the next question may be considered as compulsion. These regulations are made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Regular attendance, with sufficient answering, at the Lectures, is necessary to qualify Students to become Candidates for the Primate's Hebrew Prizes. Regular attendance for at least two academic years is necessary to entitle Students to the Hebrew Certificate. Scholars of the House, being Bachelors of Arts, are required to attend certain courses of Lectures, of which Hebrew may be one, on pain of suspension, or deprivation of their emoluments.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Lectures of my Assistants, and one of my own courses of Lectures, are Catechetical, so that every Lecture is, in fact, an Examination. But the Examinations in Hebrew, held at the end of each Term, are for those Students only who have been recommended by their Lecturers as Candidates for the Primate's Hebrew Prizes.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

The Lectures begin always in Michaelmas Term, *i. e.*, usually in the first week of November; the 20th of November is, therefore, not the commencement of the Academic year. I presume that I shall best answer the real purport of this question if I give the number of Lectures delivered by myself and my Assistants during the Academic year commencing in Michaelmas Term, 1850.

	MICH. TERM, 1850.	HIL. TERM, 1851.	TRIN. TERM, 1851.	TOTAL.
Professor.—Prelection, .	5	6	6	17
„ Private Lecture,	6	5	4	15
Senior Assistant, . .	12	11	7	30
Second Assistant, . .	12	11	7	30
Third Assistant, . .	12	11	7	30

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

In my private Lecture I read with my class portions of the Prophecies of Isaiah. In my public Lecture, I discuss the History of the Hebrew Language generally; the History of the Text of the Old Testament; the Masoretic recension and punctuation; the various anomalies of the letters, &c., noticed by Jewish critics, and retained in our printed Hebrew

* Some of Dr. Todd's Examination Papers have been since published in the University Calendar for 1853.

ANSWERS OF REV. J. H. TODD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Hebrew.

Bibles, the Keri and Chetibh; the Divisions of the several Books; the Masora, and other critical apparatus of the Rabbinical Bibles. My object in these Lectures is to interest the Student in the subject of Biblical Criticism, to direct him to the best sources of information, and to assist him in the practical use of the Masoretic text of the Old Testament.

My Senior Assistant lectures on select portions of the Book of Psalms.

My other Assistants lecture, in Michaelmas Term, on Hebrew Grammar; and in Hilary and Trinity Terms, on select portions of the Book of Genesis.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

The subjects of the Examinations are the same which have been previously read at the Lectures.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

In the year 1835, the following portions of Books were prescribed for Students attending Hebrew Lectures, and proposing to become Candidates for Prizes at the Examinations, or for the Professor's Certificate:—

FIRST YEAR.—*Michaelmas Term.*—Hebrew Grammar. Gesenius's Grammar is that recommended, and now in use. *Hilary Term.*—Genesis, i.-iv. and vi.-viii., inclusive. *Trinity Term.*—Genesis, xxxvii., xli.-xlv., xlviii.-l., inclusive.

SECOND YEAR.—*Michaelmas Term.*—Psalms, i.-xviii., inclusive. *Hilary* and *Trinity Terms.*—Psalms, xix.-xli., inclusive.

Bythner's Lyra is recommended and in use as a help to the reading of the Psalms. Rosenmüller's Scholia are also used for the Psalms and Genesis. But the Lecturers, at their own discretion, extract the best remarks from this and other critical commentators, and communicate the result to their Classes; the works of such commentators being too voluminous and expensive for class use, and therefore beyond the reach of ordinary Students.

THIRD YEAR.—Isaiah, i.–iv. and xl.–liii., inclusive.

I use Rosenmüller, Gesenius, Calmet, Vitringa, Lowth, and other commentators on Isaiah, communicating the more important criticisms from these authors, with my own remarks on them, to my Class, and comparing the text with the Septuagint and Latin Vulgate Versions.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of the Hebrew Lectures and Examinations are appointed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. But a discretion is left to the Professor and his Assistants as to the recommendation of subsidiary books.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University? 11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations or to be a Candidate for prizes? 12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No person is permitted to attend my Lectures and Examinations, so as to be a Candidate for Prizes, or to obtain a Certificate of Attendance, unless he be a Student of Trinity College, and of the standing of Senior Sophister at the least, when he commences his attendance on Hebrew Lectures. As far as my public Prelection is concerned, I would not exclude any person who desired to attend, although I could not recognise his attendance by giving a Certificate, or admitting him to become a Candidate for Prizes, unless he were a Student of the University, of the standing which the Rules require.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.

There is no additional expense incurred by a Student in order to entitle him to attend Hebrew Lectures. The time of attendance is so arranged that a Student may, without any additional expense, obtain his Hebrew Certificate for *two* years' attendance, at the same time at which he completes his attendance on Divinity Lectures. If a Student wishes to obtain a Certificate for a *three* years' Course of Attendance, he will be obliged to keep his name on the Books for an additional year: and if he has no other object in view, the expense of keeping his name on the Books for that additional time, must, in that case, be considered as a charge necessarily incurred, in order to obtain such Certificate. But few Students enter upon the third Hebrew year, except Scholars, or others whose names are on the Books with some other object in view.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The Lord Primate of Ireland gives to the College the sum of £100 (Irish currency) annually, to be distributed in Prizes for the best answerers at the Examinations held at the end of every Term. The number of Prizes, and the amount of each Prize, is decided by the Professor according to the merit of the answering. These Prizes were founded by Primate Newcome, and the grant has been continued by every successive Primate to the present time.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

ANSWERS OF REV. J. H. TODD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

No Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, are awarded for proficiency in the subjects of my Lectures or Examinations. One Sizarship every year is given for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, in a course prescribed specially for that purpose, but this does not require the Candidate to have attended any Lectures. (See University Calendar for 1851, p. 16.)

Studies connected with the Professorship of Hebrew.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is no part of my duty as Professor of Hebrew to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

This question is already answered. See above, Nos. 10–13.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Hebrew.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of my Professorship are £60 per annum. Of this sum £30 (Irish currency) continues to be paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith; the remainder is paid out of the funds of the College. In 1847 the Board of Erasmus Smith reduced the salary of the Professor of Hebrew from £100, Irish currency, to £60, British; and in 1850 they further reduced the salary to £30, Irish. But the Board of Trinity College continues (for the present) to pay the difference, so as to keep the salary at £60, British currency.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

My Senior Assistant receives £50 a year, late currency; my Junior Assistants receive £20 a year (Irish) each. These sums are now paid entirely from the funds of the College. In 1847 the Board of Erasmus Smith withdrew from the College the salaries previously paid by them to the two Senior Assistants.

The duty of examining for the Prizes given at the Entrance Examination for proficiency in Hebrew devolves upon the Senior Assistant.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

Since the withdrawal of the grant from the Board of Erasmus Smith, the amount of salaries is fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

No Fees are charged for attendance on Hebrew Lectures or Examinations, or for the Certificate of attendance.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have authority to impose Fees for attendance on my Lectures, or for the Certificate of such attendance, if they think it right to do so. I have no authority to demand Fees.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

The Certificate of attendance on Hebrew Lectures is not liable to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

As the academic year begins in Michaelmas Term, I presume I shall better answer this question by giving the numbers in attendance on Hebrew Lectures during the three academic years ending Trinity Term, 1850, than by giving the numbers for broken years beginning on the 1st of January:—

	PROFESSOR.			SENIOR ASSISTANT.			JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.		
	Mich.	Hil.	Trin.	Mich.	Hil.	Trin.	Mich.	Hil.	Trin.
1847–8, .	2	2	0	9	7	8	24	16	8
1848–9, .	1	1	0	8	7	6	61	31	17
1849–50,	4	4	2	15	15	15	56	29	18

It is necessary to remark, that my predecessors were not required to deliver any public Lecture or Prelection. This was voluntarily begun by me in Michaelmas Term, 1850.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

I am unable to give the number of Students who attended each Examination held by my predecessor, as those Students only who obtained Premiums at the Examinations were registered. The following is the number of Students who attended the Examinations for the Primate's Hebrew Prizes, held by me since my appointment to the Professorship in 1849:—

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Revenues of the Professorship of Hebrew.

	MICHAELMAS.	HILARY.	TRINITY.
1849–50,	17	12	11
1850–51,	14	11	9

The Assistants have hitherto taken no part in the Examinations for the Primate's Hebrew Prizes held by the Professor of Hebrew.* The Senior Assistant holds an Examination for Prizes at the principal Entrance Examinations. The number of Students who obtained Prizes at this Examination during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, is as follows :—

	JULY.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	TOTAL.
1848,	8	3	7	18
1849,	12	10	4	26
1850,	4	3	8	15

No record is preserved of the unsuccessful Candidates for these Prizes.

(Signed) James H. Todd, D.D.,
Professor of Hebrew.

December, 1851.

Answers of the Rev. Richard Mac Donnell, D.D.† (now Provost), Professor of Oratory, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

Answers of Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D. (now Provost), to Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Oratory.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

It was established by private Act, 10 Geo. I.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment is in the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, upon the recommendation of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess? 5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The Act, in stating that the Candidates for the said Professorship are to be examined, describes the Candidates merely as "Scholars, Students, or members of the College."

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was examined in December, 1816, after the three weeks' public notice given to Candidates in the manner prescribed by the Act. See page 128, last edition, of the College Statutes.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

My appointment by Erasmus Smith's Governors makes my Professorship tenable so long as I am a Fellow.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

I am not subject to any condition except that imposed by a Rule made by Erasmus Smith's Governors, that any Professorship held under them by a Fellow should be vacated on his resigning his Fellowship.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold, during the current Academic year, the offices of Registrar and Catechist.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence? 12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no provision for a retiring salary, or appointing a Deputy during illness or absence; but such arrangements, when required, could be readily made between the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools and the Board of Trinity College.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

* The Assistants have since consented to take part in the Prize Examinations.

† The Rev. Doctor Mac Donnell vacated the Professorship of Oratory, on being appointed Provost, in December, 1851. Doctor Ingram, F.T.C.D., was elected Professor in May, 1852. His answers to Paper No. 25 show the existing arrangements respecting the Professorship.

Answers of Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D. (now Provost), to Paper No. 7.

State of the Professorship of Oratory.

There is no Assistant at present. Upon the diminution of the revenues of the Estates of Erasmus Smith's Charities, the Governors discontinued the payments to the Assistants. Some Assistants' places were continued permanently by the Board of Trinity College; others only until the next vacancy. The place of Assistant in Oratory being vacant in 1847 was then discontinued.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

Until the year 1833, under the regulations of the Provost and Senior Fellows, Lectures in Oratory were given by the Professor to one part of the Bachelor Classes, and by his Assistant to the other part. In that year I applied to the Board to be relieved from my weekly Lectures, and that the Bachelor Classes should together attend the Lecture of the Assistant. My application was grounded on the circumstance of the Professor of Oratory being charged with other duties not originally connected with his office. By a reference to Provost Lloyd's Letter, communicating to me the decision of the Board, I find that this change was made in December, 1833. Since the discontinuance of the place of Assistant in Oratory, there has been no Lecture; but the Professor is bound to give one Prælection at the commencement of each Term, as directed by the Act of 10 Geo. I.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Oratory.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

I conceive that the Board of Erasmus Smith have a control over any of their Professors who should neglect his duty.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

I conceive that this power flows from the authority of appointment given to them by 10 Geo. I.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public? 4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

There are neither Lectures, Examinations, nor Assistants.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have not myself published any of my Prælections; but it is in the power of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to publish such as I have sent in to them, in conformity with the Act of 10 Geo. I.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Oratory.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory? 3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures? 4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations? 5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850? 6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively? 7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants? 8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years? 9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed? 10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University? 11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes? 12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations? 13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative. 14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants? 15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations? 17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

Questions 1 to 15 inclusive, and also Question 17, are answered by the foregoing statement, that there are no Lectures.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

Since the discontinuance of the Professor's Oratory Lectures in 1833 I have considered it my duty to assist in the reading and adjudication of the Compositions which compete for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes. For many years I have more particularly taken as my share, jointly with the Senior Lecturer of the year, the Prose Essays, in Latin and in English, of

Answers of Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D. (now Provost), to Paper No. 7.

the Graduates. I also, under the regulations made by the Board, act as one of the Judges in the determination of Prizes for Prepared Theological Compositions, for reading the Liturgy, and for Extempore Speaking. I may add, though it does not come within the letter of the question, that when requested, as Professor of Oratory, I have delivered Latin Funeral Orations on some important occasions.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Oratory.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived? 2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants as such, and from what sources derived? 3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

My salary is £92 6*s.* 2*d.* (£100, old currency). When I was first appointed the entire of this salary was payable by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. In consequence of the diminished revenues of their estates, they reduced, in 1847, the salaries of all their Professors to £60 per annum British; and in 1850 they abolished all the Professorships except those endowed by the said Act 10 Geo. I., and these they reduced to the minimum salary, being the endowment appointed by that Act, viz., £30, old currency, for Hebrew; and £35, old currency, for each of the Professorships of Natural Philosophy and of Oratory. The difference between the reduced salary and the salary at which they were elected is paid by the Board of Trinity College to the Professors and Students, Exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith, who held office or Exhibitions at the time of such reduction; and the reduction is not made to apply until vacancies occur.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures? 8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850? 9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

There are neither Lectures nor Assistants, as explained above.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I conceive that, generally speaking, the Board of Trinity College have a right to require a Fee for attendance at the Lectures of an Erasmus Smith's Professor, with the exception of such Students of College as are Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners. These are exempted by a special clause in the said Act. As no Fee has been required from any one, the case supposed in the question has never arisen for consideration.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

I am not familiar with the Stamp Act, but my impression is, that no stamp would be required?

(Signed) Richard Mac Donnell, s.f.t.c.d.,
December 26, 1851. Professor of Oratory.

Answers of Rev. Professor Dixon, f.t.c.d., to Paper No. 7.

Answers of the Rev. Robert V. Dixon, f.t.c.d., Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

This Professorship was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1723.

I subjoin so much of this Act (10 Geo. I., intituled, "An Act for further application of the Rents and Profits of the Lands and Tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, for Charitable Uses,") as refers to the Professorship in question:—

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1724, there be founded, established, and continued for ever in the said College, two Public Lectures (that is to say), one of Oratory and History, and the other of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the said Provost and Senior Fellows are hereby empowered and required, on or before the said first day of May, to examine all such Scholars or members of the said College as shall stand Candidates for the said Lectures in the said College, at such times, and in such place, as the said Provost and Senior Fellows shall think fit (three weeks' previous notice in writing being first given and affixed on the gates and other public places of the said College, of the day and place of such intended examination). And the said Provost and Senior Fellows shall, within ten days after such examination, certify and return to the Governors of the said Schools two of the best qualified and most deserving of the said Candidates, to be by them approved of as Public Lecturers in the said College. And in case the persons, whose names shall be so returned

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State of the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

to the Governors of the said Schools for the said respective lecturers, shall not be approved of within three months after they shall be so returned, then and in such case the said Provost and Senior Fellows shall proceed to a new election of a proper person for such of the said Lectures as the person not approved of was returned for, and shall in like manner return his name to the Governors of the said Schools, until they shall have chosen such persons for the said respective Lectures as shall be approved of as aforesaid; and that the persons who shall be so chosen and approved of shall be and continue Public Lecturers in the said College for such time only as the said Governors of the said Schools shall by instrument under their common seal for that purpose limit and appoint, and after such appointment shall publicly teach and instruct the Students and members of the said College in such parts of Oratory, History, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, respectively, at such days and times, and in such place, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College for the time being shall, from time to time, for that purpose, direct and appoint; at which said Lectures all such members and Students of the said College, to whom any pension or exhibition is, or shall at any time hereafter, be payable out of the said lands, shall be taught and instructed without gratuity, fee, or reward.

"And that every person who shall hereafter be chosen and approved a Lecturer, pursuant to this present Act shall yearly and every year (during the time of his continuing in the said office) publicly read four Lectures in such of the said parts of learning, for which he shall be appointed Lecturer in, on such day, and in such public place in the said College as the Provost and Senior Fellows thereof shall appoint; and shall also lay before the said Governors two of the said Lectures yearly to be printed and published, if the said Governors think fit so to order.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that as often as the said Lecturers' places or either of them shall become vacant, some other Scholars or members of the said College shall, within three months after such vacancy shall happen, from time to time, for ever hereafter be chosen, approved of, and appointed for the same respectively, in manner before mentioned; so as the said places may be at all times supplied with fit and proper persons for the purposes aforesaid.

"And for the encouragement of the Scholars and members of the said College duly to qualify themselves for the said places; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the yearly sum of thirty-five pounds, clear of all charges and deductions, shall for ever hereafter be paid out of the surplus rents and profits of the said lands and tenements to every person who shall be chosen and approved a Lecturer pursuant to this Act, by half-yearly payments during the time of his continuing a Lecturer, as aforesaid.

"Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whensoever, and as often as any Scholar, Student, or member of the said College, to whom any pension or exhibition is, or has been, or shall be payable, out of the lands or tenements set apart by the said Erasmus Smith, as aforesaid, shall stand Candidate for any of the said Lectures hereby established and erected, such Scholar, Student, or member being equally fit and qualified with any other person or persons at the same time standing Candidate or Candidates for the same, shall at all times hereafter be preferred in such election, nomination, and approbation, before any other person whatsoever."

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment is vested in the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

A Candidate must be a Scholar, Student, or member of Trinity College, Dublin.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the Act before recited.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was examined according to the terms of the Act of Parliament, when I presented myself as a Candidate for the Professorship.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

I hold my Professorship at the pleasure of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools made a rule on the 28th January, 1743, to the effect, "That every Lecturer appointed by the Board shall continue only during such time as he hold his Fellowship, and no longer, if it be the pleasure of the Governors that he continue so long." I forfeit the Professorship, therefore, on vacating my Fellowship, but not *necessarily* on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity, which I can hold along with my Fellowship.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I am a Junior Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, one of the University Preachers for the year, and one of the Assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity. I am also Director of the Magnetic Observatory.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision made for appointing a Deputy during my illness or absence.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

Nor is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?

State of the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

On the establishment of the School of Engineering, in the year 1841, the Provost and Senior Fellows appointed an Assistant to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to assist in discharging the duties of that School.

14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?

I have one Assistant appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

He must be a Junior Fellow.

16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

He is appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, having regard merely to his fitness to discharge the duties of his office.

18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

My Assistant holds his office at the pleasure of the Provost and Senior Fellows, but necessarily resigns it on being coopted to a Senior Fellowship.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have not made any regulations or orders for the guidance of myself or my Assistant, except as regards the classes of Students who are bound to attend our Lectures, and the subjects in which they are to be lectured. The substance of their regulations on those points is given below in the answers to the questions proposed on the "Studies connected with the Professorship."

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

As I hold my Professorship at the pleasure of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, I am, of course, liable to be censured or deprived of my office by them for the negligent discharge of my duties. I am also amenable to the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who have ample powers to enforce my performance of all the Collegiate duties which I am bound to fulfil. The power of censuring or punishing my Assistant is vested solely in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools possess their authority over me by virtue of the Act of Parliament above recited. The authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows is derived from the Statutes.

3. Are the Lectures, or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants required to be public?

All my Lectures are open to the public. The Lectures of my Assistant are free to all Students having their names on the College books. Our Examinations are private.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

I am bound to lay before the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools two of the four Public Lectures which the Act of Parliament requires me to deliver annually, to be printed and published, if the said Governors shall think fit so to order. My Assistant is not required to publish any of his Lectures, nor are we required to publish our Examination Papers.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have published, at various times, the substance of several of my Lectures. The Examination Papers given by myself and my Assistant are printed, and, with the other Examination Papers for the year, are collected and bound, and deposited in the College Lending Library for the benefit of the Students; they are not, however, otherwise published.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

The Middle Class of Students in the School of Engineering, consisting of Students in the second year of their Course, are bound to attend my Lectures; the Junior Class are required to attend my Assistant during the first and third of the Academic Terms, and the Middle Class during the second.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

Such attendance has been rendered compulsory by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Unless the Students in the Engineering School, who are required to attend our Lectures, do so with diligence and regularity,—that is, unless they attend at least three-fourths of the whole number of Lectures in each of the three Academic Terms, they are not allowed to make any progress in the School, by rising from the Junior to the Middle, or from the Middle to the Senior Class.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

Students in the Junior Engineering Class are required to pass, in a satisfactory manner, an Examination before the three Lecturers of that Class, of whom, as I have mentioned, my Assistant is one, in order to be entitled to rise to the Middle Class. In the same way the Students of the Middle Class must pass an Examination with me and my Assistant, and with the third Lecturer of their Class; and, finally, all Candidates for the Diploma of the School are examined by myself and my Assistant, and four other Examiners.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

During the year 1850–51 I delivered thirty-seven Lectures, and my Assistant thirty-eight.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I lecture on the Experimental Sciences, (Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, &c.), and the Theory of the Steam Engine. My Assistant lectures on the Laws of Equilibrium and Motion of Solid and Liquid Bodies (Mechanics, theoretical and practical, Hydrostatics, &c).

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

We examine in the subjects of our respective Lectures.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

For my Course of Lectures in general I recommend Peclet's, Lamé's, or Pouillet's Cours de Physique, and De Pambour's Theory of the Steam Engine, with part of his Treatise on Locomotive Engines (Chap. iii.–x. inclusive). On particular subjects I recommend my own Treatise on Heat, Thomson on Heat and Electricity, and the Treatises on the Physical Sciences published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. At my Examinations, however, I require the Students to be acquainted with all the subjects which I may have brought particularly under their notice in my Lectures. My Assistant, Dr. Hart, lectures from his own Treatises on Mechanics and Hydrostatics, and from Venturoli's Mechanics.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The general subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of myself and my Assistant are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The details, of course, are left, to a certain extent, to our discretion.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

My Lectures are open to the public.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

But no persons, except the Students in the Engineering School are permitted to attend my Examinations.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

I am not authorized to give any Certificate of attendance on my Lectures and Examinations, with the exception that I am empowered by the Board to sign, in conjunction with the other Examiners, the Diploma granted to Students who have completed their course in the Engineering School, and passed the final Examination.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

My *Lectures* are open to the public, free of any charge. All Students whose names are on the College Books are entitled to attend the *Lectures* of my Assistant without the payment of any additional Fees; and the Students of the Engineering School, who alone have a right to attend our *Examinations* and receive a *Certificate* of attendance on our Lectures, as mentioned above, are not required to pay any thing for such privilege in addition to the general charges of the School.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

There are no Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of myself or my Assistant.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

Nor are there any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, awarded for such proficiency. My Assistant and I, however, are authorized to give a special Certificate for superior

proficiency in Mechanics and Experimental Physics to any Student who obtains the Diploma of the School, and whose answering at the final Examination appears to us to entitle him to such a distinction.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

Studies connected with the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

I am not required, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

This question has been answered above.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The salary of the Professor was fixed by the Act of 1723 at £35 per annum, late currency, payable from the funds at the disposal of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. In 1763 it was raised by a decree of the Governors of those Schools to the sum of £100 per annum. It was reduced, however, by the same authority, in 1847, to £60, British, at which salary I was appointed in 1848; and in 1850, it was further reduced to the original amount. The Provost and Senior Fellows, however, continue to pay me the salary at which I was appointed (£60 per annum), making up the difference from the College funds.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

The salary of my Assistant is £60 per annum, late currency, paid from the College funds.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed.

The amount of my salary is appointed partly by Act of Parliament, as aforesaid, and partly by a decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The amount of my Assistant's salary is fixed by the latter authority.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

There are no Fees chargeable directly for attendance on my Lectures or Examinations, or those of my Assistant.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

And I have stated above that I have no power to give a Certificate of attendance on my Lectures.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power, I conceive, to impose Fees on all attending my Lectures, or receiving a Certificate of such attendance, should they authorize me to give one, except on such members or Students of Trinity College as are in receipt of Pensions or Exhibitions payable from the funds at the disposal of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

See answer to question 5, above.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

We take no account of the attendance on our Lectures of any Students except those who are obliged to have credit for such attendance in consequence of their connexion with the Engineering School.

The following Table exhibits the number of Students who got credit for diligent attendance on our Lectures during the last three years.

Return of the Number of Engineering Students who got Credit for diligent Attendance on the Lectures of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and his Assistant, during the years 1848–49, 1849–50, *and* 1850–51.

YEAR.	Attended with the Professor.	Attended with the Assistant.	
	Students in the Middle Class.	Students in the Middle Class.	Students in the Junior Class.
1848–49	11	13	14
1849–50	13	14	15
1850–51	14	14	13

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

There are *four* Examinations in the year connected with the School of Engineering; one at the end of Trinity Term, to ascertain which of the Students who have completed their attendance on Lectures during the three preceding terms are qualified to rise a class;

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

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a second Examination at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, supplemental to the above, at which such Students as failed, from any cause, to pass the former, are allowed to present themselves; and a third and fourth, for Candidates for the Diploma, at the beginning of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms respectively.

The following Table exhibits the number of Students who presented themselves at those several Examinations during the last three years. It is to be remembered that my Assistant joins in the examination of all the Classes, and that I take a part in those of the Middle Class and Candidates for Diploma.

Return of the Number of Engineering Students who presented themselves at the Examinations held by Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and his Assistant, during the years 1848–49, 1849–50, *and* 1850–51.

Year.	Trinity Term. (Regular Examination.)		Michaelmas Term. (Supplemental Examination.)		Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
	Students in the Middle Class.	Students in the Junior Class.	Students in the Middle Class.	Students in the Junior Class.	Candidates for Diploma.	Candidates for Diploma.
1848–49	11	13	3	5	–	8
1849–50	8	13	6	6	9	10
1850–51	11	11	8	10	3	7

(Signed) ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M., Clk.,
Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College,
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

December 30th, 1851.

ANSWERS OF REV J. L. MOORE, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of the Rev. JOHN L. MOORE, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., Professor of Modern History, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Modern History.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Professorship of Modern History.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship of Modern History was established in 1762, by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The Professor was always selected by the Board of Trinity College, and on their recommendation, appointed by the Board of Erasmus Smith; but the Governors having intimated to the Provost and Senior Fellows, that from inadequate funds, they have discontinued the endowment, I conceive that the appointment now rests entirely with the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

I consider that the Provost and Senior Fellows may appoint whom they consider fittest for the Professorship.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

Such a discretion was given them by the Board of Erasmus Smith, and of course, continues now.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined, nor required to produce testimonials, when I was elected to my Professorship.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

I consider the original appointment was during the pleasure of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, but now, I apprehend, during the pleasure of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

I am not subject to any condition of resigning my Professorship on obtaining any Collegiate appointment or dignity.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I am a Senior Fellow, and at present hold the office of Senior Proctor.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy during my illness or absence.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension, in the event of my becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of my office.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?

State of the Professorship of Modern History.

The office of Assistant to the Professor of Modern History was instituted at the same time as that of Professor, 1762, by the resolution of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?

One Assistant, appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

The Provost and Senior Fellows elect from the Junior Fellows whom they consider the fittest Candidate.

16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

Neither by examination nor by seniority, but by general fitness.

18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

During the pleasure of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

At the time of my appointment, it was arranged that I should prelect at least during two terms each Academic year. My Assistant lectures in a prescribed portion of History, for two days each week of the Term.

The Annual Examination for Prizes in Modern History is also arranged and conducted by the Professor and his Assistant. These regulations are made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Modern History.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

Since the Board of Erasmus Smith has discontinued the endowment, I consider that the power of censure or punishment is vested in the authorities of Trinity College.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

It is part of the general care of the College discipline imposed on them by the Statutes.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants required to be public?

The Lectures and Examinations are not required to be public.

4. Are any of the Lectures or the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

Our Lectures or Examination Papers are not required to be published.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have not published any Lecture or Examination Paper given during the year I have been Professor.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Modern History.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

Scholars of the House are required to attend a certain number of Lectures under pain of suspension. Attendance on Modern History counts as one of these; also Candidates for Prizes in Modern History are required to attend my Lectures.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Answered in No. 1.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

During attendance on my Lectures I do not examine. My Assistant gives out certain portions of History, in which the Student is subject to a Catechetical Examination. We both examine in a prescribed Course for Prizes.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

I consider that I shall best answer the purport of this question, by giving the number of Lectures delivered during the Academical year, commencing Michaelmas, 1850.

	Michaelmas Term.	Hilary Term.	Trinity Term.
Professor, ...	15	12	–
Assistant, ...	16	12	9

ANSWERS OF REV. J. L. MOORE, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Modern History.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

During the year I have been Professor I have lectured two complete Terms. In the first two Lectures of Michaelmas Term, 1850, I discussed the Uses and Advantages of a Study of Modern History, and the Method of studying it; I then entered at some length into a consideration of the nature of its evidence, and the various sceptical objections connected with it. The remainder of the Term was occupied with miscellaneous questions concerning the Italian Republics, chiefly bearing on their connexion with the Commerce and Institutions of civilized Europe.

The Hilary Term was given entirely to the consideration of the researches of modern Continental historians, Thierry, Michelet, Guizot, as bearing on Norman and early English History, with strictures derived from these investigations on our popular Historians, Hume, Robertson, &c.

During the same period my Assistant taught by Catechetical Lectures from Guizot's History of Civilization in France, and Hallam's Middle Ages, as Text-books.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

At the commencement of the College year we give out certain books, or portions of books, for the Annual Examination usually held in Trinity Term.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

1848-1849. Hallam's Constitutional History, Michelet's History of France, Ranke's History of the Popes.

1850. Miller's Philosophy of History, and Arnold's Lectures.

1851. Guizot's History of Civilization, and Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella. Given out for the ensuing yearly Examination, 1852,—Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, with Supplementary Notes.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of the Lectures and Examinations are arranged by the Professor and his Assistant.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

There is no formal permission, but no impediment is offered to any stranger wishing to be present at Lecture.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

Such a person might be present at the Examination, but could not offer himself as a Candidate for Prizes.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.

No Certificate of attendance has been applied for during the year I have held the Professorship. To offer himself as a Candidate at the Annual Examination, the Student should have his name on the College Books. No additional expense is entailed.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The sum of £10 is given annually by the Board of Trinity College, to be awarded at the discretion of the Examiner.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

No Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships are awarded for proficiency in the study of Modern History.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

As Professor of Modern History I do not assist at the General or Honor Examination of Undergraduates.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your prizes?

There is no restriction as to standing.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Modern History.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of my Professorship are £60 a year, derived from the funds of Trinity College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants as such, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of my Assistant are £27 14*s.*, derived from the funds of Trinity College.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

ANSWERS OF REV. J. L. MOORE, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

The amount was fixed by the resolution of the Board of Erasmus Smith, but the endowment having ceased, it is continued by the Board of Trinity College.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

Revenues of the Professorship of Modern History.

No Fees are charged for attendance on my Lectures, or on those of my Assistant, or for Certificate of attendance.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I have no authority to impose Fees for attendance on my Lectures, but I conceive the Provost and Senior Fellows have.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

Such Certificate is not liable to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Number of Students attending Lectures:—

Year.	Professor.		Assistant.		
	Michaelmas.	Hilary.	Michaelmas.	Hilary.	Trinity.
1848, .	21	17	10	12	9
1849, .	37	24	11	12	8
1850, .	15	16	16	13	9

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Number of individuals attending Examinations during

1848, ... 5
1849, ... 2
1850, ... 3

(Signed) JOHN L. MOORE.

Trinity College, December 30, 1851.

ANSWERS of the Rev. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D., Professor of Mathematics, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D. TO PAPER No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

State of the Professorship of Mathematics.

The Public Professorship of Mathematics in the University. It has been styled "Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Mathematics;" a portion of the salary attached to it having been for a long time derived from the estates of Erasmus Smith.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The following, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, is the history of the foundation of the Mathematical Chair:

About the year 1660, the Earl of Donegal endowed a Lectureship in Mathematics, with a salary of £30 a year. This foundation was united in the year 1675 with a public Professorship of Mathematics, which had been established in the University in the year 1652 by the Commissioners of the Parliament, and which continued to be held, after the Restoration, by the person nominated to it by the Parliamentary Government. No change appears to have been made in the circumstances of the Professorship till the year 1762, when a Professorship of Mathematics was founded in Trinity College, Dublin, by the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. They had previously founded, in the year 1724, Professorships of Natural Philosophy and Oratory, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I.), "For further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, for charitable uses." And the Act having provided that, if at any future time the revenues of the estates should so increase as to admit of it, it should be lawful for the Governors to apply the surplus funds to such public use in Trinity College, as they might think proper, the Governors, in accordance with this provision, endowed two more Professorships in the College, one of Mathematics, the other of Modern History. The former appears to have been thenceforth regarded as the Principal Mathematical Professorship in the University. It was generally held by a Senior Fellow, who bore the title of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics, whilst the Donegal Lectureship devolved upon his Assistant. The Professorship continued on this footing down to the year 1835, when its salary was raised by the Board to £700 a

ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D. TO PAPER No. 7.

State of the Professorship of Mathematics.

year; and the holder of it was disqualified from accepting any other Collegiate or University office with emoluments attached to it, save that of Junior Proctor. In the course of the last year, the revenues of Erasmus Smith's estates having much decreased, the Governors announced to the Board that they were under the necessity of discontinuing several of their payments to the College, and, amongst others, the salary of £60 a year, late Irish currency, which they had hitherto paid to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics. Since then the Board has continued to pay the entire salary; and the Professorship must be regarded as established in its present state by the sole authority of the Board.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

In the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

I am not aware that any qualifications have been formally prescribed. However, as the Letters Patent of King William IV. enable the Professor of Mathematics to assist in conducting the Fellowship Examination only in the case where he is himself a Fellow, it may be said that the office is practically limited to persons of that class; and I am of opinion that the Provost and Senior Fellows have full authority to prescribe all the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship ought to possess.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

See answer to last question.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when a Candidate for your Professorship?

There being no other Candidate at the time, I was not examined when I applied for the Professorship of Mathematics; nor was I called upon to produce Testimonials. My qualifications were known to the members of the Board, who were all capable of estimating my fitness to hold the office. For their satisfaction, I produced some letters addressed to me by English mathematicians of eminence, who spoke favourably of my scientific labours.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship? 8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

My Professorship is tenable until I become a Senior Fellow, when I am bound to resign it. It would be forfeited by my acceptance of a College living, or any other appointment which would vacate my Fellowship. These conditions were imposed by the authority of the Board.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold no other offices in the College besides those of Fellow and Professor of Mathematics. In the Royal Irish Academy I hold the office of Secretary of Council.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

No such provision has been made.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

No such arrangement has been made.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?

I have but one Assistant, the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. The Lectureship was established about the year 1660, by the authority of the Board, in whom the appointment to it is vested.

15. What qualifications is your Assistant required to possess?

I believe he must be a Junior Fellow.

16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the authority of the Board.

17. Is the selection of your Assistant made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

He is selected by the Board from the body of Junior Fellows.

18. For what period is your Assistant appointed?

My Assistant's tenure of office depends, I believe, upon the pleasure of the Board. He resigns it on becoming a Senior Fellow.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

I am called upon by the Provost and Senior Fellows to assist in the Fellowship Examination, and to lecture the Fellowship Candidates. The Donegal Lecturer is required by the Board to lecture the Junior Class in the Engineering School. No formal regulations for our guidance have been set forth.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Mathematics.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In the Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

By the Charter and Statutes of the College, which define their authority.

Answers of Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., F.T.C.D. to Paper No. 7.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistant, required to be public?

Neither my own Lectures nor those of my Assistant are open to the public. The part of the Fellowship Examination which I conduct is invariably so.

Discipline of the Professorship of Mathematics.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistant, required to be published?

Neither I nor my Assistant are required to publish any of our Lectures. The questions proposed by me to the Candidates for Fellowship are published, by the order of the Board, in the University Calendar.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have regularly published, in the University Calendar, the questions proposed by me at the various Examinations in which I have taken a part.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistant?

Studies connected with the Professorship of Mathematics.

No Students are obliged to attend my Lectures; but they form one of the Courses out of which Graduate Scholars are required to attend a certain number. In point of fact, the attendance upon my Lectures is unaffected by this regulation; for Scholars, having a choice, would select a Course the preparation for which would be less laborious. Attendance upon the Lectures of my Assistant is made compulsory upon the Junior Class of Engineering Students.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistant made compulsory?

This is done by the authority of the Board.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

There is no privilege conferred on Students attending my own Lectures, or those of my Assistant.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistant subject to any, and what Examinations?

Almost all the Students attending my Lectures present themselves ultimately at the Fellowship Examination. They are not required to do so.

The Donegal Lecturer holds an Examination, in conjunction with other Professors, in the Engineering School. No Student can obtain a Diploma from the School without having passed this Examination.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by your Assistant, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

By myself, twenty-seven. By my Assistant, forty.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistant respectively?

The subjects upon which I lecture vary from time to time, and are selected by me with a regard to the Course of Mathematics appointed for the Fellowship Examination. Neither my predecessor (Professor Mac Cullagh) nor I have defined this Course by the choice of text-books. We have rather thought fit to prescribe certain subjects or branches of study, leaving it to the Students, who are in general far advanced in Mathematical knowledge, to prepare these according to the best of their judgment and ability. My Lectures are always upon parts of the Course thus defined; and I endeavour in them to direct my Class to the best sources of information, and to communicate as much original information as I can. The subjects upon which I have lectured, since my appointment to the Professorship, are the following:—The Calculus of Differences; the Calculus of Variations; the Calculus of Operations; the Calculus of Quaternions; the Theory of Differential Equations; the Theory of Determinants; Infinite Series; the Geometry of the Sphere, and other Curved Surfaces; Curves of the Third Degree.

My Assistant lectures his Class during three Terms. In the first, he instructs them in Trigonometry, with its practical applications, and in the Theory and Use of Logarithms. In the second, he teaches the elementary parts of Conic Sections and Algebraic Geometry, with portions of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the third, he lectures on Descriptive Geometry.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistant?

The Examinations in which I am required to assist are, the Examination for Fellowship, the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium, and the Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition. The Mathematical portion of the Fellowship Examination comprises several subjects, which are varied from time to time, at the discretion of the Professor of Mathematics. The Course which I prescribed for the Examination held in the year 1851 was as follows:—The Calculus of Variations; the Calculus of Differences; the Calculus of Operations; the Calculus of Quaternions; Definite Integrals; and the General Theory of Curved Surfaces, treated both Geometrically and Analytically. The subjects of the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium are, Algebra, the Application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry. The Course pre-

ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D. TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Mathematics.

scribed for Candidates for the Lloyd Exhibition is defined by the list of books given in the answer to the next question.

My Assistant examines the Junior Engineering Class in the subjects on which he has lectured them.—See answer to preceding question.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, and by your Assistant, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

In my answer to question 6, I have stated that it is not my habit to prescribe to the Fellowship Candidates a Course consisting precisely of certain text-books. I have, however, frequently recommended particular works, or portions of them, to the study of my Class. The following list includes most of those which I have thus expressly referred to, but it is far from being complete:—

Lagrange's Calcul des Fonctions.
Peacock's Algebra.
Moigno's Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus.
Ohm's Lehrbuch der höhern Mathematik.
Gregory's Examples.
Herschel's Treatise on Finite Differences, and his "Examples."
Babbage's Treatise on Functional Equations.
Boole's Paper on a New Method in Analysis.—(Phil. Trans.)
Hargreave's Papers on the Solution of Differential Equations.—(Phil. Trans.)
Jellett's Treatise on the Calculus of Variations.
Papers by various Authors, in the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal, on the Calculus of Operations.
Sir William Hamilton's Writings on the Calculus of Quaternions.
Jacobi's Fundamenta Nova.
Jacobi's Memoir on Determinants.
Cauchy's Memoir on the same subject.
Maclaurin's Essay on the General Properties of Geometrical Lines.
Monge's Geometrie Analytique.
Chasles' Histoire de la Geometrie; and other works by the same Author.
Plücker's Works on Analytic Geometry.
Mac Cullagh's Essay on the Focal Generation of the Surfaces of the Second Order, (Proc. Royal Irish Academy.)
Poncelet's Memoir on Polar Reciprocals.
Michael Roberts' Papers on Geodetic Lines.
Gauss' Memoir on the Curvature of Surfaces.

The following is the Course appointed for Candidates for the Lloyd Exhibition:—

MATHEMATICS.

Luby's Trigonometry.
Lloyd's Analytic Geometry.
Lacroix, Elemens d'Algébre.
Lacroix, Differential Calculus (omitting application to Curved Surfaces).
Newton's Prime and Ultimate Ratios.

PHYSICS.

All the Physics of the Undergraduate Course.
Lloyd's Mechanical Philosophy.

The Donegal Lecturer uses Luby's Trigonometry, Lacroix's Differential and Integral Calculus, and De Fourcy's Descriptive Geometry, as text-books. In teaching the Conic Sections and Algebraic Geometry, he employs his own Methods.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistant appointed?

The Statutes prescribe "Mathematics" generally, as the subject of the Examination which I am required to give to the Candidates for Fellowship. The subjects of the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium were determined by the founder. The subjects of the Examination for Lloyd's Exhibition are determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board. The Examiners named by the subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund are, the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics, or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves. The subjects of the Examination of the Engineering Students, conducted by my Assistant, are appointed by the Board.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

No.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend, that is, present himself at your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

No.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent

expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative.

All the members of my Class must have their names on the College Books. The cost of this to persons under the Degree of A.M. is £15 a year; but no special charge is made for attendance on my Lectures. All the regulations respecting the admission of Students into my Class are made by the authority of the Board.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Mathematics.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistant?

Unsuccessful Candidates for Fellowship are awarded Premiums of different amounts. As these are not necessarily the rewards of proficiency in Mathematics, I conceive that in strictness I am not entitled to take them into account in answering this question, though they are frequently bestowed upon Candidates in consideration of their good answering in my department of the Course. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums are given annually. They are two in number, and amount respectively to £20 and £10, late Irish currency. No money Prizes are awarded at the Examinations in the Engineering School, in which my Assistant takes a part.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

The Lloyd Exhibition, founded by Subscription, is tenable for two years. Its present annual value is £18 6*s.* 4*d.*

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

†No.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

Candidates for a Fellowship must have graduated as Bachelors of Arts. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium is only open for competition to Junior Bachelors. The Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition is held in Michaelmas Term, and is open to such Students only as are then in the rising Senior Sophister Class. Any Student whose name is on the College Books is at liberty to attend my Lectures, and might obtain a Certificate of attendance.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Mathematics.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The salary attached to my Professorship is £700 a year. It is derived from the general revenues of the College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistant as such, and from what sources derived?

The salary of my Assistant, the Donegal Lecturer, has been raised by the Board to £50 a year. It is derived from the general funds of the College.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amount of your Assistant's salary, been fixed?

By the authority of the Board.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistant?

No Fees are charged. See answer 13 in last head of Examination.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

None.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I have no such authority; but I am of opinion that the Board might impose Fees for attendance on my Lectures. No special charge has ever been made for them.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

No.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistant, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

In 1848 the number of my Class was 15; in 1849, 16; in 1850, 14.

The number of my Assistant's Class, in 1848, was 32; in 1849, 19; in 1850, 20.

The importance of the Class lectured by the Professor of Mathematics is not to be measured by its number. It consists only of those Students whose distinguished success in their Undergraduate Course has encouraged them to compete for a Fellowship, which, as it is the most valuable and honourable prize in the College, is by far the most difficult of attainment.

The following list exhibits the Honors gained at the Degree Examination by the Students who have belonged to my Class, since my appointment to the Professorship in December, 1843. It possesses some value, as it shows exactly what class of Students become Candidates for Fellowship:—

Thus marked (*) have become Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Davis, John, Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
*Galbraith, Joseph, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.

† By an order of the Board, made July, 1852, the Professor of Mathematics and the Donegal Lecturer are required to assist in conducting the Examination of Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Sciences at the Degree Examination.

ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D. TO PAPER No. 7.

Revenues of the Professorship of Mathematics.

North, Roger, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Stubbs, John William, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
M'Cann, Michael, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Griffin, John N., Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Fourth Junior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
Purser, Joseph E., Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Townsend, Richard, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Poole, Hewitt R., Scholar, Second Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Gibbon, Charles J., Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Willock, William A., Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Fifth Junior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
*Mac Ivor, James, Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Classics, and First Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
*Byrne, James, Scholar.
Gaggin, John, Scholar.
*Dickson, Benj., Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Ingram, John K., Scholar, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Carr[a], Henry, Scholar, Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Reichel[b], Charles P., Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Classics.
*Lett, William Thomas, Fifth Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
*Haughton, Samuel, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Collins, Matthew, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Whiteford, Edward, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Allman, George J., Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Shaw[c], George F., Scholar, Sixth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Patton[d], Joseph, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Ruttledge, John Y., Scholar, First Junior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Smith, Frederick R., First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Bowles, Henry, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Conner, Richard M., Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Stitt, George A., First Junior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Gilmore, James B., First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Walsh[e], Richard H., Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
*Barlow, James W. G., Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Alcorn, John, Scholar.
Crofton[f], Morgan W., First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Stoney[g], Johnston G., Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Cathcart, Nassau, Third Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
Sinclair, Robert S., Scholar.
*Williamson, Benjamin, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Fetherstone H., William, Scholar, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and First Junior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
*Carmichael, Robert, Scholar, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Dunnett, Thomas, Scholar, Fourth Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Curtis, Arthur H., First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Gwynn, John, Scholar, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Walker, John J., Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Scott, James G., Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Abbott, Thomas K., Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Fourth Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics.
Breakey, Leslie, Scholar, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Miller, Alexander E., Scholar, First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Second Senior Moderator in Classics.
Jack, Alexander, First Senior Moderator in Experimental Physics, and Third Junior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Leslie, John, Second Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
Atkinson, William, Third Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.
MacDonnell, Alexander, Second Junior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and by your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The number of Candidates who presented themselves at the Fellowship Examination in 1848 was 11; in 1849, 7; in 1850, 12. The number of Candidates for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium was, in 1848, 2; in 1849, 3; in 1850, 3. The number of Candidates for the Lloyd Exhibition was, in 1848, 3; in 1849, 4; in 1850, 3.

January, 1852. (Signed) CHARLES GRAVES, D.D.,
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin.

[a] Head Master of the Protestant College in Malta.
[b] Professor of Latin in the Queen's College, Belfast.
[c] Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Cork.
[d] Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone Institution, Bombay.
[e] Archbishop Whately's Professor of Political Economy.
[f] Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Galway.
[g] Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Galway.

ANSWERS of SIR WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, Andrews' Professor of Astronomy, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

ANSWERS OF SIR WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, TO PAPER No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Astronomy.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Professorship of Astronomy on the foundation of Doctor Francis Andrews: with which is associated the title of Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

By Royal Letter, or Statute, in the year 1791.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

In the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

I am not aware that any authoritative list of qualifications has hitherto been published.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

Answer included in the foregoing.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined, nor required to produce any testimonials. But although it is unpleasant to say so of myself, I believe that, notwithstanding the circumstance of my being an Undergraduate at the time of the election, I had already acquired some scientific reputation, by means of a Mathematical Essay, which had been submitted to the examination of a Committee of the Royal Irish Academy, one member of which Committee was the present Provost of the College, the Rev. Dr. Mac Donnell. At least it is only so that I can account for my having been chosen, almost immediately after I had ventured to become a Candidate.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

The appointment was understood to be for life.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

I am not subject to any such condition. But, possibly from some fear of a future plurality of offices, it was intimated to me by my College Tutor (Dr. Boyton), that it was expected I should promise, and I did accordingly promise to the Board, on the day of my election, in June, 1827, that I would not, without their previous consent, offer myself as a Candidate for Fellowship. At the time referred to, I had read a considerable part of the usual Junior Fellowship Course; and it was the opinion of my friends, that I was likely to obtain such a Fellowship, in 1828 or 1829: in which event I should have been now a Senior Fellow. But, in deference to the views and wishes of the Board of that time, and in fulfilment of my promise, I abstained from offering myself as a Candidate, while young enough to have done it with propriety. It was the expressed opinion of my eminent and amiable predecessor, Dr. Brinkley, who had then lately become Bishop of Cloyne, and who had vacated this Professorship in consequence, that I acted imprudently in accepting it on those terms: but my zeal for the unfettered pursuit of science, and my passion for original research, prevailed over such considerations of prudence, as those which he kindly urged upon me.

9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

Answer included in the foregoing.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

No other appointment or dignity, exclusive of academic degrees: it being understood that the Professorship of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and the Royal Astronomership of Ireland, are, in fact, parts of one and the same office.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no such provision, that I know of, nor has it hitherto become necessary.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

No such arrangement exists. In my own case, it was, perhaps, thought likely, that I might in time retire upon some Church Preferment. In point of fact, I was, not long afterwards, offered such preferment from more than one quarter unconnected with the College; but my eagerness for scientific research caused me to shrink from accepting any mission of another kind; although, so lately as the year 1845, on the occasion of my taking an *ad eundem* Degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge, I was afforded, and embraced an opportunity of publicly testifying my doctrinal agreement with the Church in which I was baptized, by formally subscribing its articles. Perhaps I ought to add, that no religious test was proposed to me in Dublin, on my appointment to this Professorship, nor indeed on any other occasion.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?

At no time. I have no Assistants in lecturing, except a person to do some merely mechanical work.

Answers of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, to Paper No. 7.

State of the Professorship of Astronomy.

14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

Answers included in the foregoing.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

No formal regulations have been made: except that the Board have selected and varied the time of year in which they wished me to lecture. My predecessor, Dr. Brinkley, used to deliver his Lectures in Michaelmas Term, and for several years I continued to do so. The Board afterwards came to prefer Trinity Term, and I have acted in conformity with their wishes. I have always felt, and often expressed, to friends of mine among the Fellows, an anxious desire to co-operate in any plan by which my Courses of Lectures might be made to harmonize more completely with the studies of the place, and become more useful to the Students. Meanwhile, I trust that those Courses have not been without their utility.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Astronomy.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

Primarily in the Board of Provost and Senior Fellows. The Visitors of the University, it is presumed, would also have authority to interfere, if the case supposed should occur.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

By the Royal Letter, or Statute, which founded the Professorship, and generally by the constitution of the College.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

The Lectures are required to be public. I have no authority to hold Examinations connected with them. On some occasions I have tried to induce the Students who attended to answer questions which I proposed, and from some of them,—for example, from the present Professor of Mathematics, the Rev. Charles Graves,—I received, in writing, very elegant answers, several years ago. But I became discouraged by the general and not unnatural reluctance, on the part of my classes, to submit to this sort of volunteered and unauthorized questioning.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

No Lectures, or Examination Papers, of mine are required to be published.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

My Introductory Lecture on Astronomy for Michaelmas Term, 1832, was published in the opening number (for January, 1833) of a long extinct periodical, "The Dublin University Review." For the last few years I have been much engaged upon a work, entitled Lectures on Quaternions, which will (I hope) be very shortly published, and a copy or copies of it presented to the Royal Commissioners, for whose inspection I lately had the honour of submitting, through their Secretary, some printed sheets as specimens. This work (the labour and anxiety connected with the progress of which have been the causes of my delay in answering the present Questions) will be found to contain, with large additions of new matter, the substance of some Courses of Lectures delivered by me in the College, on a new mathematical method, invented by myself, and called the Calculus of Quaternions, for the treatment of many geometrical and physical problems. It may not realize all my hopes of serving science by original research, but at least it will attest the industry and perseverance with which I have endeavoured to be useful in that way. As regards publication, I may add, that besides numerous scientific essays in Transactions and other periodicals, I have allowed to be printed, in the Dublin University Calendar, a considerable number of the Examination Papers which I have at various times given, chiefly when assisting to examine, as I have regularly done in each of twenty-five successive years, for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. A selection from my questions for the last three years has recently been printed in the Calendar for 1852.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Astronomy.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

No Students are compelled to attend.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

The answer to this question is included in the foregoing.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

No privilege nor advantage.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

To none.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Astronomy.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

I am unable to answer this question, for want of memoranda, which I had no reason to suppose would be useful, or called for. But I may state generally, that I have been in the habit of delivering, with few written notes, about ten or twelve Lectures annually, extending often to nearly two hours each, and naturally somewhat exhaustive to the hearers, as well as to the speaker. Yet persons of eminent scientific standing, including several Fellows of this University, have on various occasions thought proper to join my Class.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I have taken, and have understood myself to be allowed to take, in my Lectures, a wide range of subjects; and, in this respect, my Courses of different years have often differed from each other. Some of them have related chiefly to the construction and use of astronomical instruments, especially those which are employed in this Observatory; the Lectures on that subject being illustrated by models of those instruments, and also by extracts from the registers of observations and reductions, which had been actually made. In some Courses, the mathematical aspect of Astronomy has been chiefly had in view; in others, the science has been regarded more in its philosophical bearings, as a part of the study of nature. Some Courses have been confined to what is commonly called Plane Astronomy, including eclipses and occultations, orbits of planets and comets, motions of double stars, aberration, precession, and nutation, and several other phenomena, considered simply as facts of observation, which can, to a certain extent, be reduced to systematic expression and calculation by mathematics, even without any knowledge of the dynamical laws by which they are controlled. The ancient Astronomy of the Greeks has at times been treated in this view, and its merits and defects been illustrated from the Almagest of Ptolemy. In other years, I have lectured on what is usually called, by contrast, Physical Astronomy, attempting sometimes to give a few new geometrical or analytical commentaries on portions of the works of Newton and his successors, and to explain the nature of some of the processes, such as the Cavendish Experiment repeated by Baily, which have been brought to bear on the determination of the masses of the earth and sun. On the occasion of the discovery of the planet Neptune, I gave an extra Course, designed to illustrate that subject. And at some times I have lectured expressly on my own investigations; for instance, on the method of integrating the general differential equations of motion of the system of bodies, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and on account of which (as the Diploma stated) I was elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh; on the Law of the Circular Hodograph, which has been twice proposed as a prize subject in the University of Glasgow; and (as above mentioned) on the Quaternions. It may be proper to mention that, for the sake of variety of topics, I have frequently divided one nominal Course into two distinct portions.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

I have no authority, as Professor of Astronomy, for holding any such Examinations, in connexion with my Lectures.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

Answer included in the foregoing.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of the Lectures have been left to my own discretion.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with he University?

All persons are allowed to attend.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

There are no Examinations, and no Prizes, of the sort referred to in the question.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Not as a rule. I have made some attempts, with little success, to introduce some such system. My Certificates of attendance would have no recognised academical value.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance; and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative. 14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants? 15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

Answers included in the foregoing.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

I am not aware that it is any part of my professional duty to assist in any Examinations of Undergraduates. But I have, on some occasions, assisted in the Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition; and when that Exhibition was founded, it was agreed that the Professor of Astronomy should be one of the persons, from among whom the Examiners were to be

ANSWERS OF SIR WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, TO PAPER No. 7.

selected, according to such voluntary arrangement as might, on each particular occasion, seem convenient. I have already stated that I have assisted, regularly for many years, to examine for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium; for which, however, the Candidates are required to be Graduates.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Astronomy.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

The answer to this question is included in former answers.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Astronomy.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

My nominal Salary, as Professor of Astronomy, is £700 a year; for to that amount it was nominally raised in the year 1831, simultaneously with an elevation, to the same amount, of the salaries of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. But, at the last moment of the arrangement, the then Provost, Dr. Bartholomew Lloyd, wrote to me to express his regret, that it had been determined, by the Board, to throw on me the payment of my Astronomical Assistant, out of the above-mentioned £700 a year. After deducting this charge, which has been retained by me at its former amount of £100 a year, late Irish currency, as previously paid by the Board, there remains to me the sum of £607 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum, as the joint payment for my two classes of official duty, namely, as Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and as Royal Astronomer of Ireland. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that, in the latter capacity, I am provided with a residence rent-free, and kept in repair by the College, together with a garden and a few fields attached. I have not considered the Commissioners as inquiring whether any private or public resources are available to myself personally, independent of my connexion with the University; but have no reluctance to add, that I accepted, some years ago, a pension on the civil list, which was offered to me by Sir Robert Peel, at the recommendation (as I was informed at the time) of the Earl De Grey, and on the score of scientific attainments.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived? 3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed? 4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures? 6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance? 7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

It has been stated that I have no Assistants, as a Lecturer on Astronomy, and no authority to hold Examinations as such, nor to give any Certificates of attendance. No Fees are charged for such attendance, at least by me: but perhaps there may be, in the College account of each Student (although, if so, I am not cognizant of it), some general charge on the ground of permission to attend my Lectures. The Board, I suppose, have authority to impose such Fees: but I have no such authority, nor are there in fact any Fees received by me.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

For reasons already stated, I have no official knowledge of the number: but have no difficulty in stating that it has not been large, at least since I abandoned the comparatively oratorical and popular style, in which my few first Courses were delivered.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

No such Examination was held.

I believe the foregoing Answers to the Questions of the Royal Commissioners, on the subject of my Professorship to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, LL.D.,
Andrews' Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin,
and Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

Observatory of T.C.D.,
April 24th, 1852.

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR HUSSEY WALSH, TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of RICHARD HUSSEY WALSH, LL.B., Whately Professor of Political Economy, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Political Economy.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Whately Professorship of Political Economy.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR HUSSEY WALSH, TO PAPER No. 7.

State of the Professorship of Political Economy.

This Professorship was founded in the year 1832, by his Grace Archbishop Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, with the consent of the Board of Trinity College. The Board drew up Regulations for the management of the Professorship, which were published in the University Calendar for 1833, and are given separately in my answers to the subsequent questions.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The Professor of Political Economy is elected, from time to time, by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.—*Calendar*, 1833, p. 130.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

The Professor of Political Economy should be, at least, "a Master of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, who has regularly graduated in the University of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge."—*Calendar*, 1833, p. 130.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The qualifications to be possessed by a Candidate for the Professorship of Political Economy were determined on by the Board of Trinity College, and published in the University Calendar for 1833, p. 130.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I and three other Candidates for the Professorship were examined previous to my election. We were examined for two days, receiving two papers containing printed questions in Political Economy (published in the University Calendar for 1852), to which we returned written answers, and delivered them, with fictitious signatures appended, to the Senior Lecturer. The Examiners were, Dr. Longfield, Dr. Lawson, and Dr. Hancock, who had held the Professorship before me, and who were requested by the Board to act as Examiners. They examined the answers, and returned the fictitious signatures in the order of merit to the Board, who then elected the Professor, having first ascertained the real names of the Candidates.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

I may hold the Professorship of Political Economy for five years, as appears by the following regulation of the Board:—"No person to hold the office (of Professor of Political Economy) for more than *five* successive years."—*Calendar*, 1833, p. 130.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

There is no condition that I am aware of, of resigning or forfeiting the Professorship of Political Economy on the attainment of any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

Besides my Professorship, I do not hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, dignity, or benefice.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy during the illness or absence of the Professor of Political Economy.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

Neither is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in case of permanent disability of discharging the duties of the Professorship.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed? 19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The Professor of Political Economy has no Assistants.

The following Regulations for the guidance of the Professor of Political Economy were made by the Board of Trinity College:—

"Every Professor (of Political Economy) to read in Term during any one or more of the four Academical Terms in every year, in a place appointed by the Provost, a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, consisting of nine Lectures at least; and also, during every year, to print and present to the Provost, Senior Fellows, and Visitors, one of such Lectures at the least. The Lectures to be free to all Graduates. Undergraduates to be recommended by their Tutors. Private Courses may be superadded at the discretion of the Professor.

"Every Professor to give public notice of the time proposed for the commencement of every Course of Lectures.

"Three persons, at the least, are required to constitute a Class.

"Every Professor neglecting to give notice, or, on the attendance of a Class, to read a Course of Lectures during the time, and in the manner aforesaid, or to print and publish one Lecture, at the least, forfeits the whole of his stipend or salary for the year or years in

Answers of Professor Hussey Walsh, to Paper No. 7.

which such neglect takes place; the amount of the forfeiture to be laid out in the Funds, and the interest applied to the augmentation of the Professorship in future."—*Calendar*, 1833, p. 130.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Political Economy.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

With respect to the negligent performance of duties by the Professor of Political Economy, the jurisdiction of censure and punishment has not been specially vested in any office or body, but it is obviously included in the general powers of the Board and Visitors for regulating the conduct of those subject to the discipline of the University.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

This general jurisdiction was created by Letters Patent, 13 Car. I. cc. iv. and xxvii.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

That part of the Examination for Prizes in Political Economy which is conducted *viva voce* must necessarily be public, and that in which the Students examined are occupied in preparing written answers to the questions given on paper must be private.

The Lectures in Political Economy are not required to be public. By a regulation of the Board (Calendar, 1833, p. 130), they are necessarily free to Graduates only, and to such Undergraduates as may be recommended by their Tutors.

It is stated in the Calendar for 1850, p. 35 (and probably in many other Calendars), that the Professor of Political Economy, may, if he please, admit the public to his Lectures; and since this statement appears in the Calendar, I presume it is by authority of the Board. The invariable practice has been to admit the public to the Lectures in Political Economy.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

One of the Lectures in Political Economy must be published in each year.—*Vide Calendar*, 1833, p. 130.

I am not aware that it is necessary to publish the Examination Papers, but hitherto, however, it has (I believe) been done each year, the Papers appearing in the Calendar of the Dublin University.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have not as yet lectured in Political Economy since my appointment to the Professorship (which took place last July). I have examined once, and the Examination Papers will be published in the Calendar for 1852, which should appear this month—(January, 1852).

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies of the Professorship of Political Economy.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

There is not any class of Students required to attend the Lectures in Political Economy.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Graduate Scholars on the Foundation are *required* to attend a certain number of Courses of Lectures, of which the Political Economy Course of Lectures is received as one.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Students who attend the Lectures in Political Economy are not subject, in consequence of such attendance, to any Examination.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

During the year commencing 20th November, 1850, my predecessor delivered nine Prelections.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

I have not lectured as yet; but subjoined is a list of the published Lectures of my predecessors:—

Dr. Longfield.—Nine Lectures on the Science of Political Economy; three on Commerce; one on Absenteeism; and four on the Poor Laws.

Dr. Butt.—Lectures on Protection to Home Industry. Lectures on Rent, Profits, and Labour.

Dr. Lawson.—Lectures on the Nature and Method of the Science of Political Economy; on Population; on the Effect of Machinery on Wages; on the Mercantile System, and Taxation; and on Absenteeism.

Dr. Hancock.—An Introductory Lecture; three Lectures on the Distress arising from the Potato Failure; and one on the Competition between Large and Small Shops. Also, a Course of Lectures on the Impediments to the Prosperity of Ireland.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR HUSSEY WALSH, TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies of the Professorship of Political Economy.

The Examinations in Political Economy relate both to the first principles of the Science, and to their practical application, as appears from the list of works read by the Students; the Course for each year being published in the Calendar.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

The following are the names of the works recommended to Candidates for Prizes in Political Economy during the last five years; those marked with an asterisk, having been omitted from the Course, and those marked with an obelisk, added to it, since the commencement of that period:—

Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Archbishop Whately's Lectures on Political Economy, with Appendix.
*Mr. Senior's Introductory Lecture. (Omitted, 1849.)
*Mr. Senior's List of Ambiguous Terms in Appendix to Archbishop Whately's Logic. (Omitted, 1849.)
*Fifth Essay in Mr. Mill's "Essays on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy." (Omitted, 1850.)
Mr. Senior's Treatise on Political Economy, in Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Part xliii.
Dr. Lawson's five Lectures on Political Economy, omitting Appendix.
†Dr. Longfield's Lectures on Political Economy (Lectures i. ii. iii. to p. 51; viii. ix. x. xi. added, 1849).
*Dr. Longfield's Lectures on Commerce and Absenteeism; together with Lectures on Poor Laws. (Omitted, 1849.)
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.
*Report of the Hand-Loom Weavers' Commission, 1841. (Omitted, 1849.)
*Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Operation of Poor Laws in England, 1834. (Omitted, 1849.)
*Mr. Senior's Three Lectures on the Cost of obtaining Money, and three Lectures on the Transmission of the Precious Metals. (Omitted, 1849.)
Report of the Gold Bullion Committee, 1810.
Mr. Huskisson's Pamphlet, "The Question Stated," 1810.
*Thoughts on the Separation of the Departments of the Bank of England, by Samuel Jones Loyd, 1844. (Omitted, 1849.)
*Two Speeches of Sir Robert Peel on the Renewal of the Bank Charter, 1844. (Omitted, 1849.)
†*M. P. Rossi's Cours d'Economie Politique, tome premier, leçons i.-xii.; tome second, leçons i.-vi. (Added, 1849, omitted, 1851.)
†Mr. J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Books ii. and v. (Added, 1849.)
†Professor Hancock's Introductory Lecture. (Added, 1850.)
†Porter's Translation of Bastiat's Sophîsmes Economiques. (Added, 1850.)
†Mr. Burton's Political and Social Economy. (Added, 1851.)

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subjects of the Lectures and Examinations in Political Economy are left to the discretion of the Professor.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

The Professor of Political Economy may, if he please, admit the public to his Lectures.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

No person not connected with the University is permitted to attend the Examinations in Political Economy, or compete for Prizes.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Neither can such a person obtain a Certificate of attendance on Lectures, being only admitted to them on sufferance. Not being admitted in any case to take part in the Examinations in Political Economy, of course he cannot obtain a Certificate of attendance.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

All Graduates of the Dublin University, and such Undergraduates as may be recommended by their Tutors, are entitled to attend the Lectures in Political Economy, free of all expense. To attend the Examination, the Candidate must be a Graduate, and have his name on the College Books; should the Graduate be of no higher standing than Junior or Middle Bachelor (or in other words, if two years have not elapsed since the taking out of his degree), he may replace his name on the College Books, free of expense, during the day of the Examination; but if he be of any higher standing, he will incur the expense of £8 2*s.*, in replacing his name on the Books. A Certificate of attendance at Lectures or Examination may be obtained by all who possess the above-mentioned qualifications: the Certificate is given free of expense. The preceding regulations are by authority of the Board.

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR HUSSEY WALSH, TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies of the Professorship of Political Economy.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The aggregate value of the Prizes awarded at the Annual Examination in Political Economy is £15. There are two Prizes:—the first £10, and the second £5. On some occasions the Board, at the recommendation of the Professor, have allowed the Prizes to be divided. This took place in 1849, when two Prizes of the first Class, £5 each, and two of the second Class, £2 10*s.* each, were awarded. In 1837, the Prizes seem to have been divided between three Candidates; but in what proportions I am not aware.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, *separately* awarded for proficiency in Political Economy, but in the year 1848 there were added to the Course for the Moderatorships, and Gold and Silver Medals in Ethics and Logics, two works on Political Economy, viz., Archbishop Whately's Lectures, and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and iv.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is no part of my duty as Professor of Political Economy to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

The only Examination in Political Economy, is that for the Annual Prizes; and those privileged to attend and get a Certificate of attendance, are the Graduates of the University. Such persons, and all Undergraduates recommended by their Tutors, may attend the Lectures, and get a Certificate of having done so.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Political Economy.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The Professor of Political Economy receives £100 per annum, derived from the endowment of the founder, Archbishop Whately. Should the Professor reside in College, he is entitled to free chambers.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants as such, and from what sources derived?

The Professor of Political Economy has no Assistants.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

The amount of the Professor's salary was settled, I believe, by Archbishop Whately.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

No Fees are charged for attendance on the Examinations in Political Economy, or on the *nine* Lectures which the Professor is *obliged* to deliver annually by virtue of his office. The Professor may superadd a Course of private Lectures (*vide* Calendar, 1833, p. 130), for attendance upon which he is at liberty to impose Fees. The Board, however, have since objected to the regulation last referred to, and though not formally rescinded, it may now be considered as a dead letter.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

No Fee is charged on the Certificate of attendance on the Lectures in Political Economy.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

The conditions of attendance on the Lectures in Political Economy being under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows, they are at liberty to charge Fees for attendance and for Certificate of same; but hitherto they have not done so.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

The Certificate of attendance is not subject to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The following are the numbers of Students who attended the Lectures of my predecessor, Dr. Hancock, during the years 1848, 1849, 1850:—

1848, ...	12 Students.
1849, ...	17 „
1850, ...	10 „

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The attendance at the Examinations for Prizes during the same time was as follows:—

1848, ...	1 Student.
1849, ...	7 Students.
1850, ...	2 „

January, 1852. (Signed) R. HUSSEY WALSH.

ANSWERS of the Rev. DANIEL FOLEY, A.M., Professor of Irish, to the Questions in Paper No. 7. ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR FOLEY, TO PAPER No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Irish.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship of the Irish language.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The 4th of March, 1843, is the date of the deed of agreement, but the University Calendar states the date of its foundation to be 1840. The authority is a deed of agreement between the trustees of a Fund raised by public subscription for the endowment of the Professorship, and the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The nomination is vested in six Trustees, of whom the Provost is one, but the appointment requires the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

The qualifications are not stated in the deed of agreement, but of course the Trustees and the Board of Trinity College would require thorough acquaintance with the Irish language, a College Degree, and a good moral character, together with some fitness to forward the objects of its establishment.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

Answered in the Answer to No. 4.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

Testimonials were required, but no examination.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

For two years, with the understanding that the appointment was to be continued, but that if the Trustees saw sufficient cause they may proceed at the end of that period to a new election.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

Not so long as I discharge the duties of my office efficiently.

9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

Answered by Answer No. 8.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold a Curacy and two Chaplaincies, and an Honorary Chaplaincy to a Nobleman, but no Benefice or Collegiate appointment besides my Professorship.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

I know of no provision, but I suppose it may be done with the sanction of the University.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

None.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established?

None.

14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed?

None.

15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess?

None.

16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

None.

17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise?

None.

18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

None.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

I am subject to the regulations which bind all other Professors of the University.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Irish.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

In the Board of Trinity College.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

By the authority which created it on all other Professorships, and by the deed of agreement, which makes me subject to the same.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

The Prelections are public; the other Lectures confined to the Classes.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR FOLEY, TO PAPER No. 7.

Discipline of the Professorship of Irish.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistant required to be published?

None.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

None.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Irish.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

Yes; those holding Bedell and St. Columba Scholarships, and those who intend to compete for Premiums awarded at my annual Examinations for that purpose.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

By the authority of the Board, sanctioning the conditions on which these Scholarships were founded.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

None, than the enjoyment of the Scholarships mentioned in Answer to No. 2.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

They are subject to annual Examinations in order to retain their Scholarships; and others subject themselves to examination to obtain Premiums, if successful.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

My predecessor died in December, 1851, and I was appointed only in this Term. I lecture three times a week regularly, and he did so twice, but none of his Papers are in my hands.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

The Grammar and Antiquities of the Irish Language, Translations from Greek and English into the Irish, and from Irish into English, written and *viva voce*, &c.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

Those on which I lecture.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

None; I choose for myself.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

I am allowed a discretion as to selection.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion wth the University?

They may attend if I do not object; but cannot compete for Prizes, &c., unless Students of the University.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

They are not.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

It would be of no value as to College matters.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student, in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance; and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

The Answer to this contained in Answers to Nos. 10, 11, 12.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The Board of Trinity College give £20 to be distributed in Premiums. There is a Kyle Prize, consisting of the interest of £247, Government Stock.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

There are one Bedell and one St. Columba Scholarship annually, the latter, however, limited to Students entering College from a particular School, and, none from that School presenting themselves, has not been filled for two years; and there is one Sizarship annually.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is not. I conduct the Examination in the business of my own Professorship.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

They may attend of any College standing.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Answers of Rev. Professor Foley, to Paper No. 7.

Revenues of the Professorship of Irish.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The whole emoluments are £100 a year, and suitable chambers in College. Only £30 a year of this is paid by the University, and the remainder arises from Bank Stock lodged in the name of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, but raised by a public subscription, the result of a very general public interest felt in the objects designed in my Professorship.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

None.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed?

By the deed of agreement before mentioned.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

None charged.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

None.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I am under no legal obligation to deliver them gratuitously, but I do so the better to promote the object designed; other Professors charge for attendance on their Lectures, and I suppose if I choose I may.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

No.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

I know not the number with my predecessor, and am only beginning myself.*

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

I know not what number attended my predecessor's Examinations. I have held none yet myself, but expect to do so at the end of this Term, and expect about fifteen to attend.†

(Signed) Daniel Foley, A.M.,
Professor of Irish in the University of Dublin.

Trinity College, Dublin,
21st May, 1852.

Answers of the Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,‡ F.T.C.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

Answers of Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., to Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship was founded by a Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows, dated March 23rd, 1850.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment to this Professorship is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

A Candidate for this Professorship must be a B.D. of this University.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The qualification above specified was made imperative by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not a Candidate for the Professorship, but was nominated by the present Lord Primate of Ireland, without an examination, and without producing any testimonials. As the Professorship was founded at his Grace's suggestion, and as he contributed a large sum to its endowment, the Provost and Senior Fellows thought it right to give him the nomination of the first Professor, and he, accordingly, named me.

* (1st December, 1852). I have ascertained that the number which attended the Lectures of my predecessor was about twelve. In my first Term it was thirteen, in the present, my second Term, it increased to twenty-eight.

† (1st December, 1852). At the Examination which I held at the end of last Term, twelve attended. From the increase in the number attending Lectures, I expect that double the number will present themselves at the next Examination.

‡ The Rev. Dr. Butcher having vacated this Professorship on being appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D., who had held the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, was, in February, 1853, appointed to the Professorship.

Answers of Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., to Paper No. 7.

State of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

I was appointed to hold the Professorship for five years. By a Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows, this is the term during which it is to be tenable by each Professor, a power of re-election being, however, reserved by them.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

I am not subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting my Professorship on my attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

Besides my Professorship, I hold the offices of Assistant to the Professor of Divinity, and Assistant to the Professor of Hebrew.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

No provision has been made for appointing a Deputy during my illness or absence. But should either of these contingencies arise, the Provost and Senior Fellows will, doubtless, as in similar cases, take the necessary steps to have the duties performed.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of my becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of my office. The limited period for which it is tenable would seem to render such a provision unnecessary.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

No Assistants to my Professorship have as yet been appointed.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The following Regulations relating to the duties of the Professor, were made by a Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows, dated November 12, 1850:—

"I. That the Professor be required to lecture twice a week during two of the three Terms each year.

"II. That he be empowered to give a Certificate to such Students as shall have diligently attended his Lectures during four Terms.

"III. That he hold a Prize Examination each year, at which such Students may become Candidates as shall have diligently attended his Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves.

"IV. That he examine in the subject of Ecclesiastical History, at the Professor of Divinity's annual Prize Examination."

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

In case of the negligent performance of my duties, the jurisdiction of censure and punishment is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, as being the founders of the Chair, and in virtue of the general authority which, by the Charters and Statutes, they possess over the University.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

For the better attainment of the objects for which this Professorship was founded, the Lectures are required to be open to the public. The *viva voce* part of the Examinations is also, in common with the other College Examinations, public.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of you and of your Assistants required to be published?

I am not required to publish my Lectures. As to the Examination Papers, it is intended that they shall be published in the University Calendar.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have published the Inaugural Lecture given by me as Professor. My first Examination has only just been held, and the Papers are, consequently, not yet published.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have judged it expedient not to make attendance upon

these Lectures imperative upon any class of the Students, with the exception, as before stated, of those who propose to become Candidates for the Prizes. With regard to the other Students, inducements to attend regularly are held out, as follows :—

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

I. By the Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows above referred to (scil. that of Nov. 20, 1850), these Lectures are included amongst the Courses of Lectures for attendance on which Scholars of the House are allowed credit. [N.B.—Scholars of the House, being Bachelors of Arts, are required to attend a certain number of Courses of Lectures, on pain of suspension, or deprivation of their emoluments.]

II. The Professor is empowered, as before said, to give a Certificate to those who shall have diligently attended his Lectures during four Terms.

III. The Professor is required, as already stated, to examine in the subject of Ecclesiastical History at the annual Divinity Prize Examination. One reason for this is to induce the Candidates for those Prizes to attend his Lectures; as Candidates for Honors usually deem it an advantage to attend the Lectures of their future Examiners.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Students who attend my Lectures are not, as such, required to attend any Examinations. But those of them who are Divinity Students are examined in Ecclesiastical History at their final Divinity Examination.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

In the academic year, 1850–51, I lectured, as required, during two Terms, viz., Michaelmas, 1850, and Hilary, 1851. In the former Term I delivered nine Lectures; in the latter, ten.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

In treating the extensive subject of Church History, the plan which I have proposed to myself is, to go over the whole period from the foundation of the Church to the present time, once every two years. By this means, each Divinity Student, who attends regularly from the commencement of his Course, may obtain a connected view of the entire subject. In carrying out this idea, I endeavour to give as accurate a description as my limits will allow of the History of the Church itself, and of the relations which connect it with contemporary Civil History. I review the historical bearings of the more important dogmatic controversies which have, from time to time, agitated the Christian world. I notice such matters connected with the Archæology of Christianity as are interesting or important, either in themselves, or in their bearings upon the development of the various forms of Church Constitution. The rise and progress of the Papal power, both in its spiritual and temporal aspects, I take every suitable occasion to indicate and comment upon.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

The subjects of the Examinations held by me are those previously discussed in my Lectures, and those contained in books or portions of books prescribed to be read.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

The books and portions of books prescribed by me to Students preparing for the Prize Examination of this year (which is the first of the existence of the Professorship), ar as follows :—

Jacobson's Apostolic Fathers.
Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History, Books i.–v., in the Greek.
Burton's Lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries.
Waddington's History of the Church.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History (Soames' Edition).
Hallam's Middle Ages, Chapter vii.
Carwithen's History of the English Church.
King's Primer of the Church History of Ireland.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have invested the Professor with a discretionary power to select the subjects of his Lectures and Examinations, it being, of course, understood that they fall within the legitimate sphere of his duties.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University? 11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes? 12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

As already stated, these Lectures are open to the public. But no person is permitted to attend the Examinations so as to be a Candidate for Prizes, or to obtain a Certificate of Attendance upon the Lectures or Examinations, except he be a Student of Trinity College.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

ANSWERS OF REV. S. BUTCHER, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

There is no additional expense necessarily incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend these Lectures and Examinations, or to obtain a Certificate of such attendance. He may attend and obtain a Certificate whilst his name is on the College Books during the regular curriculum; but if he retains his name on the Books for the sole purpose of becoming a Candidate for the Prizes, or obtaining a Certificate of Attendance, the expense of doing so must, in such case, be considered as a charge necessarily incurred for that purpose.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have placed at the disposal of the Professor two annual Prizes of £10 and £5 respectively, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual Prize Examination held by him.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

No Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, are awarded for proficiency in the subjects of my Lectures or Examinations.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is no part of my duty, as Professor of Ecclesiastical History, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

A Student must be at least of one year's standing to be permitted to compete for the Prizes. He must, after this present year, be at least of two years' standing to be enabled to obtain a Certificate of attendance on the Lectures. For the present year only, the Provost and Senior Fellows have permitted me to give Certificates of attendance to such of the senior Divinity Students as have diligently attended two Terms, inasmuch as, this being the first year of the establishment of the Professorship, they had not the opportunity of further attendance.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of my Professorship are £100 per annum. Of this total income, £40 is the present annual interest upon the sum of £1000 contributed by the Lord Primate of Ireland towards the endowment of the Professorship; the remainder comes from the funds of Trinity College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

I have, as already stated, no Assistants.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries been fixed?

The amount of the Professor's salary has been fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

I have already explained that no Fees, as such, are charged for attendance on the Ecclesiastical History Lectures or Examinations.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

No Fee is charged on the Certificate of attendance on the Lectures.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have authority to impose Fees for attendance on these Lectures, or for the Certificate of such attendance, should they think it proper to do so. I have no authority to impose such Fees.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

The Certificate of attendance on these Lectures is not liable to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

This Professorship, as already stated, has been in existence only one year, and there are no Assistants. With reference to my own Lectures, as the Academic year begins in Michaelmas Term, it will be more convenient to give the number of Students who attended during the Academic year 1850–51. I lectured during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms of that year, and the attendance was as follows:—

Michaelmas, ...	117
Hilary, ...	74

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The only Examination which the Professor of Ecclesiastical History holds is one for Prizes (as before stated), at the close of each Academic year. The number of Candidates who presented themselves this year was two.

(Signed) SAMUEL BUTCHER,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

January, 1852.

ANSWERS of the Rev. JOHN H. JELLETT, F.T.C.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR JELLETT, TO PAPER No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

The University Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

State of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

To answer this question fully, it is necessary to state the several changes which have been made in the Professorship, as each of these changes may perhaps be considered to be equivalent to a new foundation.

In the year 1724, a Professorship of Natural Philosophy was founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith. This Professorship, to which a small salary was attached, continued on the same footing down to the year 1831. In that year the Board of Trinity College raised the income of the Professorship to its present amount, and obtained a Royal Letter enabling them to call upon the Professor, if a Fellow, to take part in the Examination for Fellowship. Hitherto the Professor had been, in conformity with the will of Erasmus Smith, elected by an Examination, at which any member of the College might present himself. This arrangement being liable to the objection, that the successful Candidate might not be a Fellow, and might, therefore, be unable to assist in the Fellowship Examination, the Board, in 1847, resolved to separate their own endowment from that of Erasmus Smith, and to found a new Professorship, to which they should have the unrestricted right of nomination. Properly speaking, therefore, the Professorship which I hold was established in 1847.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

In the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

He must be a Junior Fellow. I am not aware that there is any other formal qualification.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined when a Candidate for the Professorship which I now hold. No testimonials were required, inasmuch as the qualifications of a Junior Fellow must be as well known to the Board as they could possibly be to any other person.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship? 8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

The Professorship which I hold is tenable until I become a Senior Fellow, when I am bound to resign it. I also forfeit my Professorship by accepting any appointment (as, for example, a College living) which obliges me to resign my Fellowship. These conditions were imposed by the authority of the Board.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

Strictly speaking, I do not at present *hold* any other office besides my Professorship. But, in accordance with custom, I expect to be elected at the next Commencements to the office of Junior Proctor, the duties of which I at present discharge. This, which is held but once, and for one year, is the only office to which I am eligible. I am not permitted to take pupils.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence? 12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

No provision has been actually made to meet either of these cases. But should the occasion arise, I conceive that no difficulty would be found in making the necessary arrangements.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

I have no Assistants.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

I am required by the Provost and Senior Fellows to take part in the Examination for Fellowship. I am also required to lecture the Candidates for Fellowship, during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. I am not aware that any other regulations have been made.*

* By a rule of the Board, passed in July, 1852, the Professor of Natural Philosophy is required to take part in the Examination for Moderatorships in Mathematics and Physics.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Answers of Rev. Professor Jellett, to Paper No. 7.

Discipline of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

The jurisdiction of censure and punishment in such a case would be vested, in accordance with the general discipline of the College, in the Provost and Senior Fellows, subject, of course, to an appeal to the Visitors.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

No special provision has been made for this case, but the Statutes (*Vid.* Let. Car. I. cap. 2, s. 4) give them a general power of examining into and punishing neglect of duty on the part of any official.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

My Lectures are not public, but that part of the Fellowship Examination which devolves upon me is invariably so.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

I am not required to publish any Lectures, but there is a rule of the Board obliging me to publish in the University Calendar the questions in Natural Philosophy proposed by me, as Professor, to the Candidates for Fellowship.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

In conformity with the rule mentioned in No. 4, I have regularly published, in the University Calendar, that part of the Fellowship Examination which is conducted by me. I have also published, in the same way, the Examination Papers given by me to the Candidates for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

Attendance on my Lectures is not compulsory upon any class of Students. All Graduate Scholars are, however, required to attend a certain number of Courses of Lectures, being, to a certain extent, allowed the right of selecting those which they may prefer. The Lectures of the Professor of Natural Philosophy form one of the Courses from which they are permitted to choose.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

I am not aware that there is any such privilege or advantage.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

As my Lectures are addressed to the Candidates for Fellowship, it is to be supposed that any Student attending these Lectures will present himself at the Fellowship Examination. This, however, is purely voluntary.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

Twenty-seven.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

The subject of my Lectures is always some part of the Course of Natural Philosophy appointed to be read by Candidates for Fellowship. This Course consists of a certain number of text-books, which are so varied from time to time, that the Fellowship Course may keep pace with the advance of Science. As it seldom happens that any one book will contain all that is important on any subject, the method which I have generally pursued has been, to require my Class to prepare certain portions of the appointed text-books, and then, during each Lecture, to explain to them the most important additions, and improvements which may have been effected by other writers. In accordance with this method, I have, since my appointment in 1848, lectured upon Lagrange's Mécanique Analytique, Molecular Mechanics generally, the Undulatory Theory of Light, Gauss's Memoir on Forces varying inversely as the Square of the Distance, Electricity, Attractions, and the Figure of the Earth.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

The Examinations in which I am required to take part are, the Examination for Fellowship, the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium, and the Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition. The subject of the Fellowship Examination is, as I have before said, a Course of Natural Philosophy, which is fixed, from time to time, by the Professor. The subjects of the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium are: Algebra, Trigonometry and Logarithms, Analytic Geometry, and the Differential and Integral Calculus. The subject of the Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition is, a more elementary Course of Mathematics and Physics, as stated in the next answer.

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR JELLETT, TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

The Course of Natural Philosophy appointed at present to be read by Candidates for Fellowship, as fixed by my predecessor and myself, consists of the following books:—*

Lagrange's Mécanique Analytique, tom. I.
Newton's Principia, libb. I. and III.
Airy's Mathematical Tracts.
Poisson, Mécanique.
Professor M'Cullagh's Memoirs on the Undulatory Theory of Light.
Professors Haughton and Jellett on Elastic Media.
Gauss on Terrestrial Magnetism.
Gauss on Forces varying inversely as the Square of the Distance.
Murphy's Electricity.
Chasles on the Attraction of a Spheroid.
Pratt's Mechanics.—Chapters on Attractions, Precession of the Equinoxes, and Figure of the Earth.
Robinson on the Tides.

No special course of books has been prescribed for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium, the subjects only having been defined, as stated in No. 7.

The Course appointed to be read by Candidates for the Lloyd Exhibition is as follows:—

MATHEMATICS.

Luby's Trigonometry.
Lloyd's Analytic Geometry.
Lacroix, Elemens d'Algébre.
Lacroix, Traitè Elémentaire du Calcul Différentiel (omitting application to Curved Surfaces).

PHYSICS.

All the Physics of the Undergraduate Course. Lloyd's Mechanical Philosophy.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The subject of the Examination which I am bound to give to Candidates for Fellowship is defined, in general terms, by the Statutes, to be "Philosophia Naturalis." The selection of the particular books has been always left to the discretion of the Professor.

The subjects of the Examination for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums were fixed by the founder.

The subjects of the Examination for the Lloyd Exhibition (which was founded by subscription) were determined by the subscribers.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

No such person is permitted to attend my Lectures.

11. Is any such person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes.

No.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

No person is permitted to attend my Lectures, nor to present himself at any Examination in which I take part, unless his name be on the College Books. The expense to be incurred by a Student, in order to keep his name on the College Books, is £15 per annum, but there is no additional charge for attendance on my Lectures.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

These Prizes are:—

I. The Madden Premium, given to the best among the unsuccessful Candidates for Fellowship. The amount of this Premium varies from time to time, in consequence of its being partly derived from lands. Its average value for the last five years has been about £220.

II. Prizes given by the Board to unsuccessful Candidates for Fellowship. The number of these Prizes is undefined, depending in each case upon the amount of merit shown by the Candidates. Their average aggregate value for the last five years has been about £250 per annum.

III. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, which are given annually by an Examination, and are in amount respectively, £20, and £10, late currency.

It is necessary to observe, that no one of these Examinations is conducted by myself alone. The Prizes and Exhibitions enumerated above are given for *general* good answering, and there is no special Prize for good answering in my course.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

The Lloyd Exhibition, which is tenable for two years. The annual value of this Exhibition is £18 6*s.* 4*d.*

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

No.†

* Professor Jellett has since added to the Fellowship Course some parts of Laplace's *Mécanique Celeste*.
† See change mentioned in note to Answer I. 19, p. 91.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR JELLETT, TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

No Student can present himself at the Fellowship Examination until he have taken his Degree. A Candidate for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium must be a Junior Bachelor; and for the Lloyd Exhibition, a Senior Sophister. I conceive that any Student might attend my Lectures, and obtain a Certificate of attendance. I am not aware that any rule has been made on the subject.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The income of my Professorship is £700 per annum. It is derived from the funds of the College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

I have already stated that I have no Assistants.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

By the authority of the Board.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

None.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

None.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I have no such authority, but I conceive that the Provost and Senior Fellows have. It has, however, never been exercised.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

I have never given such a Certificate, but I know that similar Documents in other departments have been always held to be free from Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

In the year 1848, the number of my Class was 15; in 1849, 16; in 1850, during the Hilary Term, 16; and during the Michaelmas Term, 14.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The number of Candidates who presented themselves at the Fellowship Examination in 1848, was 11; in 1849, 7; in 1850, 12. The number of Candidates for Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium was, in 1848, 2; in 1849, 3; in 1850, 3. The number of Candidates for the Lloyd Exhibition was, in 1848, 3; in 1849, 4; in 1850, 3.

(Signed) JOHN H. JELLETT,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

January, 1852.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR FITZGERALD, TO PAPER No. 7.

ANSWERS of the REV. WILLIAM FITZGERALD,* Professor of Moral Philosophy, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

I. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

I hold the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

2. At what time and by what authority was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

It was established in 1837, by the authority of the Board of Trinity College.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment is vested in the Board of Trinity College.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess? 5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

There are no qualifications laid down, so far as I know.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined, but was required to produce Testimonials.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

For five years.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity? 9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

*The five years for which Professor Fitzgerald was appointed having expired, the Rev. Edward Mœran was, in in 1852, appointed to this Professorship.

I am not subjected to any such conditions.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold the benefice of St. Anne's, in the city of Dublin.

State of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for a deputy.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no provision for a retiring pension.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

I have no Assistants.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and of your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

I am not aware of any such positive regulations made by the Board.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

The jurisdiction is vested in the Board.

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

By the authority of the Board.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

My Lectures are, in practice, open to the Public, but not as a matter of right.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

I am not required to publish my Lectures.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

I have not published any Lectures; but, during the time of my holding the Professorship, I have published, for the use of Ethical Students, an edition of Butler's Analogy, with a Life, and Notes; and a selection from Aristotle's Ethics, with Introduction and Notes.

III. *Studies of the Professorship.*

Studies of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants? 2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

No class of Students are required to attend my Lectures.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Scholars who attend my Lectures receive credit for that attendance as upon one of the University Professors.

4. Are the Students who attended your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

Students attending my Lectures are not subject to any examination by me.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

I delivered twelve Lectures in the year commencing 20th November, 1850.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

The subjects of my Lectures, since I was appointed, have been:—

The Fundamental Principles of Ethics.
The Ethics of Aristotle.
Kant's Critik of the Pure Reason.
The true Position of Logic as a Science and Art, with a Review of the Systems of Mill, Hamilton, and Boole.
Ethics of the New Testament.
The Conduct of the Understanding, as a branch of Ethics.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants? 8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years? 9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

Answered above.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

Answers of Rev. Professor Fitzgerald, to Paper No. 7.

No person unconnected otherwise with the University has any strict right to attend my Lectures.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes?

Answered above.

Studies of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

No one whose name is not on the College Books can obtain a Certificate.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

There is no rule upon the College Books.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants? 15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

There are no Medals, Prizes, or Exhibitions connected with the Professorship.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is no part of my duty, as Professor, to assist at any Examination.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

All Students of Trinity College may attend my Lectures.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

My salary is £100 a year, derived from the general funds of the College.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

Answered above.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

My salary was fixed by the Board.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants? 5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

There are no Fees charged.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I have no authority to charge Fees. I presume that the Board have, if they choose.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

The Certificate is not liable to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, 1850?

There is no registry kept of the whole number of the persons attending my Lectures, but only of such Scholars as may obtain credit for such attendances.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Answered above.

(Signed), W. Fitzgerald, M.A.,
Professor of Moral Philosophy.

December 20, 1851.

Answers of Rev. G. Sydney Smith, D.D., to Paper No. 7.

Answers of the Rev. George Sydney Smith, D.D., Professor of Biblical Greek, to the Questions in Paper No. 7.

1. *State of the Professorship.*

State of the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

1. What Professorship do you hold in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship of Biblical Greek is held by me.

2. At what time, and by what authority, was the Professorship which you hold established in the University of Dublin?

The Professorship of Biblical Greek was established in the year 1838, by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. In whom is the appointment to your Professorship vested?

The appointment to my Professorship is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, who established it.

Answers of Rev. G. Sidney Smith, D.D., to Paper No 7.

State of the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the Professorship which you hold is required to possess?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have not specified what qualifications shall be required from a Candidate for the Professorship: in my own case, my qualifications for the office were sufficiently known to the Board from my having been a Fellow of Trinity College for seven years previously to my appointment.

5. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The answer to this is contained in No. 4.

6. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials when a Candidate for your Professorship?

I was not examined nor required to produce any testimonials; I suppose for the reason already assigned in answer to query 4.

7. For what period were you appointed to hold your Professorship?

The Professorship is given for five years, at the end of which a re-election is necessary.

8. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your Professorship on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment. position, or dignity?

No condition of resigning or forfeiting my Professorship on obtaining any other appointment was imposed upon me.

9. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

Answered already.

10. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, office, benefice, or dignity, besides your Professorship?

I hold the benefice of Aghalurcher, in the Diocese of Clogher, besides my Professorship.

11. Is there any provision for appointing a Deputy during your illness or absence?

There is no provision for appointing a Deputy.

12. Is there any arrangement for providing a retiring pension in the event of your becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of your office?

There is no arrangement for providing a retiring pension.

13. At what time, and by what authority, were the offices of Assistants, if any, to your Professorship established? 14. What is the number of your Assistants, and by whom are they appointed? 15. What qualifications are your Assistants required to possess? 16. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 17. Is the selection of your Assistants made by seniority, by examination, or how otherwise? 18. For what period are your Assistants appointed?

No such office as that of Assistant to my Professorship has been established.

19. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The Professor is bound to lecture on Biblical Greek during two out of the three Academical Terms of each year.

II. *Discipline of the Professorship.*

Discipline of the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by you, or by your Assistants, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The jurisdiction of censure and punishment, in case of negligent performance of duties, is, I conceive, vested in the Board.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of you and of your Assistants, required to be public?

There is no rule requiring my Lectures or Examinations to be public, nor any rule to prevent their being public.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers, of you and of your Assistants, required to be published?

It is not imperative on me to publish any Lectures or Examination Papers.

5. Have you published any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers given by you as Professor?

The Examination Papers are published annually.

III. *Studies connected with the Professorship.*

Studies connected with the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

1. Is there any class of Students who are required to attend your Lectures, or the Lectures of your Assistants?

None of the Sudents are required to attend my Lectures, the attendance on them being altogether voluntary.

2. By what authority is such attendance on your Lectures and on the Lectures of your Assistants made compulsory?

Answer included in No. 1.

3. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on your Lectures?

Students are allowed to attend my Lectures as one of the Courses of Lectures required from Bachelors of Arts, and a Certificate is given for regular attendance.

4. Are the Students who attend your Lectures and those of your Assistants subject to any, and what Examinations?

The Students who attend the Lectures are not subject to any Examinations.

ANSWERS OF REV. G. SIDNEY SMITH, D.D., TO PAPER No. 7.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

5. What are the numbers of the Lectures respectively which were delivered by you and by each of your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

The number of my Lectures during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, was forty-six.

6. What are the subjects lectured on by you and by your Assistants respectively?

The following is a List or Syllabus of the chief subjects with which my Lectures are usually occupied:

The Vernacular Languages of Palestine in the age of Christ; the style of the New Testament and Septuagint; the Sources from which to illustrate the Characteristics of the New Testament Greek; the Purist Controversy; the "Common Dialect;" the Hebraisms of the New Testament; the Origin, Character, and Use of the Septuagint; the Discrepancies between the Septuagint and the Hebrew Text; the Grammar of the New Testament Greek, and especially the Greek Article (including the contributions to this subject since the work of Bishop Middleton); the Criticism of the New Testament; MSS., various readings and editions; the Critical Systems of Griesbach, Hug, and others; the Animadversions of Archbishop Lawrence, Norton, and others, on Griesbach's System; the Critical Labours of Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, &c.; the quotations from the Old Testament in the New; the original language of St. Matthew's Gospel; the Epistle to the Romans; the Epistle to the Hebrews.

7. What are the subjects of the Examinations held by you and by your Assistants?

The subjects of the Examinations are varied every year, but usually comprise a portion of the Septuagint, as well as a portion of the New Testament (as shall be set forth more fully in the next answer).

8. What books or portions of books have been prescribed or recommended by you, by your predecessor, and by your and his Assistants, to Students preparing for such Examinations during the past five years?

The subjects of the Examinations for five years have been as follows:—For 1847, the book of Numbers (LXX.) and the First Epistle to the Corinthians. For 1848, the Book of Daniel (both according to Theodotion and the LXX.) and the two Epistles to the Thessalonians. For 1849, Deuteronomy (LXX.), I. Timothy; II. Timothy; Titus. For 1850, Joshua (LXX.) and the Gospel of St. John. For 1851, the Life of David (LXX.) and the Epistle to the Galatians.

The books recommended were of two kinds, the first being on general subjects, and the second being of the nature of particular commentaries.

Amongst the books of a general character recommended were: the Lexicons of Schleusner (on LXX.); of Parkhurst and Robinson; Winer's Greek Grammar of the New Testament; Green's Grammar; Middleton on the Greek Article; Dr. Humphry Hody's Work on the Original Texts; Davidson's Biblical Criticism, and other works; the writings of H. Planck and Tittmann; Vorst on Hebraisms; Marsh's Michaelis; the Englishman's Greek Concordance.

Books recommended as more specially appropriate to the subjects of the several Examinations were: Poli Synopsis; Patrick's Commentary; Horsley's Biblical Criticism; Ainsworth on the Pentateuch; Theodoret; Mede's Works; Wintle on Daniel; Graves on the Pentateuch; Hengstenberg's Christology, &c.; Bush's Notes on Joshua; Masius on Joshua; Delany's Life of David; Kennicott's Dissertations; Heydenreich on Corinthians; Billroth on Corinthians; Slade on the Epistles; Bengelii Gnomon; Bloomfield's Greek Testament; Alford's Greek Testament; Schott and Winzer on Galatians and Thessalonians; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ; Lampe on St. John; Tholuck on St. John; Olshausen's Commentaries; Winer on Galatians.

9. By what authority are the subjects of the Lectures and of the Examinations of you and of your Assistants appointed?

The selection of the subjects for Lectures and Examination is left to the Professor.

10. Is any person permitted to attend your Lectures who has no other connexion with the University?

Persons having no connexion with the University are not refused permission to attend my Lectures, and, in fact, such persons do occasionally attend.

11. Is such a person permitted to attend your Examinations, or to be a Candidate for Prizes? 12. Can such a person obtain a Certificate of having attended your Lectures and Examinations?

Persons not connected with the University, or whose names are not on the College Books, are not permitted to be Candidates for Prizes, nor to obtain Certificates of attendance on Lectures.

13. If not, state the nature of the connexion with the University, and the consequent expense to be incurred by a Student in order to be entitled to attend your Lectures and Examinations, and to obtain a Certificate of such attendance, and the authority by which such connexion was made imperative?

The Board made a regulation that no Student should be admitted as a Candidate for Prizes at my Examination if below the rank of a Junior Sophister; consequently, the usual Entrance and College Fees necessary to attain the standing of three years must have been paid before attending at my Examination; and, in my view of the force of this regulation, the same conditions must be satisfied in order to obtain a Certificate for Attendance on my Lectures.

14. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations of yourself and your Assistants?

One Prize of £10, and another of £5, are annually granted by the Board for proficiency in the subjects of my Examinations.

Studies connected with the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

15. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in the subjects of your Lectures and Examinations?

No Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, are awarded for such proficiency.

16. Is it part of your duty, as Professor, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

It is no part of my duty, as Professor, to assist at either the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate course.

17. Are Students of Trinity College required to be of any, and what standing, in order to be permitted to get a Certificate of Attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, or to compete for your Prizes?

Answered under query 13, namely, that Students must be of Junior Sophister standing.

IV. *Revenues of the Professorship.*

Revenues of the Professorship of Biblical Greek.

1. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The salary of the Professor is £100 per annum, provided by the Board out of the College Funds.

2. What are the emoluments of your Assistants, as such, and from what sources derived?

I have no Assistants.

3. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amounts of your Assistants' salaries, been fixed?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on your Lectures and Examinations, and on those of your Assistants?

No Fee is charged for attendance on my Lectures or Examinations.

5. What Fee, if any, is charged on the Certificate of attendance on your Lectures?

Nor on the Certificate of Attendance.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on your Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I have no authority to impose Fees. The Provost and Senior Fellows, as founders of the Professorship, have authority to make any regulations they please concerning it.

7. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

The Certificate is not subject to Stamp Duty.

8. What is the number of Students who attended the Lectures of yourself and your Assistants, respectively, or the Lectures of your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The number of Students attending my Lectures were, 120 in 1848; 117 in 1849; 128 in 1850.

9. What is the number of Students who attended each Examination held by you and your Assistants, respectively, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, respectively, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

The numbers of Candidates at the Prize Examinations were, 4 in 1848; 3 in 1849; 4 in 1850.

(Signed) George Sidney Smith, d.d.,
Professor of Biblical Greek, T.C.D.

PAPER No. 8.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND.

I. *State of the Observatory at Dunsink.*

State of the Observatory.

1. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, made any regulations respecting the Observatory, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the Royal Letter of 32 Geo. III.?

2. Who is the Assistant to the Royal Astronomer of Ireland?

3. For what period has he held the appointment?

II. *Discipline of the Observatory.*

Discipline of the Observatory.

1. What is the nature of the observations that have been made at the Observatory by the Royal Astronomer or his Assistant since 1827?

2. Has a fair copy of the observations made, been presented to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, within six months after the expiration of each year since 1827?

3. In what years since 1827, have the Observations made at the Observatory been printed at the expense of the College?

4. To what Observatories, Academies, and learned persons, have printed copies of such Observations been sent since 1827?

Paper No. 8. Questions addressed to Royal Astronomer.

5. How many duplicates of the books of Observations and Computations, authenticated by the Royal Astronomer, have been handed over to the Librarian of Trinity College since 1827?

III. *Studies connected with the Observatory.*

Studies connected with the Observatory.

1. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, since 1827, directed the Royal Astronomer to instruct any Fellow of Trinity College, in the practice of Astronomy, and in the use of the instruments?

2. Has the Royal Astronomer, since 1827, instructed any Fellow of Trinity College, or any and what other persons, in the practice of Astronomy, and in the use of the instruments?

IV. *Revenues of the Observatory.*

Revenues of the Observatory.

1. What is the present endowment of the Observatory, and from what sources derived?

2. What is the emolument of the Assistant to the Royal Astronomer, and from what sources derived?

3. By what authority has the amount of the Assistant's salary been fixed?

4. How much has been expended in keeping the buildings at Dunsink in repair, during ten years ending 20th November, 1851?

5. How much has been expended during the same time in keeping the instruments in repair?

6. How much in providing new instruments?

7. How much in publishing the Observations made at the Observatory?

Answers of Sir William R. Hamilton, to Paper No. 8.

Answers of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, to the Questions in Paper No. 8.

I. *State of the Observatory at Dunsink.*

State of the Observatory at Dunsink.

1. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, made any regulations respecting the Observatory, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the Royal Letter of 32 Geo. III.?

Not that I am aware of.

2. Who is the Assistant to the Royal Astronomer of Ireland?

Mr. Charles Thompson.

3. For what period has he held the appointment?

Since the 1st of June, 1817.

II. *Discipline of the Observatory.*

Discipline of the Observatory.

1. What is the nature of the observations that have been made at the Observatory by the Royal Astronomer or his Assistant since 1827?

They have chiefly related to the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Stars, on or near the Meridian; but several extra-meridional observations of Eclipses, Occultations, and Comets, have likewise been made; and also many of a meteorological kind. A more full and detailed statement will be supplied in an Appendix to these Answers.

2. Has a fair copy of the observations made, been presented to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, within six months after the expiration of each year since 1827?

Not as a general rule; but at the last Annual Visitation of this Observatory, on the 3rd of July, 1851, I presented to the Visitors (the Vice-Provost and two other Members of the Board) compared copies of the Transit and Circle Observations for the year 1850. Also, about ten years ago, I submitted several sheets of Observations, or copies, to the Board, for inspection and examination; and at this moment I am nearly ready to send in to the College a large mass of compared copies of Observations made here for many years back.

3. In what years since 1827, have the Observations made at the Observatory been printed at the expense of the College?

In no one year; nor do I believe that such printing had ever taken place, in any former year, since this Observatory was built, although important *results* of Observations were communicated by my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Brinkley, to several learned Societies.

4. To what Observatories, Academies, and learned persons, have printed copies of such Observations been sent since 1827?

To none, because no copies have been printed. But it seems not irrelevant to mention here, that I have sent to various public bodies and eminent men, in British and foreign countries, many copies of Mathematical Essays, or Papers, of my own; and that I have received in return many valuable books for the Observatory, besides presents of the same sort for myself, and Diplomas of Honorary or Corresponding Membership from the chief Scientific Societies or Academies of the world, such as Paris, Berlin, Turin, Saint Petersburgh, and several others (America included).

5. How many duplicates of the books of Observations and Computations, authenticated by the Royal Astronomer, have been handed over to the Librarian of Trinity College since 1827?

The answer to this question has been perhaps anticipated under the head (B 2) of another above proposed; for I believe that the sheets handed in by me at the last Annual Visitation of the Observatory have been already lodged with the Librarian; and suppose that the large collection which is almost ready for presentation to the Board, will, in like manner, be given into his charge; but I shall cheerfully supply another set of copies if required.

Discipline of the Observatory.

III. *Studies connected with the Observatory.*

Studies connected with the Observatory.

1. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, since 1827, directed the Royal Astronomer to instruct any Fellow of Trinity College, in the practice of Astronomy, and in the use of the instruments?

No such direction has been given. Perhaps this may have been because they believed me to be willing, as in fact I have been and am, without any formal direction on their part, to render every assistance in my power to persons who might be desirous of practically studying Astronomy. It seems not inappropriate to mention here that one of the Senior Fellows lately suggested to me, in a conversation arising out of a plan under consideration for executing a more thorough and systematic reduction of the Dunsink Observations than that which they have hitherto received, that some of the Non-Tutor Fellows, and in particular one whom he named, might be made useful in that way; whereupon I immediately waited on the Junior Fellow so indicated, and entered with him into long details respecting the precise nature of the Observations that were to be discussed. I had previously shown the instruments here to the gentleman thus alluded to; and an understanding exists between us, that he is likely to pay me future visits, and is not unwilling to co-operate as above suggested, if other avocations shall allow him so to do.

2. Has the Royal Astronomer, since 1827, instructed any Fellow of Trinity College, or any and what other persons, in the practice of Astronomy, and in the use of the instruments?

The answer to this question is partly contained in the answer to the last. But it may be added that I have received, at various times, a large number of scientific visitors from different countries; and indeed have rarely, and then only from pressure of business, withheld admission from any one, scientific or not, who wished to visit the place; and, through myself or my assistant, I have always sought to give every desired detail of information respecting the construction and use of the instruments. In particular, it has been my habit to collect a party of the Students of the College here after my Astronomical Lectures of each year, and to seek to render them acquainted with various details of Instrumental Astronomy. The extensive nature of the question proposed by the Commissioners seems to make it not improper to add, that the present Earl of Dunraven acquired here, several years ago, a considerable skill in observing, and has left in our books of the time a valuable collection of transits taken by himself.

IV. *Revenues of the Observatory.*

Revenues of the Observatory.

1. What is the present endowment of the Observatory, and from what sources derived?

In addition to the Salary of the Professor, there is a large and good Dwelling-house attached to the Observatory, or (in common parlance) forming part of it; which House, with Stable and other Offices, is kept in repair by the Board. A garden and some fields are also attached, and ought, no doubt, to be considered as a part of the endowment of the Observatory, although to myself, who have no skill in farming, they have been a source of pleasure rather than of profit.

2. What is the emolument of the Assistant to the Royal Astronomer, and from what sources derived?

He also has a dwelling-house, built for him in my time by the College, and preserved by them in repair; and I have long since assigned to him, without charge, a portion of the adjacent ground, which has been inclosed for him and future Assistants. He has also some facilities respecting grass, &c., which add a little to the value of his position. His annual salary is One Hundred Pounds, of the late Irish Currency, which has been paid, for the last twenty years, as a charge on my own professional salary—namely, since the latter was increased in 1831. I have also been happy to employ sons of his for some subordinate reductions, and for extra copying; and to procure some small payments for them on that score from the Board.

3. By what authority has the amount of the Assistant's salary been fixed?

I found him in receipt of the above-mentioned salary when I was first appointed to this place; it was for some years paid to him by the Board, but through my hands, and without precisely knowing how far the charge was a compulsory one, I have continued to pay it, as above stated, for the last twenty years, out of my own augmented income.

4. How much has been expended in keeping the buildings at Dunsink in repair, during ten years ending 20th November, 1851?

I am absolutely unable to give an exact, or even an usefully approximate answer to this question. On each particular occasion of repairs, I have done what I could to examine the work, and check and verify the items; but when this had been done, and my Certificate for the time being signed, I always conceived that the matter had passed out of my hands into those of the Bursars and Auditors of the College, who, with the assistance of the Clerk of the Works, were to judge whether the charges were proper. I have kept no systematic

ANSWERS OF SIR WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, TO PAPER No. 8.

Revenues of the Observatory.

record of any such expenses, and cannot pretend to say more than that they must have been considerable, for the buildings which were, for the most part, erected before my time, are large, and the keeping them in repair cannot be inexpensive.

5. How much has been expended during the same time in keeping the instruments in repair?

Very little, for the instruments under my charge have been very free from injury, although, of course, occasionally, new micrometers, or eye pieces, or verniers were required. However, I have been for some years empowered by the Board to expend a certain sum on the improvement of the Equatorial instrument here, which has not yet been all expended, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the assistance of the artist whom it was wished to employ. Last summer a small sum was, under my direction, laid out for such improvement, and it is likely to be cheerfully followed up by other assistance of the same sort from the College.

6. How much in providing new instruments?

Only a few pounds for new thermometers and other meteorological instruments; but from the proved liberality of the Board in other instances, I feel satisfied that if I thought it right to make a formal application to them for aid towards more important purchases, such application would be acceded to.

7. How much in publishing the Observations made at the Observatory?

Nothing, for reasons stated in reply to a former question; but the Board have so handsomely contributed, by their votes of the last two years, towards the publication of a Course of Lectures delivered by me in their halls on an original Mathematical Conception of my own (the Quaternions), that I am bound to regard it as my *own* fault—if it be the fault of *any* one—that their money has not hitherto been expended (as I believe that it *never* has as yet been) in the publishing of observations made here.

Appendix to the Answer II. 1.

This Appendix has been submitted to me by my Assistant, Mr. Charles Thompson, but I consider myself responsible for its substantial accuracy. I early impressed upon him that fidelity as to facts, especially of the numerical kind, was the grand and main thing expected from him, and after many trials purposely varied, have never found the slightest reason to doubt his carefulness or veracity.

The number of the single Meridional, (or nearly Meridional,) observations, from 1828, January 1, to 1851, December 31, made at the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, as found by counting the lines of the transit and circle sheets, appears to be 44;430.

On distinguishing the different days of observations, there are found to have been 2,743 of the Sun, and 709 of the Moon, with the transit; 1,072 of the Sun, and 710 of the Moon, with the circle. (The observations made in the latter half of the year 1827 are not here counted.)

The Stars chiefly observed have been the Stars in the Nautical Almanac List; Stars culminating with the Moon; Stars for comparison with Mars; Stars insufficiently observed in former years; and Stars marked as having their places imperfectly known, in the Catalogue of the Royal Astronomical Society and British Association; 38 occultations of the Stars by the Moon; 14 Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; 3 Eclipses of the Sun; 10 Eclipses of the Moon; 2 Transits of Mercury; approximate places (with the Equatorial) of Comets and new Planets.

All which I believe to be true.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON,
Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

PAPER No. 9. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

PAPER No. 9.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

I. *The Government of Trinity College.*

Government of the College.

1. In what manner are the Royal Letters and Statutes respecting the University of Dublin, or Trinity College, published to the Members of the University and College?

2. Is there any complete copy of all such Royal Letters and Statutes open for the perusal of Members of the University and College?

3. Has the law respecting the public reading of the Statutes of King Charles the First, in the Chapel, by the Deans, at the commencement of each Term, become obsolete?

4. If so, has any method of making these Statutes known to the persons required to attend at the reading of them been adopted?

5. What edition of the College Statutes do Students receive at Matriculation?

6. Is it more or less complete than the edition published by the Board in 1844?

7. In what manner are the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, published to the Members of the University and College?

8. Are they invariably published within any fixed time after they are made?

9. Is there any complete copy of all such Decrees open to the perusal of Members of the University and College?

PAPER No. 9.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

10. Are the Resolutions of the Board, which are intended to operate as General Regulations, usually published in the College Calendar, or in any other way?

11. Is there any standing order with respect to the manner in which such General Regulations are altered or rescinded?

Government of the College.

12. What is the distinction between the portions of the College affairs which are governed by Decrees of the Board and Visitors, and those which are governed by General Regulations of the Board, without the consent of the Visitors?

13. In what manner are decisions of the Visitors on Appeals, on the Interpretation of the College Statutes, and at Visitations, made public to the members of the University and College?

14. Is there any complete copy of all such decisions open to the perusal of the Members of the University and College?

15. What is the extent of the powers of the Provost, at the Meetings of the College Board, and how far does it differ from that of any other Member of the Board?

16. What is the extent of the powers of the Provost at the Elections of Fellows and Scholars, and how far does it differ from that of any other Elector?

II. *The Election of Junior Fellows.*

Election of Junior Fellows.

1. In the Election of Junior Fellows, does the statutable preference in favour of the Scholars of the College, and the Erasmus Smith Exhibitioners, frequently come into operation?

2. Does the preference conferred by the private Act of the 10th of George the First, on the Erasmus Smith Exhibitioners, extend to those who hold the Exhibitions then founded by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, or does it extend to Students who hold any Exhibitions which the Governors have since founded, or may hereafter found?

3. Have the Governors power to limit the Erasmus Smith Exhibitions to the pupils entering from the Erasmus Smith Schools, or to any other class of Students?

4. Have the Governors power to create an unlimited number of Exhibitions, entitled to the preference at the Election of Junior Fellows, conferred by the private Act of 10th of George the First?

5. Does the preference of poorer to richer in the Election of Junior Fellows, frequently come into operation; and if so, have the Electors any usual method of ascertaining the circumstances of the Candidates?

6. Does the preference of Irishmen to other subjects of Her Majesty, in the Election of Junior Fellows come frequently into operation?

7. In the Fellowship Examination, are the books, or portions of books, to be read by the Candidates, appointed in each subject; and if so, by what authority, and at what time previous to the Examination?

8. Give a list of the books appointed for the Fellowship Examination in 1851?

9. Are there any and what special Lectures given to Fellowship Candidates?

10. What are the subjects actually examined in, on the third day of the Fellowship Examination?

11. According to the Regulations now in force, what part of the Fellowship Examination is required to be conducted in Latin?

12. In what manner is the merit of the answering of the Candidates in different subjects compared by the Electors? Is there any fixed rule on this point, or is each Elector left to his own discretion in framing a rule?

13. At how many Fellowship Examinations since 1833 have the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy been called on to assist?

14. Before the foundation of the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in 1847, was the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, called on to assist at the Fellowship Examinations?

15. Since the foundation of the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in 1847, have the Board called on the University Professor of Natural Philosophy, or on the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to assist at the Fellowship Examination?

16. Have the Board the power of choosing which Professor of Natural Philosophy they will call on to assist at the Examination?

17. Does any power exist, and under what authority, of founding additional Fellowships?

18. How many additional Fellowships have been founded since the Charter of Charles the First, and at what times, and out of what Funds?

III. *The Election of Scholars.*

Election of Scholars.

1. In the Election of Scholars, how are the circumstances of the Candidates ascertained by the Electors, in order to decide on the preference given to poverty, and the exclusion of persons whose inheritance has been or would be of the value of £20.

2. Is this exclusion ever practically enforced?

3. Is there any rule to exclude any class of Candidates founded upon it?

4. Is the preference given by the Statutes of King Charles the First, in the Election of Scholars, to those educated in Dublin Schools, or born in the Counties or places where the College has property, practically acted upon?

5. What portion of Ireland is included in the description of the Counties and places

Paper No. 9. Questions. Addressed to Provost and Senior Fellows.

Election of Scholars.

where the College has property, so as to entitle the persons born therein to the statutable preference in the Election of Scholars?

6. What is the course now appointed for the Scholarship Examination?

7. Within what limits have the Board power to alter the course?

8. At what period of the College Course is Scholarship usually obtained?

9. What is the earliest period at which it can be obtained?

10. What is the latest period at which it can be obtained?

11. Do the Board adopt any means to prevent Candidates obtaining Scholarship at an earlier period than usual?

12. Do they adopt any means to prevent Candidates of higher standing than usual obtaining Scholarships?

13. Do they adopt any means to prevent Students dropping a Class, and presenting themselves a second time, or oftener, as Candidates for Scholarships?

14. What is the greatest number of Scholarships filled up in any year for the last twenty years?

15. What is the least number of Scholarships filled up in any year during the same period?

16. What is the average number of vacancies during the last twenty years?

17. Is the period of attaining Masters' standing, by which a Scholarship is determined, calculated from entrance, or from the time of obtaining Scholarship?

18. Is there anything in the duties incumbent on a Scholar, as distinct from the duties imposed upon all Students, to prevent a Scholarship being held by a Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenter?

19. If so, by what authority are such duties imposed?

20. Are Candidates for Scholarships subject to any, and what, religious test; and if so, by what authority is such test imposed?

21. Are Students who are Protestant Dissenters, exempt from Catechetical Lectures, and from attendance on religious duties enjoined on all Students by the Statutes of King Charles the First; and if so, by what authority are they so exempt?

22. Are Students who, as Protestant Dissenters, are so exempt from religious duties eligible for Scholarship, and if not, on what authority does their ineligibility depend?

23. Does any power exist, and under what authority, of founding additional Scholarships, with the full privileges of the Scholarships founded by the Charter of Charles the First?

24. Have any additional Scholarships been founded since that Charter?

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows, to Paper No. 9.

Government of the College.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 9.

I. *Government of the College.*

1. In what manner are the Royal Letters and Statutes respecting the University of Dublin, or Trinity College, published to the Members of the University and College?

Royal Letters and Statutes are published by being in the first instance read at the Board and registered; formerly it was usual to read them also publicly in the Hall or Chapel, but they are now printed and circulated, if they concern the great body of the University, or any large class of its members. If they concern only an individual, it is not usual to print them.

2. Is there any complete copy of all such Royal Letters and Statutes open for the perusal of Members of the University and College?

In the year 1844, a complete copy of all the Royal Letters and Statutes which were of a permanent nature, affecting the University and College generally, was printed, and is accessible to all who choose to purchase it.

3. Has the law respecting the public reading of the Statutes of King Charles the First, in the Chapel, by the Deans, at the commencement of each Term, become obsolete?

The law respecting the public reading of the Statutes of King Charles I. by the Deans at the commencement of every Term, has for some years become obsolete; it having degenerated into a mere form. The Statutes are now printed, which was not contemplated when this mode of publishing them was enjoined, and are, therefore, now more effectually made known to those "quibus parendi officium incumbit," than by the old method of publicly reading them in the Chapel or Hall.

4. If so, has any method of making these Statutes known to the persons required to attend at the reading of them been adopted? 5. What edition of the College Statutes do Students receive at Matriculation? 6. Is it more or less complete than the edition published by the Board in 1844?

A printed selection from the Statutes is now given to every Student at his matriculation, a copy of which is sent herewith. It professes to be only *Excerpta* from the Statutes, and is therefore less complete than the edition published in 1844. It contains, however, the whole body of the Statutes of Charles I. (omitting such clauses as have been since repealed), together with all the subsequent Statutes which have reference to the duties of Students.

7. In what manner are the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, published to the Members of the University and College?

The Decrees of the Board and Visitors are published by being specially communicated

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS, TO PAPER No. 9.

by the Registrar to the Tutors, or to those whom they may concern. Or, if they relate to the University at large, or any considerable body of its members, they are posted on the College gates, or printed and circulated.

8. Are they invariably published within any fixed time after they are made?

Government of the College.

The Senior Lecturer, at the beginning of every Term, prints and circulates a sheet of University Intelligence, at the end of which are usually published all such rules or Decrees of the Board as have been passed during the preceding Term, and which are of a nature to require such publication. There is no regulation fixing any definite time within which Decrees must be published. This is always regulated by the expediency or exigency of each particular case. Some Decrees are printed and circulated (or published in the newspapers) immediately after they are made. Some are circulated only amongst particular classes of Students, such as those which relate exclusively to Divinity, Law, Medical, or Engineering Students. But all regulations that are of permanent obligation are collected at the end of the year, and inserted in the University Calendar. The Board generally avoid making new regulations (except in urgent cases) which shall come into effect before the publication of the next Calendar, to insure as far as possible their being known to all who are concerned.

9. Is there any complete copy of all such Decrees open to the perusal of members of the University and College?

The Calendar contains a complete copy of such regulations as are of any permanent obligation upon Students. The sheets of University Intelligence, published every Term by the Senior Lecturer, contain also Decrees, and regulations which are of a more temporary or ephemeral character. These publications are accessible to all Students. The University Intelligence is distributed gratis, and is also generally copied into the newspapers.

10. Are the Resolutions of the Board, which are intended to operate as General Regulations, usually published in the College Calendar, or in any other way?

This question is already answered.

11. Is there any standing order with respect to the manner in which such General Regulations are altered or rescinded?

There is no standing order respecting the manner in which general regulations are altered or rescinded. In practice this is generally done on the motion of some member of the Board; and it is usual that at least a week's notice of such motion should be given, if any other member of the Board should object to an immediate decision of the question. In matters of consequence it is usual to appoint a Committee, chosen from the Fellows or Professors, to report to the Board; and the Professors or heads of Departments are generally consulted in matters relating to their particular School or Faculty.

12. What is the distinction between the portions of the College affairs which are governed by Decrees of the Board and Visitors, and those which are governed by General Regulations of the Board, without the consent of the Visitors?

The portions of the College affairs which are governed by Decrees of the Board and Visitors are not very clearly defined in the Statutes. The consent of the Visitors is said to be necessary to give permanent authority to the Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows in omitted cases,—"ubi nihil certum in Statutis definitum sit." But it has not been usual to apply for the formal consent of Visitors except in cases of graver moment, or where the Statutes expressly declare such consent to be necessary.

The specific cases in which the consent of the Visitors is required by the Statutes are, *e. g.* for increasing any salaries, the amount of which has been fixed in the Statutes of Charles I.; altering the days and hours of Lecture, and prescribing the duties of the Regius Professors of Divinity, and Feudal and English Law; altering the books and subjects prescribed (c. 15 of the Stat. Car. I.) to be read in the Undergraduate Course, &c.

On the other hand, the power of the Provost and Senior Fellows is described in the Statutes as comprising "omnia majora Collegii negotia, sive ad mores, sive ad doctrinam, sive ad economiam spectantes;" and they have an absolute power in all elections, and in everything relating to Degrees. In such things the Visitors do not appear to possess any right of interference, unless the acts of the Board should be inconsistent with the Statutes.

13. In what manner are decisions of the Visitors on Appeals, on the Interpretation of the College Statutes, and at Visitations, made public to the Members of the University and College?

The decisions of the Visitors on appeals are of two kinds. Some are made in public Court, in which case they are sufficiently published to all whom they concern, and it is seldom necessary to take any steps to make them more public. Or else they are of the nature of Chamber decisions, as, for example, where a doubt as to the meaning of a Statute, or of some clause in the Statutes, has been decided by the Visitors. In this case the decision is, of course, communicated by the Visitors to the party concerned; but it rests with the Visitors in every case to take such steps for the publication of their decisions as they may think necessary.

14. Is there any complete copy of all such decisions open to the perusal of the members of the University and College?

All decisions made by the Visitors on appeals are entered in the Register of the College, and may be consulted, or copies of them obtained, with the permission of the Board, by any one who is personally concerned with them.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 9.

Government of the College.

15. What is the extent of the powers of the Provost, at the Meetings of the College Board, and how far does it differ from that of any other member of the Board?

The principal powers of the Provost, at Board Meetings, as distinguished from other members of the Board are the following:

I. His presence, or that of the Vice-Provost, is necessary to the validity of all acts of the Board.—(Stat. Car. I. cap. 4.)

II. In making leases, and in all other instruments requiring the College Seal, the consent of the Provost is necessary.—(Ibid.)

III. If one or more members of the Board, being duly summoned, should absent themselves from a Board Meeting, the Provost can dispose of their votes. But he has no casting vote, except in the Election of Fellows and Scholars.—(Ibid.)

IV. The Provost's consent is necessary to the Election of a Vice-Provost, except when he is legally absent from ill health or otherwise.—(Ibid. c. 12. and Let. 60. Geo. III.)

16. What is the extent of the powers of the Provost at the Elections of Fellows and Scholars, and how far does it differ from that of any other Elector?

In Elections of Junior Fellows and Scholars the power of the Provost is thus defined in the Statutes:—"In quem vel quos major pars Sociorum Seniorum una cum Præposito, vel eo absente, Vice-Præposito, consensisse deprehendetur, is, vel illi, pro electo, vel electis, habeantur, et mox pronunciabuntur a Præposito. Quod si primo, vel secundo scrutinio, electorum major pars, cum Præposito, vel eo absente, Vice-Præposito, non consenserint, eo casu in tertio scrutinio, is, vel illi, pro electo, vel electis, sunto, quem, vel quos, Præpositus, vel eo absente, Vice-Præpositus, nominabit."—(Stat. Car. I. cap. 25.)

The opinions of Counsel as to the amount of power given to the Provost by this Statute, and a full discussion of the question, will be found in Bishop Young's pamphlet on the Provost's negative. In conformity with the opinions there given, the Election is now decided by a majority of the Board, and in cases of equality of votes, the Provost (or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost) has a casting vote.

II. *Election of Junior Fellows.*

Election of Junior Fellows.

1. In the Election of Junior Fellows, does the statutable preference in favour of the Scholars of the College, and the Erasmus Smith Exhibitioners, frequently come into operation?

The cases of equal answering, which would bring into operation the statutable preference of Scholars, and of Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners, very seldom occur.

2. Does the preference conferred by the private Act of the 10th of George the First, on the Erasmus Smith Exhibitioners, extend to those who hold the Exhibitions then founded by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, or does it extend to Students who hold any Exhibitions which the Governors have since founded, or may hereafter found?

Whether the preference conferred on Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners, in cases of equal answering, extends to the holders of Exhibitions founded since the Act 10 Geo. I., is a question for Counsel to determine. But as the Act describes such persons as those "to whom any pension or Exhibition out of the lands of Erasmus Smith is, or *shall hereafter*, be payable," it would seem to have been the intention of the Act that the preference in question should extend to all who at any time should hold Exhibitions founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, whether before or since the passing of the Act.

3. Have the Governors power to limit the Erasmus Smith Exhibitions to the pupils entering from the Erasmus Smith Schools, or to any other class of Students?

It is presumed that the Governors have power to limit their Exhibitions in any way they think fit; especially if the College accept and approve of such limitation. But this is a question for Counsel, depending on the interpretation of the Act 10 Geo. I.

4. Have the Governors power to create an unlimited number of Exhibitions, entitled to the preference at the Election of Junior Fellows, conferred by the private Act of 10th of George the First?

This will depend on the correctness of the answer already given to Question 2. If the Act 10 Geo. I. be correctly interpreted as conferring the privilege of a preference upon all Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners, at what time soever their Exhibitions may have been founded, then this privilege will belong to all Exhibitions founded by the Governors. And the large powers given to them of disposing of their surplus funds, seem to be sufficient to enable them to found an unlimited number of Exhibitions out of such funds. This, however, is a question for Counsel; we can only speak of what seems to us the most natural meaning of the Act.

5. Does the preference of poorer to richer in the Election of Junior Fellows, frequently come into operation; and if so, have the Electors any usual method of ascertaining the circumstances of the Candidates? 6. Does the preference of Irishmen to other subjects of her Majesty, in the Election of Junior Fellows, come frequently into operation?

The cases of equality, in which the Statutes give a preference of poorer to richer, Irishmen to others, &c., very rarely occur. Nor is it easy to know whether they ever do occur, because the individual electors give their votes independently, and may make such inquiries as they think fit respecting the circumstances of Candidates whom they consider of equal merit. The only case of equality which can come before the Board is, when the votes of electors are equally divided, in which case the Provost has a casting vote. No

method of ascertaining the circumstances of the Candidates in reference to poverty is prescribed by the Statutes.

7. In the Fellowship Examination, are the books or portions of books to be read by the Candidates, appointed in each subject; and if so, by what authority, and at what time previous to the Examination?

The Statutes prescribe subjects, not books, for the Fellowship Examination. Books, or parts of books, are recommended by the Examiners in each department. The Examiners are generally appointed in the beginning of Hilary Term, which is usually about three or, perhaps, sometimes nearly four months previous to the Examination.

8. Give a list of the books appointed for the Fellowship Examination in 1851?

The following is a list of the books recommended for the Fellowship Examination in 1851:—

Logic and Metaphysics.—Archbishop Whately's Logic; Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; Mill's Logic, book iii.; Bacon, De Augmentis Scientiarum, lib. v.; Præfationes ad Instaur. Magnum; Novum Organum, lib. i.; Reid's Essay on the Intellectual Powers, and Analysis of Aristotle's Logic, with Hamilton's Notes; Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, vols. i. and ii.; Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Bishop Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge; Cousin's Histoire de la Philosophie du XVIII. siècle; and Leçons sur la Philosophie de Kant.

Mathematics.—See the answer by Professor Graves to question 6, proposed to him by the Commissioners, under the head *Studies of the Professorship.*

Natural Philosophy.—See the answer by Professor Jellett to the corresponding question proposed to him.

Moral Philosophy.—Cicero's Philosophical Works; Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics; Bacon, De Augmentis Scientiar, lib. vii.; Clarke on the Attributes of God; Burlamaqui's Natural Law; Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, book i.; Dr. Adams on Virtue; Bishop Butler's Works; Archbishop King, De Origine Mali; Dugald Stewart on the Active and Moral Powers; Adam Smith's Ancient Moral Systems; John Brown's Essays against Shaftesbury.

History.—Ancient History, to the period of the battle of Actium; the principal books recommended in 1851, were—Herodotus; Grote's Grecian History; Arnold's History of Rome.

Chronology.—Beveridge's Chronology; Newton's Chronology; Dr. Hales' Analysis of Chronology; Dr. Wall's Ancient Orthography of the Jews.

Greek and Latin.—The Candidates are liable to be examined in any Greek or Latin Classical Author. In 1851 they were examined in Aristotle's Rhetoric and in Tacitus.

Hebrew.—A large portion of the Book of Isaiah was the subject of Examination in 1851.

Latin Composition, in Prose and Verse, is the business of the fourth day. No record of the Exercises given in 1851 has been preserved.

9. Are there any and what special Lectures, given to Fellowship Candidates?

Lectures are given specially to Fellowship Candidates in Mathematics, and in N] Philosophy.

10. What are the subjects actually examined in on the third day of the Fellowship Examination?

The Statutes direct that, on the third day of the Fellowship Examination, the Candidates be examined "in linguarum peritia, in historiis et poetis, et in toto genere humanioris literaturæ." Accordingly, the subjects of Examination on that day are, Ancient History, Chronology, the Greek and Latin Classics, and Hebrew.

11. According to the Regulations now in force, what part of the Fellowship Examination is required to be conducted in Latin?

According to the Regulations now in force, the Examination of the third day only is required to be conducted in Latin.

12. In what manner is the merit of the answering of the Candidates in different subjects compared by the Electors? Is there any fixed rule on this point, or is each Elector left to his own discretion in framing a rule?

Each Elector is left to his own discretion in forming his judgment as to the relative answering or eligibility of the Candidates. The Electors occasionally confer with the Examiners in each Course as to the weight to be attributed to particular answers of the Candidates.

13. At how many Fellowship Examinations since 1833 have the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy been called on to assist?

The Professors of Natural Philosophy have been called upon, under the Statute of 1833, to examine, and have examined for Fellowships, every year since that date. The Professor of Mathematics, until 1836, was a Senior Fellow, and examined in that capacity. Since 1836, the Professor has been a Junior Fellow, and has been called upon, under the Statute of 1833, to examine, and did examine every year, except 1850, when, in consequence of illness, he was prevented from doing so.

14. Before the foundation of the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in 1847, was the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy called on to assist at the Fellowship Examinations?

Before the foundation of the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in 1833,

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 9.

Election of Junior Fellows.

Erasmus Smith's Lecturer was the only Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University; the University Professorship was originally combined with the Lectureship on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and, therefore Erasmus Smith's Lecturer (for the Act of Parliament does not give him the title of Professor) was called on, in pursuance of the King's Letter of 1833, to assist at the Fellowship Examination.

15. Since the foundation of the University Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in 1847, have the Board called on the University Professor of Natural Philosophy, or on the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to assist at the Fellowship Examination?

In 1847, the Lectureship on the foundation of Erasmus Smith having become vacant, and it having been found necessary for the effectual working of the Engineering School that there should be a Lecturer in Natural and Experimental Philosophy connected with that department, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to commit that duty to Erasmus Smith's Lecturer, and to appropriate the University endowment to a distinct University Professorship of Natural Philosophy. The King's Letter of 1833, authorizing the Professor to examine for Fellowship, did not specify Erasmus Smith's Lecturer, so that this arrangement was strictly within the terms of the Statute. It had the advantage also of securing that the provisions of the Statute might always be carried into effect, since the University Professor must always be a Fellow, which may not necessarily be the case with Erasmus Smith's Lecturer. Since 1847, therefore, the University Professor, and not Erasmus Smith's Lecturer, has examined for Fellowship.

16. Have the Board the power of choosing which Professor of Natural Philosophy they will call on to assist at the Examination?

When it was found necessary, in 1847, to separate Erasmus Smith's Lectureship from the University Professorship, a case was laid before Dr. Longfield, in which the questions were asked—1st, whether the Board had the power of separating the two offices; and, 2nd, if so, whether, after such separation, Erasmus Smith's Lecturer, or the University Professor, would be the Professor within the meaning of the King's Letter of 1833, to examine for Fellowship. In reply to these questions, Dr. Longfield gave the following opinion:—"I am of opinion that the Board has the power to separate the Professorship of Natural Philosophy from the Lectureship. The election and duties of the Lecturer will then be subject to the laws and regulations respecting the Erasmus Smith's Lecturers. The Professorship will be subject to the rules prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The latter, viz., the Professor, will be the person to examine and elect for Fellowship. The only condition imposed for this purpose is, that the Professor shall be a Junior Fellow. The accidental union of the two offices of Lecturer and Professor, at the date of the letter 3 Will. IV., is immaterial. The present clause is to be read as if the words had been originally inserted in the Statutes of Charles, and there is nothing in the nature of the endowment out of Erasmus Smith's funds to raise an argument that the Professors alluded to should necessarily derive a part of their salaries from that source, which might put it out of the power of the Board, at some future period, to call upon the assistance of a Professor of Mathematics, in case the Board of Erasmus Smith should discontinue the salary to the Mathematical Lecturer, or if Lecturers, not Junior Fellows, should be appointed.—M. LONGFIELD, December 17, 1847."

In accordance with this opinion the University Professor of Natural Philosophy, and not Erasmus Smith's Lecturer, has, since 1847, been called upon to examine; and the Board conceive, that, since the separation of the offices, they have not the power to call upon Erasmus Smith's Lecturer to undertake this duty.

17. Does any power exist, and under what authority, of founding additional Fellowships?

This is a question for Counsel. Since the Charter of Charles I., additional Fellowships have been founded by Royal Letters, reciting the consent of the College. In one instance, the consent of the College, although it was obtained, is not recited in the Royal Letter. The Fellowships on the foundation of Erasmus Smith were created by the private Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. I.

18. How many additional Fellowships have been founded since the Charter of Charles the First, and at what times, and out of what Funds?

The following new Fellowships have been founded since the Charter of Charles I.:—

I. In 1698, one new Fellowship was founded by Royal Letter, 10 Will. III., out of certain lands in the County Longford, bequeathed to the College by Dr. John Richardson, Bishop of Ardagh.

II. In 1724, three new Fellowships were founded by the private Act of Parliament 10 Geo. I., and endowed out of the rents of the lands vested in the Board of Erasmus Smith.

III. In 1761, two new Fellowships were founded, on the petition of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and endowed out of the Revenues of the College, under the authority of a Royal Letter, 1 Geo. III.

IV. In 1808, three new Fellowships were founded, on the petition of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and endowed out of the revenues of the College, by Royal Letter, 48 Geo. III.

V. In 1840, ten new Fellowships were founded by Royal Letter, 3 Vict., with the consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows. This Letter does not specify any endowment for these Fellowships, nor does it distinctly say out of what funds their

salaries are to be derived; but they have always been paid out of the funds of the College, as that was understood to be the meaning and intent of the Queen's Letter.

III. *Election of Scholars.*

Election of Scholars.

1. In the Election of Scholars, how are the circumstances of the Candidates ascertained by the Electors, in order to decide on the preference given to poverty, and the exclusion of persons whose inheritance has been or would be of the value of £20.

There is no statutable provision for enabling the Electors to ascertain the pecuniary circumstances of the Candidates. Each Elector must, therefore, be guided by his own judgment, or by such inquiries as he may think proper to institute. A preference is usually given to a Sizar, *cæteris paribus*, as it is presumed that the circumstances of a Sizar are more straitened than those of a Pensioner.

2. Is this exclusion ever practically enforced?

It is not easy to ascertain the fact whether a Candidate is heir (within the meaning of the Statute) to an inheritance exceeding the value of £20; but if it were formally made known to the Electors that such was the case, it would, no doubt, become their duty to enforce this provision of the Statutes.

3. Is there any rule to exclude any class of Candidates founded upon it?

In conformity with the spirit of the Statute, Fellow Commoners are not regarded as eligible for Scholarships.

4. Is the preference given by the Statutes of King Charles the First, in the Election of Scholars, to those educated in Dublin Schools, or born in the counties or places where the College has property, practically acted upon?

The cases of equal answering, which would bring into operation the preference given by the Statutes to those educated in Dublin Schools, or born in counties where the College has property, seldom occur. But the Statutes require each Candidate to make known to the Electors the county in which he was born, and the schoolmaster by whom he was educated; so that any Elector who thinks himself obliged to take this preference into consideration has the information necessary to enable him to do so.

5. What portion of Ireland is included in the description of the counties and places where the College has property, so as to entitle the persons born therein to the statutable preference in the Election of Scholars?

The statutable preference given to those who are born in the counties or places where the College has property so seldom comes into operation, that if there be any ambiguity in this clause of the Statutes, there are scarcely any precedents to determine its meaning. It has hitherto been understood to signify, that a person born in any county or city where the College has property, whether he was actually born on the College property or not, would be entitled to the privilege. This interpretation seems to be confirmed by the Statute requiring each Candidate to make known to the Electors the county in which he was born, without making it necessary for him to say whether or not he was born on the College property in that county. The principal College properties are in Kerry, Armagh, and Donegal. There are also smaller estates belonging to the College in Kildare, Wicklow, King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, Longford, Down, Fermanagh, Louth, and Dublin. In Cork, Queen's County, Westmeath, and Meath, the amount of College property is very small.

6. What is the course now appointed for the Scholarship Examination?

The Course appointed for the Scholarship Examination consists of all the Classical Books read in the Undergraduate Course (including the Entrance Course), to the end of the second Examination of the Junior Sophister year; or (should the Candidate be of higher standing than Junior Sophister, reckoned from the time of his entrance), to the end of the last Examination which he might have answered had he proceeded regularly with his class. It has been usual, for some time past, to require the Candidates to translate a passage of Greek or Latin, not in the prescribed Course, and which they could not have seen or prepared beforehand.

7. Within what limits have the Board power to alter the course?

The Statutes do not define the Scholarship Course, except by the very general terms, "diligenter quid in grammaticâ et literis humanioribus possint, examinentur." These words limit the Examination to Classics. With this limitation, the Board may fix what Course they think fit.

8. At what period of the College Course is Scholarship usually obtained?

Scholarship is usually obtained in the Junior Sophister year.

9. What is the earliest period at which it can be obtained?

Scholarship has been obtained by Students in the Senior Freshman year.

10. What is the latest period at which it can be obtained?

There are instances of Graduates having been elected Scholars; but as Scholarships expire at Master's standing, no Candidates of that or any higher standing are eligible.

11. Do the Board adopt any means to prevent Candidates obtaining Scholarship at an earlier period than usual? 12. Do they adopt any means to prevent Candidates of higher standing than usual obtaining Scholarships?

No means are adopted to prevent Candidates of any standing under that of A. M. from obtaining Scholarship, unless the additional books prescribed to Candidates of higher standing (see answer to No. 6) be looked upon in that light.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 9.

Election of Scholars.

13. Do they adopt any means to prevent Students dropping a Class, and presenting themselves a second time, or oftener, as Candidates for Scholarships?

Candidates who have dropped a Class are liable to the extended Course, as if they had not dropped; and the Senior Lecturer makes a return how often each Candidate has previously presented himself, that the Examiners, if they think fit, may take this circumstance into account.

14. What is the greatest number of Scholarships filled up in any year for the last twenty years? 15. What is the least number of Scholarships filled up in any year during the same period? 16. What is the average number of vacancies during the last twenty years?

The greatest and least number of Scholarships filled up in any year during the last twenty years will appear from the following Table:

Year.	No. of Scholarships.	Year.	No. of Scholarships.	Year.	No. of Scholarships.	Year.	No. of Scholarships.
1832	19	1837	14	1842	14	1847	20
1833	17	1838	22	1843	16	1848	14
1834	18	1839	10	1844	14	1849	11
1835	16	1840	15	1845	13	1850	13
1836	12	1841	14	1846	14	1851	14

The greatest number is, therefore, 22, and the least number 10. The average is 15.

17. Is the period of attaining Master's standing by which a Scholarship is determined, calculated from entrance, or from the time of obtaining Scholarship?

The words of the Statute which limit the duration of Scholarship are, "donec Magistri in artibus gradum adeptus fuerit, aut per leges Academiæ adipisci potuerit." The period is, therefore, always counted from the standing of the Candidate, at the time when he is elected a Scholar.

18. Is there anything in the duties incumbent on a Scholar, as distinct from the duties imposed upon all Students, to prevent a Scholarship being held by a Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenter?

The religious duties imposed upon all Students by the Statutes of Charles I. are dispensed with, in favour of Roman Catholics, by the Act 33 Geo. III. c. 21, and the corresponding College Statute of 1794. That this dispensation does not extend to Scholars, and that Roman Catholics are, therefore, ineligible to Scholarships, has been always maintained, and was finally decided by the Visitors, at a Visitation held in December, 1845.

With respect to Protestant Dissenters, many of them would, no doubt, object to perform the religious duties required by the Statutes, especially the regular attendance on Divine Service and on the Holy Communion, which is enjoined in Cap. 13, Stat. Car. I.; and would therefore be ineligible.

19. If so, by what authority are such duties imposed?

The duties referred to are imposed by the authority of the Statutes.

20. Are Candidates for Scholarships subject to any, and what, religious test; and if so, by what authority is such test imposed?

Candidates for Scholarship are required to receive the Holy Communion; and, if resident during the previous part of their Undergraduate Course, to have been regular in attendance on Divine Service in the College Chapel. This duty is required by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, under the Statutes of the College. The interpretation of the Statutes upon which the Board have always acted, in requiring attendance on the Holy Communion from all Candidates for Scholarships, has been established by the decision of the Visitors, at the Visitation held in December, 1845.

21. Are Students who are Protestant Dissenters exempt from Catechetical Lectures, and from attendance on religious duties enjoined on all Students by the Statutes of King Charles the First; and if so, by what authority are they so exempt?

Students who are Protestant Dissenters, if they are entered as such on the College Books, and if they object on conscientious grounds to the religious duties imposed on all Students by the Statutes, are exempted from such duties. In this, the Provost and Senior Fellows have acted upon what was presumed to have been the spirit of the Act of Parliament of 1793, and the College Statute of 1794, although, in the strict letter of the Law, the exemption had reference to Roman Catholics only.

22. Are Students who, as Protestant Dissenters, are so exempt from religious duties, eligible for Scholarship; and if not, on what authority does their ineligibility depend?

This question has been already answered. See No. 18.

23. Does any power exist, and under what authority, of founding additional Scholarships, with the full privileges of the Scholarships founded by the Charter of Charles the First?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have a power of diminishing the number of Scholars, if any great defalcation in the revenues of the College should render such a measure necessary; but they have no power of adding to the number. Should funds be provided for new Scholarships, the authority of the Crown, with the consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows, is competent to found them; and to confer upon them the full privileges of those founded by the Charter of Charles I.

24. Have any additional Scholarships been founded since that Charter?

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to Paper No. 9.

Election of Scholars.

No addition to the Scholarships on the foundation has been made since that Charter. New Scholarships have been created by the Commissioners of Education, and there are also Exhibitions founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith and other bodies, or by private benevolence. Scholarships for the encouragement of the Irish language have been established by the College of S. Columba and by the Irish Society, with the consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows. But none of these new Scholarships have the privileges of the Scholars on the foundation.

In submitting to the Commissioners the foregoing answers, the Provost and Senior Fellows desire to state that they have framed them so as to give the fullest possible information on the several subjects of inquiry. They deem it necessary, however, to make some general observations in reference to the nature of these inquiries, and to the point of view from which their replies to them must be considered.

A very large proportion of the questions proposed by the Commissioners relate to the authority for the several provisions of the existing University system, and to their consistency with the Statutes.

In reference to the former point, the Provost and Senior Fellows desire to observe, generally, that the Statutes of Charles I. confer upon them and their successors the power of framing new Decrees, in omitted cases, which Decrees, when they have obtained the consent of the Visitors, have the force and validity of Statutes. It would be obviously inconvenient, as regards the administration of the affairs of the College, and probably unacceptable to the Visitors themselves, if every such Decree (many of which relate to temporary arrangements, or matters of minor importance) were to be referred to them for their consideration and formal approval; and, accordingly, such reference is usually made only in cases of graver moment, or where it is specially prescribed in the Statutes themselves. In other cases, where less formality seems to be required, the consent of the Visitors is presumed to be tacitly given, as they have never interfered to limit or prohibit the exercise of this discretionary power.

As respects the consistency of the various parts of the present University system with the Statutes, the Provost and Senior Fellows desire to remind the Commissioners, that many provisions of these Statutes have become obsolete, having been adapted to a state of society and of education wholly unlike the present. In such cases, the literal observance of the Statutes would be either impracticable or injurious; and the governing members of the College have thought themselves justified in acting, as far as possible, according to their spirit rather than their letter. The line which separates the obsolete portions of the Statutes from those which are to be treated as strictly obligatory is necessarily somewhat undefined, and there may, consequently, be room for difference of opinion as to the precise boundary. But the Provost and Senior Fellows believe that there is no important provision of the Statutes, whose observance, in this wider sense, is not enforced; and they are confirmed in this belief by the fact, that the Visitatorial power, which is specially charged to secure the due observance of the Statutes, has not, for many years at least, been called into exercise for that purpose.

As respects the interpretation of the Statutes themselves—a subject frequently referred to by the Commissioners—the Provost and Senior Fellows have only to repeat the remark which has been already more than once made in their answers, viz., that this is properly a subject for legal consideration. The results of such consideration are given wherever they have thought it necessary to obtain it; in other cases they submit their own view, framed to the best of their judgment. But they desire it to be distinctly understood, that they do not bind themselves or their successors to the views so adopted, if, upon fuller inquiry, they should see reason to change them.

In conclusion, the Provost and Senior Fellows cannot but express their regret, that so small a portion of the inquiry hitherto instituted is calculated to elucidate the real working of the present University system. Every one acquainted with the University is aware that, for many years past, there has been a growth of almost all the parts of that system, probably unexampled in the history of Academical Institutions, and the freest accommodation of its character to the spirit and the wants of the time. The Provost and Senior Fellows cannot but feel that the questions hitherto proposed have little bearing on these improvements, and that their answers, accordingly, though full and unreserved, convey a very inadequate view of the present condition of the University.

(Signed) Thomas Luby, Registrar.

PAPER No. 10.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE CATECHIST.

Paper No. 10. Questions addressed to the Catechist.

The Religious Instruction of Students.—The Catechist, and Catechetical Lectures and Examinations.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

1. At what time and by what authority were the offices of Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners established?

2. What is the number of such Lecturers and Examiners, and by what authority are they appointed?

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3. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

4. Is the selection of such Lecturers and Examiners made by seniority, or how otherwise?

5. For what period are they appointed?

6. Do you, as Catechist, lecture or examine, or do you only preside over the Lectures and Examinations conducted by others?

7. Who were the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners during the year commencing November, 1850?

8. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

9. Are the Catechetical Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, required to be public, or are they in fact public?

10. Are any of the Catechetical Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published, or are they in fact published?

11. What Students are required to attend Catechetical Lectures and Examinations?

12. By what authority is such attendance made compulsory?

13. Has the provision in the Statutes of Charles the First, requiring Bachelors to attend the Lectures of the Catechist, become obsolete?

14. Has the provision in those Statutes requiring all Junior Students to attend such Lectures been repealed, as regards Roman Catholics, by the Royal Letter of the 34th of George the Third?

15. Has the latter provision been considered by the Board as repealed or obsolete with respect to Protestant Dissenters and others not members of the Established Church?

16. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on Catechetical Lectures?

17. Are the Students who attend Catechetical Lectures subject to any, and what Examinations?

18. What are the numbers of the Catechetical Lectures delivered by each Lecturer during the year commencing November, 1850?

19. What are the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations?

20. What books or portions of books are prescribed or recommended by you, or by the Lecturers and Examiners, to Students preparing for such Examinations?

21. Are any of the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter?

22. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

23. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations?

24. What are the emoluments of your office, as Catechist, and from what sources derived?

25. What are the emoluments of the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners, as such, and from what sources derived?

26. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amount of the salary or remuneration of the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners, been fixed?

27. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on Catechetical Lectures and Examinations, or for the Certificate of such attendance?

28. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on such Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

29. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

30. What is the number of Students who attended Catechetical Lectures during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

31. What is the number of Students who attended each Catechetical Examination during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

Answers of Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., to Paper No. 10.

Answers of the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., the Catechist, to the Questions in Paper No. 10.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

1. At what time and by what authority were the offices of Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners established?

The offices of Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners were established in the year 1807, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. What is the number of such Lecturers and Examiners, and by what authority are they appointed?

The Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners were at first elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows; they are now appointed by the Catechist at each Examination, and at the commencement of each Term. Their number varies with that of the Students in attendance, one Lecturer or Examiner being appointed to about eighteen Students.

3. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 4. Is the selection of such Lecturers and Examiners made by seniority, or how otherwise?

By order of the Provost and Senior Fellows, the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners

are selected from the Junior Fellows, and must be Clergymen. They are usually taken in the order of seniority.

5. For what period are they appointed?

This question has been already answered. (See answer to No. 2.)

6. Do you, as Catechist, lecture or examine, or do you only preside over the Lectures and Examinations conducted by others?

For a considerable time after the institution of the present system of Catechetical Lectures, the Catechist himself was a Lecturer and Examiner. Since the year 1838, however, the Catechist (like the Senior Lecturer) has presided over the Lectures and Examinations, without taking any direct part in them. It is his duty, also, to keep the records of the attendance of Students, and to degrade those who have not attended the prescribed number of Examinations or Terms.

7. Who were the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners during the year commencing November, 1850?

During the year commencing in November, 1850, all the Junior Fellows in orders, with the exception of the Junior Bursar and the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, took part in the Catechetical Lectures or Examinations, although not at the same time. The Junior Bursar and the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy are not called on to take part in the ordinary Examinations.

8. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what regulations and orders, for the guidance of yourself and the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

The regulations made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in reference to the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations, relate chiefly to the subjects of the Lectures and Examinations, the days and hours of holding them, and the number of Terms to be kept by Undergraduates in order to entitle them to rise to a higher class. These regulations are given in pages 36, 37, of the Dublin University Calendar, a copy of which is sent herewith.

9. Are the Catechetical Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, required to be public, or are they in fact public?

The Catechetical Lectures and Examinations are not public.

10. Are any of the Catechetical Lectures or Examination Papers required to be published, or are they in fact published?

The Catechetical Lectures and Examinations are not published. The Lectures are entirely Catechetical, and the Examinations are conducted *viva voce*.

11. What Students are required to attend Catechetical Lectures and Examinations? 12. By what authority is such attendance made compulsory? 13. Has the provision in the Statutes of Charles the First, requiring Bachelors to attend the Lectures of the Catechist become obsolete?

The greater part of the Statute of Charles I., relating to the office of the Catechist, has become obsolete, being wholly inapplicable in the present state of religious education. Its formal observance was, however, maintained until the year 1807, up to which time the Catechist appears to have examined and lectured in the Church Catechism (as prescribed by the Statute) every Saturday during Term, at two o'clock. The attendance on his Lectures was enforced merely by the infliction of a small pecuniary fine. In the year 1807, however, the present really useful and effective system of Catechetical Lectures and Examinations was substituted; and the attendance was made compulsory on all Students of the two Freshman Classes, being members of the Established Church.

14. Has the provision in those Statutes requiring all Junior Students to attend such Lectures, been repealed as regards Roman Catholics, by the Royal Letter of the 34th of George the Third. 15. Has the latter provision been considered by the Board as repealed or obsolete with respect to Protestant Dissenters and others not members of the Established Church?

I do not know whether, in law, the provision of the Statute referred to in Question 14 has been repealed or not, as regards Roman Catholics, by the Royal Letter of the 34th of Geo. III. But undoubtedly, the spirit of that letter demands that the provision in question should not be enforced as respects Roman Catholics; and, accordingly, the pecuniary fine formerly imposed on Students for non-attendance does not appear to have been inflicted in their case. In the new system of Catechetical Lectures and Examinations, established in 1807, Roman Catholics were especially exempted from attendance. The Board have acted on the same principles as regards Protestant Dissenters, and others not members of the Established Church, none of whom are required to attend Catechetical Lectures, if they object to do so on conscientious grounds.

I may observe that, although the attendance on Catechetical Lectures and Examinations is required only of members of the Established Church, yet that they have been attended in some instances by Roman Catholics, and in many by Protestant Dissenters.

16. Is any privilege or advantage conferred on any Students for regular attendance on Catechetical Lectures?

Students of the two Freshman Classes, being members of the Established Church, are required to attend four Catechetical Terms or Examinations, under the penalty of losing their class; but no academical privilege is annexed to additional attendance, beyond the opportunity thereby afforded of obtaining academical honors.

17. Are the Students who attend Catechetical Lectures subject to any, and what Examinations?

ANSWERS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 10.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

Students attending Catechetical Lectures are not required to attend the Examinations which are held at the commencement of the succeeding Term for the benefit of non-resident Students. Those Students, however, who have answered well at the Lectures, are examined together for Honors on the last Lecture-day.

18. What are the numbers of the Catechetical Lectures delivered by each Lecturer during the year commencing November, 1850?

The Catechetical Lectures are delivered on every Saturday during Term, the period occupied by the Term-Examination excepted; their number, consequently, is the same with the number of Lecture weeks in the Term. During the year commencing in November, 1850, there were five Lectures in Michaelmas Term, six in Hilary Term, and six in Trinity Term.

19. What are the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations?

The subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations are given in page 37 of the Dublin University Calendar.

20. What books or portions of books are prescribed or recommended by you, or by the Lecturers and Examiners, to Students preparing for such Examinations?

The Lectures and Examinations (except in the third Term and Examination of the Junior Freshman year) relate mainly to the text of the Bible; and no other books, or portions of books, are prescribed to Students preparing for them. The more diligent Students usually read such auxiliary books as may be recommended by their Tutors. Among these may be mentioned Robinson's Harmony; Townson on the Gospels; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ; Blunt's Scriptural Coincidences; and the Commentaries of Patrick, Louth, and Whitby, or that of Adam Clarke.

21. Are any of the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations appointed by Royal Letter? 22. By what other authority are such subjects appointed?

The only subject prescribed in the Statute of Charles I. is the Catechism of the Church of England; and there is no other Royal Letter relating to the matter. The appointment of Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism, for the Trinity Term of the Junior Freshman year, seems to have been made with reference to the original Statute. The subjects of the present system of Catechetical Lectures and Examinations have been appointed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

23. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations?

The number of Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations is variable, depending on the number of Students in attendance, and on their answering. The greater limit to the number is one in each division, or about one-eighteenth of the number of attending Students. In the year commencing in November, 1850, there were awarded sixty-two Premiums, the aggregate value of which is £124. There were likewise awarded six Certificates to Students who had already obtained Premiums in some former Term of the same year.

24. What are the emoluments of your office, as Catechist, and from what sources derived?

The salary of the Catechist is £61 9*s.* 8*d.* It is paid from the general funds of the College.

25. What are the emoluments of the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners, as such, and from what sources derived?

The Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners are now appointed for each Term and Examination, and their emoluments are regulated accordingly. Each Lecturer receives four guineas for the Term; and each Examiner one guinea for every day he examines. These payments are made from the general funds of the College.

26. By what authority has the amount of your salary, and by what the amount of the salary or remuneration of the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners, been fixed?

The salary of the Catechist is fixed by a Decree of the Board, under the powers given them by the Statutes, with the consent of the Visitors. The remuneration of the Catechetical Lecturers and Examiners is fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

27. What Fees, if any, are charged for attendance on Catechetical Lectures and Examinations, or for the Certificate of such attendance?

No Fees are charged for attendance on Catechetical Lectures or Examinations. No Certificate of such attendance is given.

28. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows, or have you, any authority to impose Fees on attendance on such Lectures, or on the Certificate of such attendance?

I presume that the Provost and Senior Fellows have the power to impose Fees on attendance at Catechetical Lectures, if they deemed it expedient to do so. The Catechist has no such power.

29. Is the Certificate of such attendance subject to Stamp Duty?

This question is already answered. (See answer to No. 27.)

30. What is the number of Students who attended Catechetical Lectures during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively.

The numbers of Students who attended Catechetical Lectures during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively, are the following:—

ANSWERS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., TO PAPER No. 10.

The Religious Instruction of Students.

	1848.		1849.		1850.	
	S. F.	J. F.	S. F.	J. F.	S. F.	J. F.
Hilary Term, . . .	86	92	83	91	105	83
Trinity Term, . . .	29	44	36	36	55	46
Michaelmas Term,. .	114	91	115	91	98	106
Total, ...	229	227	234	218	258	235
Total of both classes,	456		452		493	

31. What is the number of Students who attended each Catechetical Examination during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively?

The numbers of Students who attended Catechetical Examinations during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively, are the following:—

	1848.		1849.		1850.	
	S. F.	J. F.	S. F.	J. F.	S. F.	J. F.
Hilary Examination, .	218	162	178	156	173	93
Trinity Examination,	137	142	106	144	121	116
Michaelmas Examination	154	127	. .	. .	154	91
Total, ...	509	431	284	300	448	300
Total of both classes,	940		584		748	

Credit for attendance on the Michaelmas Examination, 1849, was allowed, by desire of Her Majesty, to all Students having their names on the College Books at the time, and consequently no Examination was then held, except that of Candidates for Honors. For the same reason, no record has been kept of the number of such Candidates attending. The numbers of those who actually obtained Honors at this Examination were, six in the Senior Freshman, and five in the Junior Freshman class.

(Signed), H. LLOYD, Catechist.

March 18th, 1852.

PAPER No. 11.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PROVOST.

PAPER No. 11. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

1. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Provost of Trinity College by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?

2. Have any duties been added to the office since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?

3. Does the Provost in fact select or appoint Tutors for the Students, and if so, in what manner is the Provost's power of appointing Tutors usually exercised; and if not, in what manner are the Tutors now selected or appointed?

4. Are Senior Fellows now usually appointed Tutors?

5. Do Junior Fellows who are co-opted as Senior Fellows continue Tutors to the Students for whom they have been appointed before co-option?

6. Are Bachelors of Arts and of the several Faculties required to have Tutors?

7. Are Masters of Arts and Doctors of the several Faculties, when resident in College, required to have Tutors?

8. What is the number of Fellows who were Tutors on the 20th November, 1851?

9. Is the number fixed, or is it variable?

10. Does the Provost generally hold any other office along with the Provostship?

11. In granting leave of absence to Fellows and Scholars, what residence is now considered equivalent to the residence within the College, required by the Statutes of Charles the First?

12. What oaths and declarations did you take on your appointment to the office of Provost?

13. What are the emoluments of the Provostship, and from what sources derived?

14. By what authority has the amount of each of the several distinct sources of the Provost's income been fixed?

15. Does the income of the Provost vary much in different years; and to what extent has it varied within the last ten years?

ANSWERS of the Rev. RICHARD MAC DONNELL, D.D., the Provost, to the Questions in Paper No. 11.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST TO PAPER No. 11.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

1. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Provost of Trinity College by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?

I am not aware of any.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST TO PAPER No. 11.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

2. Have any duties been added to the office since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?

I am not aware of any connected with the University, except by the School of Physic Act. By other Acts, and by certain Charters of Incorporation, the Provost is made ex-officio a Member of some extern Boards.

3. Does the Provost in fact select or appoint Tutors for the Students, and if so, in what manner is the Provost's power of appointing Tutors usually exercised; and if not, in what manner are the Tutors now selected or appointed?

The power of assigning the Tutor is distinctly given by chap. 10 of Statutes of Charles I. to the Provost, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Provost; and no Student's name can be placed on the College Books until his note of admission, on which is marked the Tutor's name, has been signed by the Provost, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Provost. But it has been customary to leave the Student free to choose his Tutor; and this custom ought, I conceive, to be continued, except for some special cause in particular instances.

There is some restriction to this custom in a rule which, on the recommendation of the Board, was adopted by the Provost in the year 1820, namely, putting a major limit to the number of new Pupils to be entered under a Tutor in the same year. This confines the Student to a choice among such Tutors as at the time of his admission had not reached the limit.

4. Are Senior Fellows now usually appointed Tutors?

No.

5. Do Junior Fellows who are co-opted as Senior Fellows continue Tutors to the Students for whom they have been appointed before co-option?

Yes.

6. Are Bachelors of Arts and of the several Faculties required to have Tutors? 7. Are Masters of Arts and Doctors of the several Faculties, when resident in College, required to have Tutors?

All persons who are only Bachelors of Arts are required to have Tutors. Those who are Bachelors in the Faculties, or have higher Degrees, when they pay Fees to College, or Chamber-rent, are required to be classed as under a Tutor, who is responsible to the Junior Bursar for the incidental expenses of such person.

8. What is the number of Fellows who were Tutors on the 20th November, 1851?

Nineteen capable of taking new Pupils;—there were some Pupils of old admission under four other Fellows, viz., the Junior Bursar and three Senior Fellows.

9. Is the number fixed, or is it variable?

Assuming that the Question applies only to those Tutors who are capable of taking new Pupils, I answer, that the number is fixed, unless the Professorship of Mathematics or Natural Philosophy be held by a Junior Fellow below the twenty-second place.

10. Does the Provost generally hold any other office along with the Provostship?

No.

11. In granting leave of absence to Fellows and Scholars, what residence is now considered equivalent to the residence within the College, required by the Statutes of Charles the First?

The residence which is now considered equivalent implies attendance at one's College Chambers so as to be ready at all reasonable times for intercourse with one's Pupils, and with College Officers; it implies that the party shall be forthcoming for all the regulated duties of Lectures, Chapels, &c.; and that he may be readily found at a short notice for all unexpected requirements. Granting leave of absence means a dispensation for the time from such obligation. Leave of absence in Term time is not granted to, or sought by any Fellow or Officer, except under some sudden or peculiar circumstances; and, on leaving town, such person has to procure an approved Deputy for his duties. To a Scholar leave of absence is more freely given when his attendance elsewhere is required for Lectures or duties connected with his intended profession.

12. What oaths and declarations did you take on your appointment to the office of Provost?

I took before the Vice-Chancellor of the University the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and made and signed the Declaration against Transubstantiation, and also that of Conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of Ireland as by law established. Having then obtained the Precept from the Vice-Chancellor, I took before the Vice-Provost the Oath appointed for the Provost by the College Statutes of Charles I. cap. 3.

13. What are the emoluments of the Provostship, and from what sources derived? 14. By what authority has the amount of each of the several distinct sources of the Provost's income been fixed?

The emoluments of the Provostship are from two sources:—I. From the College; and II. From the income of Estates attached to the Provostship by Grant from the Crown.

I. Those from the College consist of six items:—

1. Compensation for Renewals.
2. The share of College Decrements.
3. Fees on Degrees.
4. Achates.
5. Rent from the College for a piece of the Provost's lawn, £8 6*s.* 2*d.*, being £9, old currency.
6. Salary, £738 9*s.* 3*d.*, being £800, old currency.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST TO PAPER No. 11.

The Provostship of Trinity College.

The first four are the same as those of a Senior Fellow, and are explained in the Answers to the Commissioners' Paper, No. 12.

The fifth item needs no further explanation.

The sixth is fixed by the College Statute, 33 Geo. III.

The amount of these in the year beginning 20th November, 1851, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Compensation for Renewal Fines,	800	0	0
Decrements,	229	15	8
Fees on Degrees,	113	9	3
Achates,	14	4	10
Rent from T.C.D.	8	6	2
Salary,	738	9	3
	£1,904	5	2

11. The other part of the Provost's income, arising from Estates, I cannot so readily furnish, as I have been but recently appointed. There are two Estates, one in the County of Meath, and the other in the County of Galway. As handed over to me, the rent-roll of the Meath Estate is £603; that of the Galway Estate is £667. These sums are after deducting Tithe Rent-charge and Receivers' Fees, but without making any allowance for Poor Rate. If the tenants should consider themselves as having beneficial interests in their leases so as to renew upon the old scale of renewal fines, this would make an average addition of from £300 to £400 a year to the income; but as the principal tenant is seeking a reduction of rent instead of paying a renewal fine, and as I am quite ignorant of the Poor-law Rates in those parts, I can give no further help to a conjecture as to the probable net income from this source.

15. Does the income of the Provost vary much in different years; and to what extent has it varied within the last ten years?

Both parts of the Provost's income are subject to variations from year to year.

The variations in the College part have been principally in the items of Renewal Fines, for which a fixed compensation is now paid. During the last ten years, the Collegiate part of the Provost's income was least in the year beginning 20th November, 1846, being £1,591 18*s.* 8*d.*, and greatest in the year beginning 20th November, 1847, being £2,235 12*s.* 10*d.*

The receipts from the Estates will of course be affected by the circumstances which affect the receipts of country rents generally. To ascertain the extent of this variation of the late Provost's income during the last ten years, I applied for information to his Executor, who said that the late Provost's accounts did not enable him to answer this part of the Question.

(Signed) RICHARD MAC DONNELL, D.D.,
Provost of Trinity College.

March 25th, 1852.

PAPER No. 12.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO EACH OF THE SENIOR FELLOWS.

PAPER No. 12. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO SENIOR FELLOWS.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

1. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Senior Fellow, by the Statutes of Charles the First, become obsolete?

2. Have any duties been added to the office since the Charter of Charles the First, and if so, by what authority?

3. Did you hold any, and what Professorship or other office in connexion with the College or University during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?

4. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?

5. What were your emoluments, as a Senior Fellow, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, and from what sources derived?

6. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income, as a Senior Fellow, been fixed?

7. Does your income, as a Senior Fellow, vary much in different years, and to what extent has it varied within the last ten years?

ANSWERS of the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the Questions in Paper No. 12.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 12.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

In the following Answers the Provost and Senior Fellows conceive that they will better fulfil the intentions of the Commissioners by giving a common reply, sanctioned by the authority of the Board, than by sending independent answers, each resting on the authority of an individual, and necessarily containing much repetition.

1. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Senior Fellow, by the Statutes of Charles the First, become obsolete?

None of the duties attached to the office of Senior Fellow by the Statutes of Charles I. have become obsolete.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 12.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

2. Have any duties been added to the office since the Charter of Charles the First, and if so, by what authority?

The duties of the office are now much more onerous than they were in the reign of Charles I. (owing to the great increase of the University, the advancement of Science, and the creation of several great Schools and departments of Academical Education which, although not contemplated in these Statutes, are, nevertheless, included in the general terms used to describe the duties of Senior Fellows). It cannot, therefore, be said that *new* duties, properly speaking, have been added since those Statutes, if by new duties be meant such as are new in their nature. But if by *new* duties be meant additional or increased duties, then, no doubt, many new duties have been added to the office of Senior Fellow since the Statutes of Charles I. were framed.

3. Did you hold any, and what Professorship or other office in connexion with the College or University during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?

The following are the only Professorships which were held by Senior Fellows during the year commencing November 20, 1850:—

The Regius Professorship of Greek, which by the Statutes can be held by a Senior Fellow only, was held by Dr. Luby.

The Professorship of Hebrew was held by Dr. Todd.

The Professorship of Oratory; held by Dr. Mac Donnell.

The Professorship of Modern History; held by Dr. Moore.

The other offices held by Senior Fellows during the year are of two kinds, permanent and annual.

The only permanent office held by a Senior Fellow during the year commencing November 20, 1850, was the office of Librarian, held by Dr. Wall.

The annual offices, which by the Statutes are tenable by Senior Fellows only, are—

The office of Vice-Provost; of Senior Dean; of Catechist; Registrar; Senior Lecturer; Senior Proctor; Auditor; and Bursar. These offices, during the year 1850–51, were held by the following Senior Fellows: *Vice-Provost*, Dr. Wall; *Senior Dean*, Dr. Moore; *Catechist, Registrar, and Auditor*, Dr. Mac Donnell; *Senior Lecturer*, Dr. Todd; *Senior Proctor*, Dr. Lloyd; *Bursar*, Dr. Luby.

During the same year Dr. Todd was one of the six University Preachers.

4. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?

Two of the Senior Fellows (Dr. Wall and Dr. Todd) reside altogether in the College. But all have official residences in College, and none of them reside at such a distance as to interfere with their academic duties; with the exception of Dr. Hare, who is absent in England, on the authority of a Queen's Letter.

5. What were your emoluments, as a Senior Fellow, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of a Senior Fellow, as such, are derived from the following sources, and are the same for every Senior Fellow. I. Compensation for Renewal Fines; II. Decrements; III. Fees for Degrees; IV. Achates; V. Salary.

I. The renewal fines, in accordance with a recent Queen's Letter, are not now payable to the Senior Fellows as formerly, but are paid into the general funds of the College. This Queen's Letter authorizes a fixed sum of £800 per annum to be paid to each Senior Fellow, as a compensation for renewal fines; the average of renewal fines, calculated for a period of twelve years, ending November 20, 1848, having been to each Senior Fellow, £820 4*s.* 10*d.*

II. The Decrements are a fund created by the half-yearly Fees paid by the Students to the College. Out of this fund the sum of one shilling per week for every Fellow Commoner, and six pence per week for every Pensioner, is divided by a very ancient regulation amongst the Provost and Senior Fellows; giving to each Senior Fellow an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week on each Fellow Commoner, and of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per week on each Pensioner.

III. Certain portions of the Fees paid by Students taking Degrees are payable to the Provost and Senior Fellows. An account of these Fees has already been given in the Answer to a former list of Questions proposed by the Commissioners (Paper No. 2, Question 8, under the head, "Revenues of the University").

IV. The *Achates* comprise the manorial fees which the tenants of the College estates pay to the Senior Fellows, as a composition for certain ancient payments originally made in kind; also small fees for the seal to College leases.

V. The salary payable under the College Statutes to each Senior Fellow is £92 6*s.* 2*d.*, or £100, old currency.

During the year commencing November 20, 1850, the income of each Senior Fellow, derived from the foregoing sources, was as follows:

Composition for Renewal Fines,	£800	0	0
Decrements,	229	15	8
Fees for Degrees,	113	9	3
Achates,	14	4	10
Salary,	92	6	2
	£1,249	15	11

6. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income, as a Senior Fellow, been fixed?

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 12.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

The compensation for renewal fines has been fixed by the authority of the Queen's Letter of 1851. The charges payable to Senior Fellows from the Decrement Fund, and from the Fees on Degrees, have been fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, as exercised from the earliest period. The Achates are founded on the manorial rights of the College, conferred upon them by the original grant of their lands, and reserved in the most ancient leases. The salary is fixed by the authority of the Statutes.

7. Does your income, as a Senior Fellow, vary much in different years, and to what extent has it varied within the last ten years?

The salary is invariable. The renewal fines were formerly variable; but the Queen's Letter, already referred to, has appointed a fixed and invariable compensation in lieu of them. The other sources of income are variable in their amount. During the last ten years the greatest amount received in any one year by the Senior Fellows, from the foregoing sources of income, was £1,581 3*s.* 7*d.*; the least, £937 9*s.* 5*d.*

8. What was the amount of your emoluments from each of the other offices, or appointments, if any, which you held in connexion with the College or the University during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

Of the annual offices the most valuable in point of emolument are the Bursarship and the Senior Lectureship. Each Senior Fellow enjoys, by usage, two years of each of these offices, or he may arrange to interchange offices with another Senior Fellow. He can have additional years of office only in the event of slow promotion of new members to the Board.

The statutable salary of the Bursar is £46 3*s.* 1*d.* *i. e.* £50 old currency. He receives also 1*s.* in the pound on such rents and fines as are paid and received. This poundage is paid him by the Tenant as Receiver's Fees, not by the College, except on a small part of the rents, principally belonging to the property bequeathed by Provost Baldwin. The amount of these Fees is not carried into the College accounts. The total amount of the emoluments of the Bursar in the year 1850–51, including salary, was £2,150 11*s.* 9*d.* It is to be observed, however, that this year, the value of the Bursarship was very much above the average, in consequence of the collection of considerable arrears, which had accrued in former years, owing to the distressed state of the country.

The statutable salary of the Senior Lecturer is £18 9*s.* 4*d.* (£20 old currency): besides which he receives Fees on Entrances, of Four Guineas from each Fellow Commoner, and Two Guineas from each Pensioner. He has also a Fee of 10*s.* for every search in the College Books in his keeping, when a certificate of such search is required, or certificates of College standing, for a *Bene decessit*, &c. Also a Fee of 5*s.* by the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 84, on the matriculation of every Medical Student. The total emoluments of the Senior Lectureship for the year 1850–51, were £652 19*s.* 4*d.*

The Registrar receives a fixed annual salary of £64 12*s.* 4*d.*, together with some small Fees on the Registration of Degrees; a fee of 9*s.* 3*d.* on each expired year of a renewal of a lease; a fee of 10*s.* on each Testimonium of the Degree of A.B., and £1 on the Testimonium of a higher Degree. The emoluments received by the Registrar in 1850–51 (including salary) were £301 11*s.* 7*d.*

The Senior Proctor receives a salary of £36 18*s.* 6*d.* (£40 old currency), with Fees on the higher Degrees only. He likewise receives a portion of the Matriculation Fees, which form a part of the Entrance Fees of Students. In the year 1850–51, the amount received by the Senior Proctor (including salary) was £239 2*s.* 6*d.*

The other annual offices tenable by Senior Fellows only, have fixed salaries, without any Fees or other contingent emoluments. They are as follows:—

Vice-Provost,	£369	4	8
Auditor,	76	18	8
Senior Dean,	92	6	2
Professor of Greek,	92	6	2
Catechist,	61	9	8

The other offices held by Senior Fellows, although not necessarily restricted to Senior Fellows, were, during the year 1850–51, the following:—the Librarianship, the Professorships of Oratory, Modern History, and Hebrew, and the office of University Preacher.

The salary of the Librarianship, held by Dr. Wall, is £115 8*s.*

The Professorship of Oratory was held for many years by Dr. Mac Donnell, until his appointment to the Provostship. It was obtained by him at a public Examination, when he was low in the list of Junior Fellows. The salary was then £100, old currency, but is now reduced by the Board of Erasmus Smith to £35, old currency. This Professorship is open to all members of the College, and is now held by a Junior Fellow, who has recently been elected to it after a severe Examination.

The Professorship of Modern History, held by Dr. Moore, has a salary of £60.

The Professorship of Hebrew, held by Dr. Todd, who was elected to it when he was a Junior Fellow. Salary, £60 a year.

One Senior Fellow (Dr. Todd) was one of the University Preachers in the year 1850–51. The salary of this office is £18 9*s.* 4*d.* a year.

Four Professorships, which were formerly held by Senior Fellows, have been separated and thrown open to others, for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in Professional and Scientific Education which have been introduced of late years, and are still in progress. These are, the Professorships of Civil Law, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity. The object of separating these offices from Senior

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 12.

The Senior Fellowships of Trinity College.

Fellowships was to confer them on persons who should have, as far as possible, no other duties. But as they have not been held by Senior Fellows within the period to which the inquiries of the Commission are limited, it would be irrelevant to speak of them, or of their present emoluments, here.

(Signed) THOMAS LUBY, Registrar.

LETTER OF REV. DR. HARE, S.F.T.C.D., IN ANSWER TO PAPER No. 12.

COPY of LETTER of Rev. CHARLES HARE, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., in answer to Paper No. 12.

14, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square,
London, March 21st, 1852.

DEAR SIR,

When I received your letter, I intended going over to Dublin,* where, by referring to my papers, &c., I should have been better able to answer the questions proposed by the Commissioners. Since then, I find that the Board, after due consideration, have decided on sending their answer collectively. I have written to my friend, Dr. Luby, authorizing him to add my signature to those of the other members of the Board. Hoping that the Commissioners may consider this as a sufficient compliance with their requisition,

I remain yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES HARE, S.F.T.C.D.

William N. Hancock, Esq.

PAPER No. 13. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO JUNIOR FELLOWS.

Junior Fellowships of Trinity College.

PAPER No. 13.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO EACH OF THE JUNIOR FELLOWS.

The Junior Fellowships of Trinity College.

1. Did you, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, hold the office of Tutor along with your Junior Fellowship?
2. Did you hold any and what other office or Professorship in connexion with the College or University during that period?
3. Are you in Holy Orders; and, if not, do you hold any, and which Lay Fellowship, or have you a dispensation?
4. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Junior Fellow or Tutor by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?
5. Have any duties been added to either of these offices since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?
6. What was the number of your Pupils on the 20th November, 1850, and to what classes in College standing did they belong?
7. How many Lectures did you give as Tutor, in what subjects, and to what classes of Students, during the year commencing November, 1850?
8. What was the number of your own Pupils that attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period?
9. What was the number of the Pupils of other Tutors who attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period?
10. By whom and by what authority were the Pupils of other Tutors directed to attend your Lectures, and your Pupils directed to attend the Lectures of other Tutors?
11. How many Lectures did you give as a Junior Fellow, distinct from the Lectures which you gave as a Tutor, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?
12. In what subjects were those Lectures given, to what classes of Students, and what was the number of Students attending each course?
13. At what Examinations and in what subjects did you examine as a Junior Fellow, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?
14. What was the number of Students examined by you on each such occasion?
15. Were any of your own Pupils amongst those examined by you?
16. Were any of those who attended your Lectures as a Tutor, afterwards examined by you, as a Junior Fellow, in the subject of such Lectures?
17. State generally any other duties you performed as a Junior Fellow or Tutor during the period referred to, besides lecturing and examining, and the duties mentioned in the Statutes?
18. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?
19. What were your emoluments as a Tutor during the year commencing 20th of November, 1850?
20. How much did you receive from your own Pupils as Tutors' Fees during that period?
21. How much did you receive from the Tutor's Fees paid by the Pupils of other Tutors?
22. What salary or emoluments did you receive as a Junior Fellow during that period?
23. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income been fixed?
24. Does the income of a Junior Fellow and Tutor vary much; and to what extent has it varied in your instance in the last ten years?
25. What was the amount of your emoluments from each of the other offices or appointments, if any, which you held in connexion with the College or University, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

* The Rev. Dr. Hare is absent on leave, by authority of a Royal Letter.

Letter of Rev. Dr. Carson, enclosing Answers of Junior Fellows, to Paper No. 13.

Copy of Letter of Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., F.T.C.D., enclosing Answers of Twenty-two Junior Fellows to Paper No. 13.

Trinity College,
March 25th, 1852.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith the Answers of those Fellows whose names you will find subscribed on the last page of the enclosed document, to the questions proposed to them by the Dublin University Commissioners.

Believe me to remain faithfully yours,

(Signed) Joseph Carson.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., Sec. Dub. Univ. Com.

Answers of Twenty-two Junior Fellows, including all the Tutors, to the Questions in Paper No. 13.

Answers of Twenty-two Junior Fellows, including all the Tutors, to Paper No. 13.

The undersigned Junior Fellows, in replying to the "Paper No. 13," which has been addressed to them by the "Dublin University Commission," desire to offer an explanation of the form in which their answers are given. They feel that they would not do justice either to themselves, or to the University of which they are members, if they were singly to reply to the questions which have been proposed to them. The separate answers of individuals to such inquiries must, in their judgment, be altogether unsatisfactory, and perhaps unintelligible, if not connected with an explanation of the system of education which is carried into practice in Trinity College by the combined labour of the Junior Fellows. They conceive, moreover, that the Commissioners will be spared much unnecessary labour and needless repetitions by being furnished with a series of Tables, which, while affording the information immediately applied for, will, at the same time, exhibit in a collective form the statistics of the University, so far as the Junior Fellows are concerned. The Commissioners will thus be also freed from the danger (otherwise almost unavoidable) of receiving an erroneous impression respecting the practical operation of a system so complicated, and of departments of Education so varied.

The Junior Fellowships of Trinity College.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

1. Did you, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, hold the office of Tutor along with your Junior Fellowship? 2. Did you hold any and what other office or Professorships in connexion with the College or University during that period?

The following Table contains the answers to these questions:—

Table I.

Names of the Junior Fellows, with the Offices held by each in connexion with the College or University during the year 1850–1.

1. Rev. William Digby Sadleir, D.D.,	Junior Bursar; Registrar of Chambers; University Preacher; Assistant to Professor of Divinity.
2. Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.,	Tutor; Assistant to Professor of Natural Philosophy; Censor.
3. John Toleken, M.D.,	Tutor; Assistant to Professor of Modern History.
4. Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.,	Professor of Mathematics.
5. Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	Tutor; University Preacher; Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Assistant to Professor of Divinity; Assistant to Professor of Hebrew.
6. Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	Tutor; University Preacher; Assistant to Professor of Divinity; Assistant to Professor of Hebrew.
7. Rev. John A. Malet, A.M.,	Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
8. Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.,	Tutor: University Preacher; Assistant to Professor of Divinity; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Curator of Magnetic Observatory.
9. Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	Tutor; University Preacher; Assistant to Professor of Hebrew, and to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
10. George M'Dowell, A.M.,	Tutor.
11. Rev. William Lee, A.M.,	Tutor; Junior Proctor; Assistant to Professor of Divinity.
12. Rev. John H. Jellett, A.M.,	Professor of Natural Philosophy.
13. Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	Tutor; Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; Assistant to Professor of Divinity.
14. Rev. William Roberts, A.M.,	Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
15. Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	Tutor; Junior Dean; Assistant to Professor of Divinity
16. Michael Roberts, A.M.,	Tutor.

ANSWERS OF TWENTY-TWO JUNIOR FELLOWS, INCLUDING ALL THE TUTORS, TO PAPER No. 13.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

17. Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, A.M., . Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
18. Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M., . Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity (first quarter); Professor of Geology (last three quarters).
19. Rev. John William Stubbs, A.M., Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
20. Rev. Richard Townsend, A.M., . Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
21. John Kells Ingram, LL.D., . . Tutor; Greek Lecturer.
22. Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M., . Tutor; Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; Assistant Greek Lecturer.
23. Rev. Benjamin Dixon, A.M., . Assistant Librarian; Sub-Lecturer in Science; Assistant Greek Lecturer.
24. George F. Shaw, A.B., . . (*Absent with leave by Queen's Letter*).
25. Rev. William A. Willock, A.M., . Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; Sub-Lecturer in Science.
26. Rev. John Y. Ruttledge, A.M., . Sub-Lecturer in Science; Assistant Greek Lecturer.
27. James W. Barlow, A.B., . . Sub-Lecturer in Science.
28. Rev. Richard M. Conner, A.M. . (*Elected, June*, 1851).

3. Are you in Holy Orders; and, if not, do you hold any, and which Lay Fellowship, or have you a dispensation?

All the Junior Fellows are in Holy Orders except the following:—

A. S. Hart, LL.D., ... Jurista juris Civilis.
John Toleken, LL.D., . . . Medicus.
George M'Dowell, A.M., . . . (*Dispensation from the Crown, dated 13th July*, 1840).
Michael Roberts, A.M., . . . Jurista juris Anglici.
John K. Ingram, LL.D., . . } (*Time prescribed by the Statutes for taking Holy Orders not yet expired*).
George F. Shaw, A.B., . . }
James W. Barlow, A.B., . . }

4. Have any of the duties attached to the Office of Junior Fellow or Tutor by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?

The duties of Junior Fellows and Tutors, as regards their general character, still coincide with those prescribed in the Statutes of Charles I. Some clauses of these Statutes have, however, become obsolete, partly in consequence of the altered state of the University, partly from the general changes which have taken place in society. The following points, it is believed, comprise all the matters to which this question refers:

I. It is laid down (cap. x. p. 52) "Tutores . . . . . intra decem dies cujusque mensis finiti, æs debitum pro se, et suis omnibus pupillis Bursario solvant," &c. Here it is to be noted, that

(*a*) Such payments are no longer required to be made monthly, but are made half-yearly.

(*b*) Such payments are no longer made by the Tutors to the Bursar directly, but are settled by them with a College Officer, called the *Junior* Bursar, whose duties were defined by the Board with the consent of the Tutors about the year 1820. The office of Junior Bursar, when a vacancy occurs, is offered to the Senior Tutor, and its emoluments proceed from a charge of sixpence in the pound on all College Fees which pass through his hands, except those paid to the Senior Lecturer.

II. The following clause occurs (cap. xi. p. 54), and the point is continually insisted upon in the Statutes:—"Nemo nondum graduatus in urbem exeat, nisi tutoris permissu significato sub ipsius chirographo." Again (cap. xiv. p. 64), each "Prælector inferior" is required, should he learn "Discipulum aliquem urbem Dubliniensem frequentare," to give information of the fact to the Senior Lecturer.

III. The enactment of cap. xi., page 56, "Statuimus porro, ut nemo Sociorum . . . . extra aulam prandeat, cœnetve, nisi petitâ a Præposito, aut eo absente, Vice-præposito, veniâ."

IV. The clause, cap. xiii., page 62, "ut Decanorum alter cum duobus aut tribus e Sociis (si ita illi visum fuerit) singulis septimanis ter ad minimum Discipulorum cameras, quâ horâ placuerit, sed præcipuè vesperi post cœnam, ante somni capiendi tempus, invisat, ut an intus sint, et quomodo se gerant discipuli, intelligat."

V. The following clause, relating to the duty of a Junior Fellow when filling the office of Junior Dean: "Decanus videat ne quis servulum, aut puerum sibi ministrantem habeat, nisi Scholarem, aut qui literis saltem operam det; nec id sine licentiâ Præpositi fiat; quo casu Decanus, ejus herique nomen in libellum peculiarem, conscribat."—(Cap. xxiv., page 96.)

VI. It is laid down (cap. xxvii., page 102), that the Deans are publicly to recite the Statutes in the Chapel or Hall, "initio cujusque termini." And it is added, "Cui quidem lectioni volumus omnes Socios . . . . interesse."

VII. The clauses, cap. xvi., pp. 69, 70.—"Statuimus insuper ut artium magistri, ... per vices præstent disputationem aliquam de binis questionibus theologicis quovis die Jovis, horâ secundâ pomeridianâ, nisi dies festus sit."

"Volumus etiam, et statuimus, ut singuli in artibus magistri, tam commensales, quam

Answers of Twenty-two Junior Fellows, including all the Tutors, to Paper No. 13.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

Socii (exceptis iis, qui jurisprudentiæ, et medicinæ nomen dederunt) semper ante elapsum a suscepto Presbyteratûs ordine biennium, in ecclesiâ aliquâ urbis Dubliniensis parochiali bis concionentur; ante exactum verò triennium, unam in ecclesiâ Cathedrali sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis concionem habeant, idque per se, non per alium, et post annos quatuor expletos, concionem in prædictâ Cathedrali semel quotannis præstent, quamdiu locum aut cameram in Collegio obtinent." The annual appointment by the Archbishop of Dublin of one Senior and one Junior Fellow to deliver each a Sermon "in ecclesiâ aliquâ urbis Dubliniensis parochiali" upon some day fixed during the season of Lent, has been generally considered to have taken the place of this latter duty.

VIII. The clause, cap. xvii., page 75, defining the duties of the "Jurista" and the "Medicus:"—"Volumus insuper, ut et jurista, et medicus post secundum professionis annum, semel quovis termino in suâ facultate prælegant." This clause is not now enforced, owing, it is believed, to the existence of separate Schools for Law and Physic.

5. Have any duties been added to either of these offices since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?

The oath of a Junior Fellow, contained in the Statutes 13 Car. I., p. 43, includes the following clause:—"Et si mihi cura prælegendi aliis aut officii alicujus ad bonum Collegii regimen obeundi commissa fuerit, eâ studiose perfungar." This clause is so comprehensive that, although the labours of a Junior Fellow are much greater now than formerly, yet it cannot, in strictness, be said that any duties have been added to those imposed by the Statutes of Charles I.

6. What was the number of your Pupils on the 20th November, 1850, and to what classes in College standing did they belong?

The following Table contains the answer to this Question:—

Table II.

Number of Pupils of each Tutor on the 20th of November, 1850, and the Classes in College standing to which they severally belonged.

Tutors' Names.	Graduates and Candidates.	Senior Sophisters.	Junior Sophisters.	Senior Freshmen.	Junior Freshmen.	Total Number of Pupils.
Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.,	7	7	3	4	9	30
John Toleken, M.D.,	16	5	11	3	3	38
Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	38	13	14	13	16	94
Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	24	20	24	16	17	101
Rev. John A. Malet, A.M.,	5	3	4	2	3	17
Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.,	32	15	31	17	11	106
Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	47	26	24	23	17	137
George M'Dowell, A.M.,	8	3	9	2	3	25
Rev. William Lee, A.M.,	47	17	21	25	18	128
Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	39	17	14	12	25	107
Rev. William Roberts, A.M.,	11	4	5	1	2	23
Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	28	18	21	9	9	85
Michael Roberts, A.M.,	5	3	5	3	0	16
Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, A.M.,	34	15	29	18	12	108
Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M.,	19	15	16	14	10	74
Rev. John W. Stubbs, A.M.,	8	21	29	21	19	98
Rev. Richard Townsend, A.M.,	4	9	24	19	27	83
John K. Ingram, LL.D.,	1	6	19	23	6	55
Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.,				1	20	21

Any Tutor who is elected Junior Bursar, or who rises to the Board, thenceforth ceases to take new Pupils, but he retains the Pupils who had previously entered under him, and discharges in their case all the duties of Tutor, with the exception of lecturing. His Pupils, however, are lectured by the other Tutors according to the arrangements of the Tutorial System (*vide* answer to Question 10). The following Table shows the number of Pupils under Fellows thus circumstanced, at the date referred to:—

	Graduates and Candidates.	Senior Sophisters.	Junior Sophisters.	Senior Freshmen.	Junior Freshmen.	Total Number of Pupils.
Rev. John L. Moore, D.D.,	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	3
Rev. Thomas Luby, D.D., Senior Fellows,	13	1	1	. .	. .	15
Rev. James H. Todd, D.D.,	23	6	. .	1	. .	30
Rev. Wm. D. Sadleir, D.D., Junior Bursar,	47	15	22	24	1	109

7. How many Lectures did you give as Tutor, in what subjects, and to what classes of Students, during the year commencing November, 1850?

The answer to this Question is contained in the following Table, taken in connexion with the subjoined explanation:—

ANSWERS OF TWENTY-TWO JUNIOR FELLOWS, INCLUDING ALL THE TUTORS, TO PAPER No. 13.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

TABLE III.

Showing the Number of Lectures given by each Tutor during the Year commencing November, 1850; the Subjects of the Lectures; and the Classes of Students lectured.

	MICHAELMAS TERM, 1850.			HILARY TERM, 1851.			TRINITY TERM, 1851.		
	No. of Lectures.	Subjects of Lectures.	Classes Lectured.	No. of Lectures.	Subjects of Lectures.	Classes Lectured.	No. of Lectures.	Subjects of Lectures.	Classes Lectured.
Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.,	25	Mechanics,	Junior Sophisters,	25	Optics and Hydrostatics,	Junior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters.
	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	25	Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
John Toleken, M.D.,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Logics (Honor Course),	Senior Freshmen.
	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	18	Logics (Honor Course),	Senior Freshmen.
Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	29	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Senior Freshmen.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	18	Classics,	Senior Sophisters,	20	Classics,	Senior Sophisters,	15	Classics,	Senior Sophisters.
	29	Classics,	Junior Sophisters,	31	Classics,	Junior Sophisters,	22	Classics,	Junior Sophisters.
Rev. John A. Malet, A.M.,	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	18	Logics,	Senior Freshmen.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	25	Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.,	13	Exp. Physics (Heat),	Senior Sophisters,	13	Heat and Electricity,	Senior Sophisters,	12	Electricity and Magnetism,	Senior Sophisters.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	29	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Senior Freshmen.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen.
George M'Dowell, A.M.,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters.
	18	Classics,	Senior Sophisters,	20	Classics,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters.
Rev. William Lee, A.M.,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters.
	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	18	Logics,	Senior Freshmen.
Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	25	Mathematics (Moderatorship Course),	Senior Sophisters,	25	Optics and Hydrostatics,	Junior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters.
	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes).
Rev. William Roberts, A.M.,	29	Classics,	Junior Sophisters,	31	Classics,	Junior Sophisters,	22	Classics,	Junior Sophisters.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	29	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen,	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen.
Michael Roberts, A.M.,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	18	Logics,	Senior Freshmen.
	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	25	Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. Joseph Galbraith, A.M.,	12	Exp. Physics (Chemistry),	Senior Sophisters,	12	Chemistry,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Natural Philosophy (Moderatorship Course),	Senior Sophisters.
	25	Mechanics,	Junior Sophisters,	25	Optics and Hydrostatics,	Junior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters.
Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M.,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	25	Moral Philosophy,	Senior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters.
	25	Mechanics,	Junior Sophisters,	25	Optics and Hydrostatics,	Junior Sophisters,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, A.M.,	25	Mechanics,	Junior Sophisters,	25	Optics and Hydrostatics,	Junior Sophisters,	18	Astronomy,	Junior Sophisters (Candidates for Prizes).
	29	Classics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Euclid,	Junior Freshmen,	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen.
Rev. Richard Townsend, A.M.,	25	Logics,	Senior Freshmen,	25	Mechanics and Physical Astronomy,	Senior Sophisters (Moderatorship Course),	18	Mathematics,	Senior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes).
	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	25	Arithmetic and Euclid,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	18	Algebra and Trigonometry,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes).
John K. Ingram, LL.D.,	29	Classics,	Senior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	31	Classics,	Senior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	22	Classics,	Senior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),
Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.,	29	Classics,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	31	Classics,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes),	22	Classics,	Junior Freshmen (Candidates for Prizes).

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

The facts embodied in the foregoing Table, with regard to the number of Lectures delivered by the Tutors, and the subjects lectured in, will be more clearly understood from the following explanation:—

Each Tutor lectures for two hours daily, unless he be appointed to lecture Candidates for Classical Prizes. In this case, in consideration of the onerous nature of the duty, he is required to lecture but for one hour every day. The Undergraduate Lectures commence in each Term immediately after the Examinations are concluded, and are continued until the end of the Term.

The subjects of the Lectures in each Term are the same as those of the subsequent Term Examination of the respective Classes. In order, therefore, that the foregoing Table may fully indicate the subjects in which each Tutor lectures, it will be necessary to give a general outline of the Undergraduate Course.

The Undergraduate Course extends over four years.

The Science taught in the first or Junior Freshman year is, Arithmetic, Euclid, the Elements of Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry. Candidates for Prizes are required to be acquainted with the higher parts of the Geometry of the Line and Circle, with the theory of Algebra, and with Analytic Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical. Their skill in the solution of new problems is also inquired into.

The Classical Course of the first year comprises selections from Lucian, Demosthenes, Livy, and the Orations of Cicero. Candidates for Prizes are required to read additional portions of the same works, and portions of Æschines and of Cicero's Rhetorical Works.

The Science Course of the second, or Senior Freshman year, comprises, with the Mathematics of the first year, the Elements of Logic (Murray's Logic, with Walker's Commentary, being the text-book,) and Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. Candidates for Prizes are further required to read Analytic Geometry, the Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, Whately's Logic, and selections from Bacon, Brown, and Cousin.

The Classics of the second year comprise selections from Plato, Herodotus, Homer, Cicero's Philosophical Works, Tacitus, and Virgil. Candidates for Prizes are required to read additional portions of the same authors, with a Book of Thucydides.

The Science Course of the third, or Junior Sophister year, comprises, with the Logics of the second year, the Elements of Mechanics, Optics, Hydrostatics, and Astronomy. The text-books used are, Hart's Mechanics, Lloyd's Optics, Hart's Hydrostatics, and Brinkley's Astronomy. Lloyd's Mechanics, Lloyd's Treatise on Light and Vision, and Webster's Hydrostatics, are read by Candidates for Prizes.

The Classics of the third year were, for the years 1850–1, portions of Demosthenes, of Lucian, and of the Orations and Philosophical Works of Cicero, nearly identical with the present Course of the Junior Freshman Class. This arose from the fact that a series of changes was lately made in the Classical part of the Undergraduate Course, which had come into operation last year for the Junior Freshman, but not for the Junior Sophister Class. The Classics of the Junior Sophister year are now, certain Plays of Æschylus, of Sophocles, of Euripides, and of Terence, together with Selections from Juvenal and Horace. Additional Greek Tragedies, a Play of Aristophanes, and the Satires of Persius, constitute the Course for Prizemen.

The studies of the fourth or Senior Sophister year are so arranged as to give the Student some privilege of selecting his course of reading. There are five distinct Courses, of which four are required to be read by Students in general. Three Courses only are required from Students in Divinity, Law, Medicine, or Engineering, in consideration of the time occupied by their professional studies.

The first Course consists of the Astronomy of the preceding year. This Course is required from all Students.

The second Course, which is likewise required from all Students, comprises Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidences. The text-books are, Stewart's Outlines; Butler's Analogy, and Paley's Evidences. Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, and a portion of Cicero's Philosophical Works are read by the Prizemen.

The third Course is the Natural Philosophy studied in the Junior Sophister year.

The fourth Course consists of Experimental Physics, and embraces Heat, Chemistry, Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism. The text-books are—Dixon on Heat, Gregory's Outlines of Chemistry, and Roget on Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism. Additional portions of the same books, and Regnault's Translation of Rose's Crystallography, are read by Candidates for Prizes.

The fifth or Classical Course comprises portions of Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Thucydides, Cicero, Tacitus, and Lucretius. Additional portions of these books are read by Candidates for Prizes.

At the Degree Examination, distinct honors are awarded in four departments:—(1) Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; (2) Classics; (3) Logics, Ethics, and Political Economy; (4) Experimental Physics. The books prescribed to be read in each department are notified in the University Calendar.

From the foregoing outline of the Undergraduate Course, it may be seen that a course of reading is required of Candidates for Honors and Prizes, of greater extent and difficulty than that appointed for ordinary Students. A corresponding distinction naturally exists with respect to the Lectures. The Lectures given to Candidates for Honors in

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Science imply a considerable degree of proficiency on the part of those who attend them, being of a much less elementary character than those given to ordinary Students. The Candidates for Classical Honors are lectured not only on the criticism and exegesis of the text, but also on the literature of the period, and such other collateral subjects as the Lecturer may deem appropriate.

Students are required to answer at each Examination in the Science Course prescribed for the preceding Examinations of the same year; and on the same principle the Mathematics of the Junior Freshman year, as has been seen, are continued in the Senior Freshman year, the Logics of the Senior Freshman in the Junior Sophister year, and the Physics of the Junior Sophister, in the Senior Sophister year. It is the duty of the Lecturers to devote some part of each Term to carrying this arrangement into effect.

The Undergraduate Course undergoes from time to time such alterations as seem to be required by the progress of Science, or as may be proved by experience to be desirable. Such changes can only be made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows; but the Board have been always ready to give attentive consideration to the recommendations of the Junior Fellows. It will be seen, from the answer to Question 10, that it is the interest of the Tutors that the course of education should be as perfect as possible. Among the principal changes lately made may be mentioned, the introduction of Experimental Science in the fourth year, and the addition of Political Economy to the Course for Moderatorships in Logics and Ethics.

8. What was the number of your own Pupils that attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period? 9. What was the number of the Pupils of other Tutors who attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period?

The following Table contains the answers to these questions:—

TABLE IV.

Showing, in the case of each Tutor, the number of his own Pupils, and the number of the Pupils of other Tutors attending his Lectures:

TUTORS' NAMES.	Michaelmas, 1850.			Hilary, 1851.			Trinity, 1851.		
	Number of Pupils of Lecturer.	Number of Pupils of other Tutors.	Total Number in Classes Lectured.	Number of Pupils of Lecturer.	Number of Pupils of other Tutors.	Total Number in Classes Lectured.	Number of Pupils of Lecturer.	Number of Pupils of other Tutors.	Total Number in Classes Lectured.
Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.,	1	20	21	0	17	17	0	6	6
	0	11	11	2	18	20	2	9	11
John Toleken, M.D., . . .	3	23	26	2	12	14	0	11	11
	0	22	22	0	23	23	0	11	11
Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	2	13	15	3	11	14	1	16	17
	4	13	17	4	14	18	2	14	16
Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	5	16	21	1	3	4	0	2	2
	6	13	19	0	17	17	0	14	14
Rev. John A. Malet, A.M.,	1	19	20	0	16	16	1	7	8
	1	3	4	2	11	13	1	10	11
Rev. Robt. V. Dixon, A.M.,	0	18	18	0	12	12	1	3	4
	3	10	13	3	14	17	3	15	18
Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	7	9	16	2	7	9	0	11	11
	5	9	14	6	10	16	3	8	11
George M'Dowell, A.M.,	1	23	24	0	13	13	0	8	8
	1	13	14	0	13	13	0	3	3
Rev. William Lee, A.M.,	2	15	17	7	8	15	4	11	15
	8	14	22	5	8	13	4	8	12
Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	0	14	14	5	8	13	3	8	11
	7	12	19	4	7	11	2	11	13
Rev. Wm. Roberts, A.M.,	1	14	15	0	16	16	0	10	10
	0	15	15	1	11	12	0	13	13
Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	1	16	17	0	14	14	4	9	13
	3	10	13	3	21	24	3	6	9
Michael Roberts, A.M.,	0	20	20	3	5	8	0	5	5
	0	19	19	0	12	12	0	7	7
Rev. J. A. Galbraith, A.M.,	2	16	18	0	12	12	0	11	11
	3	26	29	5	15	20	0	5	5
Rev. Saml. Haughton, A.M.,	8	21	29	5	4	9	3	5	8
	2	10	12	4	12	16	1	12	13
Rev. John W. Stubbs, A.M.,	7	13	20	8	8	16	2	1	3
	9	9	18	10	4	14	4	7	11
Rev. R. Townsend, A.M.,	11	12	23	1	12	13	1	5	6
	9	18	27	9	25	34	7	10	17
John K. Ingram, LL.D.,	6	37	43	5	29	34	1	14	15
Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.,	6	30	36	5	23	28	5	20	25

This Table is to be taken in connexion with Table III. The double row of figures

opposite the name of each Tutor in Table IV. refers to the double series of Lectures in the corresponding part of Table III.

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10. By whom and by what authority were the Pupils of other Tutors directed to attend your Lectures, and your Pupils directed to attend the Lectures of other Tutors?

In order to answer this question satisfactorily, it is necessary to explain the origin and the details of the system according to which the Tutors' Lectures are now conducted.

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Up to the year 1834 each Tutor derived his income from the Fees paid by his own Pupils only: the gross sum received from the Students for Tuition was consequently distributed very unequally among the Tutors, and in proportions by no means invariably corresponding to their efficiency as Lecturers. At the period referred to, each Tutor ordinarily lectured his own Pupils only. It was customary to devote an hour a day to each of the three Junior Classes, but it must have been difficult to give in such a space of time efficient instructions, both in Classics and Science, to a class of Students of very different degrees of proficiency. The Senior Sophister Class was not Lectured. The total number of Students then attending Tutors' Lectures cannot now be specified, but it is believed that, except in the Junior Freshman Class, it was very small. No returns were made of the attendance on these Lectures, nor was any supervision exercised over the Lecturers. The Provost, indeed, had the power of punishing omissions of duty; but there was not then (as it will be seen there is now) any provision for bringing instances of neglect under his notice.

In the year 1834 the Tutors were generally impressed with a sense of the inconveniences attendant on such a state of things, and of the benefits which might be derived from changes which should introduce the principle of a division of labour into the system of Lecturing, and at the same time secure united and harmonious action among the Tutors. That such changes were made was chiefly owing to the influence of the then Provost, the late Dr. Lloyd, whose exertions for the improvement of every part of this University are well known. The principal features of the new System introduced under his sanction are as follows:—

First, All Tuition Fees are thrown into a common fund, so that a Tutor's income does not now directly depend on the number of his own Pupils, nor are his pecuniary interests at variance with those of his brother Fellows. But a Tutor's income *is* seriously affected by any change in the total number of Students; it is, therefore, his interest that the course of study should be judiciously chosen, that the whole body of Tutors should be diligent and attentive, and that the general character of the University should stand as high as possible.

Secondly, The Tutors afford each other mutual assistance in their Lectures. The advantages gained by this will be understood by enumerating the Courses of Lectures now given. To the Senior Sophister Class, which was formerly not lectured at all, five Courses of Lectures are now given: one in Classics, one in Ethics and Natural Philosophy, one in Experimental Physics, and one in the subjects read by Candidates for Moderatorships in Mathematics and Physics, and in Experimental Physics. To each of the other three Classes three Courses are given: to ordinary Students one Course in Classics, and one in Science; and one in Science, to Candidates for Honors. Among the Tutors' Lectures are also included the Lectures given to the Candidates for Classical Honors by those Tutors who may fill the office of Classical Examiner for the year (*vide* infra, p. 131). It is plain that a Tutor on the old system could not give his Pupils the same advantages without working considerably more than twelve hours a day, supposing even that he were competent to lecture on such various subjects with equal efficiency.

Each Tutor lectures two hours daily (with the exception already mentioned, p. 125); amongst those who attend him are always included his own Pupils of the Class which he is lecturing. The arrangement of the details of Lectures is made by a Committee annually selected by the Tutors from their body. It is the aim of the Committee as far as possible to appoint each Tutor to lecture in the subjects in which his tastes and studies fit him to lecture best. The Honor Examiners of the year, when Tutors, are always among those appointed to lecture the Candidates for Honors.

An incidental advantage of this arrangement is the increased confidence which it gives the Students in the fairness of the Honor Examinations. At no time have the Examiners been suspected of designed partiality; but dissatisfaction might arise if Examiners gave private Lectures to some of the Candidates, which were not open to all. Under the present arrangement, the Pupils of Examiners never receive from them any instructions save those in which all the Candidates may share.

It is further the duty of the Committee to examine into any reported neglect by any of the Tutors. The absence, for example, of any Tutor from his Lectures would at once be reported to the Committee by the other Tutors whose Pupils suffered from such neglect. It is in this respect that the improvement of the present system on the old is most striking. For the most efficient Tutors on the former system were as able and as willing to do their duty as any Tutors can be now; but instances of neglect occurred then (and that in the case of Tutors who continued to retain a large number of Pupils), such as it is quite impossible should take place under the present arrangements. The neglect of his duty by any one Tutor would now be felt by all the rest as a personal injury; both because such a Tutor would receive his share of the Tutors' remuneration without doing his share of the Tutors' work, and because instances of neglect have a tendency to lower the character of the University, to diminish the total number of Students, and so to diminish the income of each Tutor.

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In the details of the Lectures some attempt at improvement is made almost every year; in particular, the Tutors have repeatedly endeavoured to improve the character of the Lectures given to Candidates for Honors, for whom no special instruction was provided before the establishment of the Tutorial System. In these efforts the Board have lately co-operated, by appointing the public University Lecturers to give instructions to the same class of Students (*vide* Answer to Question 12). The extension of the course of study, and the increased difficulty of the Examinations for Honors, had tended to make the assistance of private Teachers necessary to the success of the Candidates. By the increased efficiency of the Honor Lectures this tendency has been counteracted; the highest Honors are now frequently obtained by Students whose means do not allow them to procure any additional instruction; and, in fact, private Teachers do not now find it easy to form Classes while the College Lectures are going on.

The good working of the present system is proved by the increased number of those who attend the Lectures; and the opinion of the heads of the College may be inferred from the fact, that the Board have availed themselves of the Tutors' Lectures in the arrangements which they have made for enabling Students to keep Terms by attendance on Lectures. In these arrangements the Lectures given by the Tutors stand precisely on the same footing as those given by the public Lecturers of the University. The returns of attendance on all are sent in to the Senior Lecturer, and all are alike under his supervision.

The answer, then, to Question 10 is, that the distribution of the Students among the Lecturers is made by the Tutors' Committee; and that the authority of this Committee is based on a voluntary arrangement of the Tutors, which was originally sanctioned by the Provost, and has since been recognised by the Board.

11. How many Lectures did you give as a Junior Fellow, distinct from the Lectures which you gave as a Tutor, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?

No Lectures other than Tutors' Lectures are given by any Junior Fellow, unless he holds some Professorship or Lectureship. To some of the Professorships and Lectureships held by Junior Fellows, Fellows only are eligible, while with respect to others there is no such limitation. Even in the case of the offices which can be filled by Fellows exclusively, the Lectures cannot properly be said to be given by the Fellows as such. The following statement, however, shows the whole number of Lectures distinct from Tutors' Lectures given by the Junior Fellows, in the year commencing November, 1850:

	Number of Lectures.
Rev. William D. Sadleir, d.d.,	
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Andrew S. Hart, ll.d.,	
Assistant to Professor of Natural Philosophy,	38
Rev. Charles Graves, d.d.,	
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics,	24
John Toleken, m.d.,	
Assistant to Professor of Modern History,	37
Rev. Samuel Butcher, d.d.,	
Professor of Ecclesiastical History (two Terms),	19
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Assistant to Professor of Hebrew,	31
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
Rev. Joseph Carson, d.d.,	
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Assistant to Professor of Hebrew,	31
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
Rev. John A. Malet, a.m.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
Rev. Robert V. Dixon, a.m.,	
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy,	37
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
Rev. Thomas Stack, a.m.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Assistant to Professor of Hebrew,	31
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
George M'Dowell, a.m., (*held no office distinct from that of Tutor, which imposed the duty of lecturing*).	
Rev. William Lee, a.m.,	
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Catechetical Lecturer,	17
Rev. John H. Jellett, a.m.,	
University Professor of Natural Philosophy,	27
Rev. George Salmon, a.m.,	
Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics,	40
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Catechetical Lecturer,	17

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	Number of Lectures.
Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Catechetical Lecturer (two Terms),	11
Rev. GEORGE LONGFIELD, A.M.,	
Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity,	34
Catechetical Lecturer (two Terms),	11
MICHAEL ROBERTS, A.M.,	
Rev. JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Catechetical Lecturer (one Term),	6
Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, A.M.,	
Professor of Geology (two Terms),	30
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity (one Term),	12
Catechetical Lecturer (one Term),	6
Rev. JOHN W. STUBBS, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Catechetical Lecturer (two Terms),	11
Rev. RICHARD TOWNSEND, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity (two Terms),	21
Catechetical Lecturer (one Term),	5
JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D.,	
Lecturer in Greek,	41
Rev. HEWITT R. POOLE, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Assistant Greek Lecturer,	41
Catechetical Lecturer (one Term),	5
Rev. BENJAMIN DICKSON, A.M.,	
Assistant Greek Lecturer,	82
Sub-Lecturer,	68
GEORGE FERDINAND SHAW, A.B., (*absent with leave, by Queen's Letter*).	
Rev. WILLIAM A. WILLOCK, A.M.,	
Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity,	33
Sub-Lecturer,	68
Catechetical Lecturer (one Term),	5
Rev. JOHN Y. RUTLEDGE, A.M.,	
Assistant Lecturer in Greek,	82
Sub-Lecturer,	68
JAMES W. BARLOW, A.B.,	
Sub-Lecturer,	68

When a Tutor holds the office of Honor Examiner in Classics, he is required to deliver but one Course of Lectures in each Term (*vide* answer to Question 7), and those which he gives in his capacity of Greek Lecturer are allowed to count in the number of his Lectures as Tutor. The Greek Lectures, therefore, stated in the answer to this question to have been given by Dr. Ingram and Mr. Poole are included in the number of their Lectures as Tutors (*vide* Table III). Accordingly, in estimating the total number of Lectures given by them in the year, the numbers in this answer should not, as in the case of all the other Tutors, be added to the numbers in Table III.

12. In what subjects were those Lectures given, to what classes of Students, and what was the number of Students attending each course?

With the exception of the cases of the four Sub-Lecturers, and of the Lecturer in Greek, and his three Assistants, all the points referred to in this Question are so fully explained in the answers to the questions directed to the several Professors and Heads of Schools or Departments that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

The Sub-Lecturers and the Greek Lecturer are annually appointed in conformity with the Statutes (*vide* cap. xiv., p. 64, and cap. xv., p. 66). The Board have, besides, for many years annually appointed three Assistants to the Greek Lecturer, in order to provide a Lecturer in Greek for each of the four Undergraduate Classes. The duties of these University Lecturers were fixed, as at present, in the year 1847. For some years before that date the Students of each of the Undergraduate Classes were required to attend the Lectures in Science of one of the Sub-Lecturers for half-an-hour every morning. At a later hour on the same day they were expected to attend Lectures given in the same subject by their Tutors, who lectured for an hour, and had, besides, the advantage of having each a much smaller Class to instruct. Similarly, the Students were required to attend the Lectures of one of the Greek Lecturers for an hour on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and were, besides, expected to attend the Classical Lectures of the Tutors on every day. The inconveniences of this arrangement began to be felt when the Tutors' Lectures under the new system attained some degree of uniform efficiency. Accordingly, the Board, in 1847, directed that the University Lecturers should instruct the Candidates for Honors only,—the utility of such Lectures having been made manifest by the success of the Tutorial Lectures of the same kind; and since that time no public instruction has been provided for ordinary Students other than that given by the Tutors. The University

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Lectures are now made supplemental to the Tutors' Lectures, and are given at the same hours. Three of the Greek Lectureships are held by the Classical Honor Examiners of the year. In addition to the Statutable Lectures in Greek on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, they lecture in Latin on the other days of the week. For this additional duty they are compensated, if Tutors, by being required to give no other Lectures as Tutors; if non-Tutors, by a small increase of salary. The fourth Greek Lecturer, who is now ordinarily a non-Tutor, lectures the Candidates for Honors in the Junior Sophister Class. Since this arrangement was made by the Board the Tutors have ceased to provide any other Lecturers for the Candidates for Classical Honors.

The Sub-Lecturers are usually the four junior of the Fellows, and lecture the Candidates for Honors in Science in the four Undergraduate Classes. The Tutors, however, have continued to appoint several of their number besides to lecture for Honors in Science.

The Lectures of the University Lecturers are given in the subjects of the Undergraduate Honor Course (*vide* answer to Question 7).

The number of Students attending their Lectures is given in the following tabular statement:—

	Classes of Students Lectured.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
		Michaelmas.	Hilary.	Trinity.
SUB-LECTURERS.				
Rev. Benjamin Dickson, A.M.,	Senior Sophisters,	6	11	–
Rev. William A. Willock, A.M.,	Junior Sophisters,	18	12	11
Rev. John Y. Rutledge, A.M.,	Senior Freshmen,	22	17	1
James W. Barlow, A.B.,	Junior Freshmen,	17	–	4
GREEK LECTURERS.				
John K. Ingram, LL.D., Lecturer in Greek,	Senior Freshmen,	43	34	15
Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M., } Assistants.	Junior Freshmen,	36	28	25
Rev. Benjamin Dickson, A.M., } Assistants.	Junior Freshmen,	22	21	15
Rev. John Y. Rutledge, A.M., } Assistants.	Junior Sophisters,	27	10	6

13. At what Examinations and in what subjects did you examine as a Junior Fellow, during the year commencing the 20th November, 1850?

The answer to this question may be derived from Table V. and the accompanying statements:—

TABLE V.

Showing the number of days on which each Junior Fellow was engaged at Examinations during the year commencing November 20, 1850.

	Term General Examinations.	Examinations for Honors and Classical Exhibitions.	Catechetical and Divinity Examinations.	Entrance and Sizarship Examinations.
Rev. William D. Sadleir, D.D., Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.,	–	–	4	–
John Toleken, M.D.,	2	–	–	–
Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	2	–	10	5
Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	4	–	10	2
Rev. John A. Malet, A.M.,	4	–	11	2
Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.,	4	4	8	2
Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	4	–	12	2
George M'Dowell, A.M.,	4	–	–	2
Rev. William Lee, A.M., Rev. John H. Jellett, A.M.,	4	–	12	2
Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	8	17	12	5
Rev. William Roberts, A.M.,	4	6	11	5
Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	12	4	11	5
Michael Roberts, A.M.,	14	6	–	5
Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, A.M.,	14	18	8	5
Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M.,	2	7	1	5
Rev. J. W. Stubbs, A.M.,	22	2	7	5
Rev. Richard Townsend, A.M.,	22	13	5	5
John K. Ingram, LL.D.,	22	19	–	5
Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.,	22	19	6	5
Rev. Benjamin Dickson, A.M., George Ferdinand Shaw, A.B.,	22	19	–	2
Rev. William A. Willock, A.M.,	22	–	6	2
Rev. John Y. Rutledge, A.M.,	24	–	–	2
James W. Barlow, A.B.,	24	–	–	2
Rev. Richard M. Conner, A.M.,	8	–	–	–

The following Examinations are not included in the foregoing Table:

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Dr. Sadleir assisted at the Fellowship Examinations.

Dr. Hart assisted at the Scholarship Examination, and examined for six days in the Engineering School.

Dr. Toleken assisted at the Scholarship Examination, and at that for the Modern History Premium.

Dr. Graves and Mr. Jellett assisted at the Fellowship Examination, at the Examination for Law's Mathematical Premium, and at that for the Lloyd Exhibition.

Mr. Dixon examined for five days, Mr. Salmon for three days, and Mr. Haughton for two days, in the Engineering School.

It has not been considered necessary to specify the subjects of the General and Honor Examinations of each Term, as an outline of the Undergraduate Course is given in the answer to Question 7. The subjects of the Entrance Examination are:—In Greek, Six Books of Homer's Iliad; Greek Testament, Gospel of St. Luke and Acts; Euripides, Hecuba; Selections from Lucian. In Latin, Three books of Livy; Five books of Virgil's Æneid; Sallust and Horace; together with English and Latin composition. The subjects for the Classical Sizarship are, in addition to the Entrance Course, the Classics read for the first two Examinations:—for the Hebrew Sizarship, in addition to these, the Hebrew Grammar and the first twenty Psalms;—for the Mathematical Sizarship, in addition to the Entrance Course, the Mathematics of the first year;—for the Irish Sizarship, along with the Entrance Course, a Course of Irish laid down by the Board. The subjects of the Examination for Classical Exhibitions are:—The Entrance Course, with the addition of two Greek Plays, and a Course in Sacred, Grecian, and Roman History. The skill of the Candidates in Greek, Latin, and English composition is particularly inquired into.

The subjects of the Catechetical Examinations are:—the historical portions of the Old and New Testaments, the Prophecies relative to the Messiah, and Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Creed.

The subjects of the Examinations in the different Professional Schools are given in the answers returned by the Heads and Professors of each School.

14. What was the number of Students examined by you on each such occasion? 15. Were any of your own Pupils amongst those examined by you? 16. Were any of those who attended your Lectures as a Tutor, afterwards examined by you, as a Junior Fellow, in the subject of such Lectures?

The answers to these questions are contained in the following statement:—The Examinations at which the Junior Fellows are called upon to assist are, the General Examinations of Undergraduate Students at the beginning of each Term; the Examinations for Honors and Prizes in Science, Classics, &c., Catechetical Examinations, Sizarship and Entrance Examinations; besides which, such of the Junior Fellows as may be Assistants or Lecturers in the Divinity or other Schools take part in the Examinations held in connexion with these Schools.

At the General Examinations the Students are arranged in divisions, consisting each, on the average, of thirty; and to each division are assigned one Examiner in Science and one in Classics. When the Senior Lecturer has ascertained the number of Examiners required for the whole class, he calls upon the requisite number of Fellows, beginning with the Junior (*vide* Stat. 60 Geo. III., p. 279), to assist at the Examination. The Students are arranged according to their standing on the College Books, and without any reference to their Tutors or Lecturers. Each of the Tutors having, on an average, one Pupil in every nineteen Students, it may be expected that, when a Tutor examines, one at least of his own Pupils will be found in the division of thirty examined by him. Some, also, of the Students previously lectured by him may in like manner be included in his division. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and that at the end of the Senior Freshman year, are conducted on a somewhat different plan, the Students being arranged in divisions, having about sixty in each. To every division are assigned as many Examiners as there are distinct subjects in the Course appointed for that Examination, and each Examiner confines himself to his own branch. It is clear that in these cases the number of his own Pupils which each Tutor examines will be greater than at the other General Examinations.

The rules for the Catechetical Examinations differ from those for the Term Examinations, the Students being arranged in divisions of about twenty, and the Examiners being selected from such of the Fellows as may be in Holy Orders, beginning with the Senior. Each Examiner may be supposed to have, on an average, one of his own Pupils in his division.

At the close of each General Examination, such Students as may have then distinguished themselves by superior answering, or who may have exhibited due proficiency at the Lectures of the Term immediately preceding, are admitted to present themselves at the Examinations for Honors and Prizes. The Honor Examinations are conducted by a Court consisting of three members, who are appointed for a year, and who are selected from the Junior Fellows. It is almost invariably arranged that the Candidates for Honors in each class shall have been lectured during the preceding Term in the subjects of the Honor Examinations, by one at least of the Court of Examiners. The Honor Lectures are open to all the Students of the class, so that one Student may not have an advantage over another in the course of instruction requisite for the Honor Examination. Similar rules hold with regard to the Catechetical Prize Examinations, at which the Candidates for Prizes are examined by two Examiners appointed each Term.

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As to the total number of Candidates who presented themselves at the Honor and Prize Examinations, it is impossible to give accurate information, inasmuch as a record is only kept of the names of the successful Candidates.

At every other Examination each Junior Fellow engaged in it examines *all* the Candidates, including, of course, those who may be his own Pupils, or who may have been lectured by him.

In all cases where *relative* merit is to be ascertained, the Candidates are submitted to the judgment of more Examiners than one.

17. State generally any other duties you performed as a Junior Fellow or Tutor during the period referred to, besides lecturing and examining, and the duties mentioned in the Statutes?

The only duty generally imposed on the Junior Fellows, as such, to which allusion has not already been made, is that of officiating in their turn in the College Chapel, if in Holy Orders. This duty, however, is imposed by the Statutes (*vide* Stat. 3 Gul. IV., p. 293). The Statutes likewise prescribe (*vide* p. 36), that the place of an absent Senior Fellow at the Board is to be supplied by the Junior Fellow next in seniority. And as one of the Senior Fellows has been absent under the authority of a Queen's Letter for the last nine years, the Senior of the Junior Fellows, for the time being, has been obliged during the whole of that period, in addition to his own duties, to perform gratuitously all the ordinary duties of a Senior Fellow; to attend the weekly and other Meetings of the Board; to assist at the Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations, &c. Additional Junior Fellows have also, from time to time, been called up to supply the place of other absent members of the Board; and this will account for the fact, stated in p. 131, of so many Junior Fellows taking part in the Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

The duties of a Tutor are varied in their nature. They are principally as follows:—The Tutor is expected to attend the weekly "Confirmation" of fines and other penalties imposed upon Students for violation of College discipline, on which occasions it is his duty to see that his Pupils shall not suffer in consequence of any mistake. He has to acquaint them with any penalties they may have incurred, and by his suggestions and advice to endeavour to correct their irregularities. The Tutor transacts all business connected with applications for Chambers in College, or the resigning of same; and through his hands all moneys pass on account of the deposits lodged for Chambers occupied by his Pupils in College. As the Statutes direct that all sums payable by the Bursar to Scholars, Exhibitioners, and Sizars, shall be paid through their respective Tutors (*vide* Stat. 13 Car. I. p. 52), each Tutor is accordingly obliged to keep separate accounts open in such cases. At the end of each Collegiate half-year, viz., in the months of April and October, every Tutor is furnished by the Junior Bursar with the accounts of his Pupils, a statement of which is in many cases forwarded by the Tutor to each, which often entails a laborious correspondence. The Tutor is also obliged to receive the amounts of their accounts from such Students as may not live in Dublin, to acknowledge the receipt of same, and to hand them over to the Junior Bursar. It should be added, that the Tutors are personally responsible for fines, chamber-rent, and all other charges incurred by any of their Pupils over and above the fixed half-yearly charge (*vide* Stat. 13 Car. I. pp. 52 and 92). The Fees at entrance and on replacing any Student's name on the College Books, are paid through the Tutor, who must also authorize in writing the removal of any of his Pupils' names from the College Books for any other cause than non-payment of Fees. The Tutors, in addition to the duties already mentioned, are constantly called upon to furnish detailed information on matters connected with the University to persons about to enter Trinity College, to correspond with their non-resident Pupils on all the points connected with their studies on which Students require information or advice, and to reply to communications respecting the character and attainments of their Pupils. They must be daily present in the College, in order to receive any of their Pupils, or their Pupils' parents or guardians, who may have occasion to consult them on similar matters. The various duties here enumerated necessitate that constant presence within the walls of the College which is referred to in the answer to Question 18.

18. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?

All the Junior Fellows have official residences within the walls; and there are few of them who do not spend the hours of each day between 10, A.M., and 3, P.M., within the College, and many of them a considerably longer time. By the "Statute for Repealing the Statute of Celibacy" (*vide* Stat., pp. 300, 301), such Fellows as may be married are implicitly permitted to live with their families outside the walls of the College; but the dwelling-places of such Junior Fellows, with few exceptions, are within the distance of a mile from their Lecture-rooms. It is to be observed, that two or three of the unmarried Fellows, for health's sake or other reasons, do not sleep within the walls. It may be added, that by the Statutes (*vide* pp. 88, 89) no Fellow can be absent from the College without the leave of the Provost, and that this leave cannot be given for a longer period than three months in the year, except in case of illness.

19. What were your emoluments as a Tutor during the year commencing 20th of November, 1850? 20. How much did you receive from your own Pupils as Tutor's Fees during that period? 21. How much did you receive from the Tutor's fees paid by the Pupils of other Tutors?

The answers to these questions are contained in the following statement:—Previous to the year 1834 each Tutor was paid by the Tuition Fees of his own Pupils, and the incomes of the Tutors were, in consequence, extremely unequal. In that year, when (as

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was stated in reply to Question 10) the new System of the division of Lectures was established, it was considered advisable to adopt a more equitable arrangement; and accordingly, with the sanction of the then Provost, Dr. Lloyd, the Tuition Fees paid by the Students were thrown into a common Fund, and thenceforward divided according to fixed rules. In the year 1840, when the repeal of the Celibacy Statute was in contemplation, the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Ebrington, applied to the Tutors for an account of their entire incomes, specifying the portion derived from Tuition Fees; and on that occasion the new financial arrangements were brought under the notice of the Government. (*Vide* answer to Question 24.)

On the former system, a Tutor could only receive Fees from Pupils who had entered College after the date of his election. Accordingly, in the first year of his Tutorship, he could only have Pupils in the first, or Junior Freshman Class; in the second year, he might have Pupils in two Classes, and so on. The same principle has been adhered to in the new arrangements; and a Tutor receives a share in the Tuition Fees only of those Classes in which it is possible that Pupils may have entered under him. The Tutors are divided into three grades; the number of Tutors in the upper and lower grades being five in each. At present the number of Tutors in the middle grade is nine. The Tutors in the upper grade receive each four-thirds of an average; those in the middle grade, an average; and those in the lower grade, two-thirds of an average, of the Tuition Fees paid by those Classes in which they are severally entitled to share. Thus the income of each Tutor, being derived from the common Fund just mentioned, cannot be distinguished into portions derived from the Fees paid by his own Pupils, and by the Pupils of other Tutors. The amount of his income obviously depends on the total number of Students whose names are on the College Books. The following Table exhibits the sum actually received by each Tutor from Tuition Fees, for the year ending December 31, 1851, and a comparison of this Table with that given in reply to Question 6 will show (nearly) the proportion which these sums bear to those which each Tutor would have received from his own Pupils. It is to be observed, that the Tuition Fees of those Scholars who are subject to such charge are paid to their own Tutors, and do not enter into the general Fund. They are added in, however, in the following Table; and this fact will account for some trifling differences in the sums standing to the credit of Tutors in the same grade. It is to be observed, further, that Mr. Poole did not become a Tutor until March, 1850, and therefore he was only in the receipt of a share of Tuition Fees from two Classes. The Tutorial Accounts begin from the 1st of January in each year, and not from November 20.

TABLE VI.

*Emoluments of the Tutors for the year commencing January, 1, 1851.**

No. of Years Tutor.	TUTORS' NAMES.	£	s.	d.
16	A. S. Hart, LL.D.,	719	14	3
15	John Toleken, M.D.,	723	18	3
14	Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.,	736	10	3
14	Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.,	736	10	3
13	Rev. J. A. Malet, A.M.,	719	14	3
13	Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.,	543	19	7
13	Rev. Thomas Stack, A.M.,	571	5	7
12	George M'Dowell, A.M.,	539	15	7
12	Rev. William Lee, A.M.,	550	5	7
10	Rev. George Salmon, A.M.,	539	15	7
10	Rev. William Roberts, A.M.,	539	15	7
9	Rev. George Longfield, A.M.,	539	15	7
8	Michael Roberts, A.M.,	539	15	7
7	Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, A.M.,	543	19	7
6	Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M.,	359	17	2
4	Rev. John W. Stubbs, A.M.,	320	7	0
4	Rev. Richard Townsend, A.M.,	316	11	1
4	John Kells Ingram, LL.D.,	316	11	1
1	Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.,	136	19	1

In the same year Dr. Sadleir received from the Pupils retained by him, after his election to the office of Junior Bursar (*vide* answer to Question 6), the sum of £691 14*s.* 9*d.*

Previous to the establishment of the present Tutorial System, an arrangement existed among the Tutors, by which any Fellow who ceased to be a Tutor received the amount of the Tuition Fees subsequently paid by his Pupils, from those Tutors to whom they had been transferred. This arrangement has been adopted, with some modification, in the new System; and, in virtue of it, Professor Jellett received from the Tutorial Fund, during the year 1851, a final payment of £132 7*s.* 4*d.*

22. What salary or emoluments did you receive as a Junior Fellow during that period?

* In consequence of the progressive diminution in the number of Students (*vide* page 134), a deduction of about *ten per cent.* must be made from these sums, in order that they should represent the *present* incomes of the Tutors. (April, 1853; signed, J. Carson.)

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The salary of a Junior Fellow is £40, late Irish currency, or £36 18*s.* 8*d.*, per annum; and the only other emoluments which he enjoys as Junior Fellow are, Commons and Rooms rent-free. Each Fellow pays a deposit for his Chambers, which is returned when they are given up.

23. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income been fixed?

The salary of a Junior Fellow is fixed by Royal Statutes and Letters, and has not been altered since the year 1758. (*Vide* Stat. 13 Car I., p. 85, and p. 121; 31 Geo. II., p. 136.) The Tuition Fees are fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the sanction of the Visitors. (*Vide* Stat. 60 Geo. III., p. 279; Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated May 25, 1846.) The Fees were fixed at their present amount, of eight guineas per annum for Pensioners, and sixteen guineas for Fellow Commoners, in the year 1800, and have not since undergone any alteration. The salaries of the various Sub-Lectureships and other offices are fixed by the Board, in cases where there is no separate endowment.

24. Does the income of a Junior Fellow and Tutor vary much; and to what extent has it varied in your instance in the last ten years?

The Statutable salary of a Junior Fellow is fixed, as before stated; to which is to be added the income derived from the Lectureships and other offices to which he may be appointed by the Board. In this respect the only very important variation in his income takes place in the year in which he is elected to fill the office of Junior Proctor. The income of a Tutor increases as he rises progressively from the lower to the middle grade, and thence to the upper grade, according to the arrangements of the Tutorial System, explained in the answers to questions 19, 20, 21. The amount of income received by the members of the various grades has, however, progressively diminished during the last ten years. This diminution has chiefly arisen from two causes. The first of these was the addition of four new Tutors in the year 1840, by the Letters Patent repealing the Statute of Celibacy. On that occasion, as before stated, the Lord Lieutenant applied to the Tutors for an account of the incomes of the different grades, and also requested to be furnished with calculations showing the diminution of income which would be caused by the addition of two, four, or six Tutors. These calculations were all prepared, and duly submitted to his Excellency; and thereupon the Government decided that the number of Tutors to be added should be four—the consent of the Tutors to this addition having been previously asked and obtained. The second cause referred to, and which still continues in operation, is the diminution in the number of Students, arising mainly from the distressed condition of the gentry and clergy during the last six years; in consequence of which, the Classes which have recently entered College have been much smaller than those whose Undergraduate Course is nearly concluded. From these causes has already* resulted a diminution of 33 per cent. in the income of a Tutor, in the period from 1840 to 1851.

25. What was the amount of your emoluments from each of the other offices or appointments, if any, which you held in connexion with the College or University, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

The following Statement contains a detailed account of the emoluments of the Junior Fellows, arising from the other offices and appointments held by them in connexion with the College or University, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. REV. WILLIAM D. SADLEIR, D.D.,			
Junior Bursar,	730	17	10
Registrar of Chambers,	108	13	0
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	36	18	8
University Preacher,	18	9	4
Divinity Examinations,	4	4	0
	899	2	10
2. ANDREW S. HART, LL.D.,			
Lecturer in Natural Philosophy,	55	7	8
Censor,	18	9	4
Term Examinations,	9	9	0
	83	6	0
3. JOHN TOLEKEN, M.D.,			
Assistant Lecturer in Modern History,	27	14	0
Term Examinations,	2	2	0
	29	16	0
4. Rev. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D.,			
Professor of Mathematics,	700	0	0
5. Rev. SAMUEL BUTCHER, D.D.,			
Professor of Ecclesiastical History (appointed for five years),	100	0	0
Assistant Hebrew Lecturer and Examiner,	46	3	4
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0

* *i.e.*, in March, 1852. *Vide* Note, to p. 133.

	£	s.	d.
University Preacher,	18	9	4
Catechetical Lectures and Examinations; Term and Divinity Examinations,	35	14	0
	228	0	8

6. Rev. JOSEPH CARSON, D.D.,

Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Assistant Hebrew Lecturer,	18	9	4
University Preacher,	18	9	4
Catechetical Lectures and Examinations; Term and Divinity Examinations,	36	15	0
	101	7	8

7. Rev. JOHN A. MALET, A.M.,

Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	15	15	0
	43	9	0

8. Rev. ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.,

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy,	60	0	0
Curator of Magnetical Observatory (three quarters' salary),	30	0	0
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
University Preacher,	20	11	4
Catechetical Lectures and Examinations; Term and Divinity Examinations,	29	8	0
	167	13	4

9. Rev. THOMAS STACK, A.M.,

Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Assistant Hebrew Lecturer,	18	9	4
University Preacher,	18	9	4
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	31	10	0
	96	2	8

10. GEORGE M'DOWELL, A.M.,

Term Examinations,	9	9	0

11. Rev. WILLIAM LEE, A.M.,

Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	36	15	0
	64	9	0
Mr. Lee also held the annual office of Junior Proctor for this year, (*vide* remarks, *infra*); the salary and emoluments of this office, in the year 1851, amounted to	932	7	0

12. Rev. JOHN H. JELLETT, A.M.,

Professor of Natural Philosophy,	700	0	0

13. Rev. GEORGE SALMON, A.M.,

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics,	50	0	0
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	44	2	0
	121	16	0

14. Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, A.M.,

Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	26	5	0
	53	19	0

15. Rev. GEORGE LONGFIELD, A.M.,

Junior Dean (appointed for one year),	123	1	8
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	38	17	0
	189	12	8

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	£	s.	d.
16. MICHAEL ROBERTS, A.M.,			
Term Examinations,	14	14	0
17. Rev. JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, A.M.,			
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	42	0	0
	69	14	0
18. Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, A.M.,			
Professor of Geology, appointed for five years, (three quarters' salary),	150	0	0
Assistant Divinity Lecturer (one quarter),	6	18	6
Term and Catechetical Examinations,	18	18	0
	175	16	6
19. Rev. JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS, A.M.,			
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	2714		0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	42	0	0
	69	14	0
20. Rev. RICHARD TOWNSEND, A.M.,			
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	45	3	0
	72	17	0
21. JOHN KELLS INGRAM, LL.D.,			
Greek Lecturer,	18	9	4
Term Examinations,	36	15	0
	55	4	4
22. Rev. HEWITT R. POOLE, A.M.,			
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Assistant Greek Lecturer,	18	9	4
Catechetical Examinations and Lectures; Term and Divinity Examinations,	46	4	0
	92	7	4
23. Rev. BENJAMIN DICKSON, A.M.,			
Assistant Librarian,	60	0	0
Assistant Greek Lecturer,	27	14	0
Science Sub-Lecturer,	18	9	4
Term Examinations,	40	19	0
	147	2	4
24. GEORGE F. SHAW, A.B.			
(Absent on leave, by Queen's Letter).			
25. Rev. WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, A.M.,			
Assistant Divinity Lecturer,	27	14	0
Science Sub-Lecturer,	18	9	4
Term, Divinity, and Catechetical Examinations,	35	14	0
	81	17	4
26. Rev. JOHN YOUNG RUTLEDGE, A.M.,			
Assistant Greek Lecturer,	27	14	0
Science Sub-Lecturer,	18	9	4
Term Examinations,	31	10	0
	77	13	4
27. JAMES WILLIAM BARLOW, A.B.,			
Science Sub-Lecturer,	18	9	4
Term Examinations,	25	4	0
	43	13	4
28. Rev. RICHARD M. CONNER, A.M.,			
(Elected Fellow in June, 1851).			

The foregoing Statement requires but few explanatory remarks. In some few cases, the duties referred to were performed in Michaelmas Term, *before* Nov. 20, which will account for some apparent discrepancies between this statement and Table V. Each Fellow, while

ANSWERS OF TWENTY-TWO JUNIOR FELLOWS, INCLUDING ALL THE TUTORS, TO PAPER No. 13.

engaged in examining at the ordinary Term Examinations, or at the Honor and Prize Examinations, or at the Catechetical and Divinity Examinations, receives one guinea for each day during which he is so employed. No Lay Fellow can be Catechetical Lecturer or Examiner, or hold any office in the Divinity School.

Some of the offices above mentioned are not necessarily held by Fellows. Dr. Butcher was appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History by His Grace the Lord Primate, by whom the Professorship was founded and endowed. Mr. Dixon was elected Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy, having been the successful Candidate at an Examination held by the Board, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Mr. Haughton was elected to fill the Chair of Geology by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after they had inquired into the qualifications of all the Candidates who presented themselves, in pursuance of public notice given to that effect.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

The senior of the Junior Fellows generally holds the offices of Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers, but after his appointment he ceases to take new Pupils. The office of Junior Proctor is held only for one year. To this office the Junior Fellows are appointed in rotation by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in whom the right of nomination is vested by the Charter. The emoluments of the Junior Proctor arise principally from fees paid by all Students admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The office of Junior Dean is held in like manner; but no Lay Fellow can be appointed to the office. With regard to the minor Lectureships, the rule of seniority is generally followed, except in the case of the Science Sub-Lectureships, which are usually held by the most junior of the Fellows.

(Signed)

WILLIAM DIGBY SADLEIR, D.D.	GEORGE SALMON, A.M.
ANDREW S. HART, LL.D.	WILLIAM ROBERTS, A.M.
JOHN TOLEKEN, M.D.	GEORGE LONGFIELD, A.M.
S. BUTCHER, D.D.	MICHAEL ROBERTS, A.M.
JOSEPH CARSON, D.D.	JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, A.M.
JOHN A. MALET, A.M.	SAMUEL HAUGHTON, A.M.
ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.	JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS, A.M.
THOMAS STACK, A.M.	RICHARD TOWNSEND, A.M.
GEORGE M'DOWELL, A.M.	JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D.
WILLIAM LEE, A.M.	HEWITT R. POOLE, A.M.
JOHN H. JELLETT, A.M.	RICHARD M. CONNER, A.M.

Trinity College, Dublin,
March 25, 1852.

LETTER OF SECRETARY TO REV. DR. CARSON, ASKING FOR RULES OF TUTORIAL SYSTEM.

COPY of LETTER of SECRETARY to the COMMISSIONERS to the Rev. JOSEPH CARSON, D.D, F.T.C.D., asking for Rules of Tutorial System.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College,
Dublin, 5th June, 1852.

SIR,

In the joint answer of the Junior Fellows which you forwarded to her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, the Fellows refer to certain arrangements, according to which the Tutorial System is administered. In the course of the inquiries of the Commissioners it has become important for them to obtain a copy of the rules and regulations in which such arrangements are embodied. Under these circumstances, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will obtain for them a copy of the rules and regulations of the Tutorial system now in force, and a copy of the agreement entered into by each Tutor, binding him to observe the rules of the system.

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., F.T.C.D.

LETTER OF REV. DR. CARSON TO SECRETARY, WITH RULES OF TUTORIAL SYSTEM.

COPY of LETTER from Rev. JOSEPH CARSON, D.D., F.T.C.D., to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSIONERS, enclosing Rules of Tutorial System.

SIR,

Trinity College, June 24th, 1852.

In compliance with the request expressed in your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to enclose for the use of the University Commissioners a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Tutorial system.

The Commissioners have likewise asked for a copy of the agreement entered into by each Tutor, binding him to observe the rules of the system. In reply, I beg to state that each member has heretofore signified his assent to, and adoption of its regulations, by signing his name in the book in which these regulations are entered. The sense of honour, and a spirit of mutual good faith, have proved fully as effectual as a technical legal obligation; and therefore no separate form of agreement has hitherto been found necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH CARSON.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to Dublin University Commission.

Rules of Tutorial System.

Rules and Regulations of the Tutorial System in Trinity College, Dublin.

1. All monies accruing under the name of tuition fees are thrown into a common fund, which is divided among the tutors according to the following rules.

2. The tutors are divided into three grades, according to seniority, and the number of members in each of the first and third grades is five.

3. The division of tuition fees received from any class of Students, among the Tutors entitled to the same (as hereinafter provided), is made to Tutors in the senior, middle, and junior grades respectively, in the proportion of the numbers four, three, and two.

4. A Fellow who becomes a Tutor on or before the November entrance day of any class is entitled to share in all tuition fees subsequently paid by that class.

5. A Fellow becoming a Tutor *after* the November entrance day, and *before* the first Michaelmas Examination of any class, is entitled to share in all entrance and replacement fees received from that class after he becomes a Tutor; and is also entitled to such a portion of the December, and all subsequent half-yearly dividends paid by that class, as shall bear the same ratio to the full dividend accruing therefrom to each member of his grade, which the number of Students entering for the class, after he becomes a Tutor, bears to the entire number of Students who have entered for it.

6. No Tutor is entitled to receive a dividend on the tuition fees paid by a class, the entrances for which have closed before he becomes a Tutor; with this exception, that a Tutor who has once shared, in any proportion as aforesaid, in the December dividend of the Senior Sophister class, is thenceforward entitled to share in the same proportion in the half-yearly fees paid by *all* the Bachelor classes, and to share fully in all replacement fees.

7. All payments are divided (with regard to the periods of distribution) into two classes, viz., (*a*) half-yearly fees; and (*b*) fees paid for entrances and replacements.

(*a*) The half-yearly payments are divisible on the first Saturdays in June and December respectively. No Fellow ceasing to be a Tutor before either of these days is entitled to share, as a member of the Tutorial System, in the dividend payable on that day.

(*b*) Entrance and replacement fees are divided from time to time; and any Tutor ceasing to be a member of the Tutorial System, or rising from one grade to another, receives his due share of all payments made to the Junior Bursar, on the foot of entrances and replacements, before the date of such change.

8. A Tutor becoming Junior Bursar or Senior Fellow is entitled, so long as he remains a Fellow, to the tuition fees paid by all Students who originally entered under him.

9. A Fellow ceasing to hold pupils receives an equivalent for the tuition fees subsequently paid by the Students who had entered under him, which equivalent is calculated as follows:—

I. An estimate is made of the entire value of the tuition fees payable by his pupils who originally entered under him, and whose names are then on the Books; on the supposition that such Students (of whatever Collegiate rank) keep their names on the Books to the first Commencement day on which they might respectively graduate.

II. The sum so calculated is paid to him or his representatives in eight, seven, or six half-yearly payments, out of the tutorial fund; the first of such payments to be due on the first Saturday in June or December, as the case may be, next after the said Fellow ceases to hold pupils; the payments forming a decreasing arithmetic series, whose common difference is equal to the lowest term.

III. The number of payments is eight, in the case of any Fellow ceasing to be a Tutor previous to the first regular half-yearly payment occurring in his year of grace; seven, if he cease to be a Tutor previous to the second half-yearly payment; and six, if he fully avail himself of his year of grace; so that the date of the last payment is in all three cases the same.

10. Each successive half-yearly payment made to an outgoing Tutor, under the provisions of Rule 9, is levied equally on those classes in which the said Tutor could have had pupils reckoned to his credit in the calculation made under that Rule.

11. At every half-yearly payment each Tutor is permitted to exempt from tuition fees two Pensioners; or, in lieu thereof, he may grant exemption on any entrance day to one Pensioner whose tuition fees are six guineas, provided he exempt but *one* Pensioner at the following half-yearly payment; or, lastly, he may exempt at entrance one Pensioner whose tuition fees are ten guineas; but in this case he will forfeit his right of exempting any Student at the following half-yearly payment.

12. The sons and brothers of Fellows and ex-Fellows are exempt from tuition fees.

13. The tuition fees of Scholars and ex-Scholars are paid to their own Tutors, and do not enter into the common fund.

14. No financial Rule can be altered without the unanimous consent of the Tutors for the time being.

15. On the 20th of November in each year a Committee of five Tutors is elected; one by the upper and lower grades respectively; two by the middle grade; and an Auditor, elected by the entire body of Tutors.

16. The duties of the Committee are:—1, to arrange the distribution of Lectures among the Tutors; 2, to examine into and enforce the due performance of Lectures; 3, to regulate and report upon all matters connected with the duties of Tutors; 4, to summon meetings of the Tutors, when necessary; and 5, to superintend the financial department.

17. A Tutor, if elected a member of the Committee, is bound to serve, unless he can provide a substitute from his own grade. RULES OF TUTORIAL SYSTEM.

18. Each Tutor is required to lecture at least two hours daily; but the Committee have the power of granting certain exemptions to the Honor Lecturers in Classics, the Classical Lecturers of the Senior Sophister Class, and the Lecturers in Experimental Physics. A Fellow becoming a Tutor after November, and before July, shall, during that period, be exempt from the duties of lecturing.

N.B. This rule cannot be altered except by the unanimous consent of the Tutors.

19. Each Tutor is bound to lecture the classes sent to him by the Committee, and at the hours fixed by them; and is also strictly bound to notify to the Committee every instance of his own absence from Lecture.

20. Each Tutor is obliged to send in the returns of attendance of his classes at Lectures to the Secretary of the Committee every Friday before two o'clock, or to leave them in readiness for the orderly porter: and these returns are to be laid before the Provost on the following Saturday morning, at Confirmations.

21. Whenever the number of Students attending any Lecture shall, for two consecutive days, fall below two, the Lecturer is bound to notify the fact to the Secretary of the Committee before two o'clock on the second day; and the Committee must thereupon take into consideration the expediency of modifying the arrangements of Lectures for the following day, and so often as it may be necessary, in order to secure to each Lecturer the attendance of a sufficient class.

22. In case of the illness or unavoidable absence of any Tutor, the Committee is empowered to appoint a deputy or deputies to lecture in his stead. The deputy shall, if possible, lecture at the same time and place as the Tutor in whose stead he is appointed; and no person can be appointed a deputy who is already a Lecturer in the same subjects.

23. When any appointment of a deputy has taken place under the foregoing Rule, the Committee are empowered to deduct from the next half-yearly dividend of such Tutor, the sum of one guinea, for each day of *bona fide* lecture, and pay the same to the deputy or deputies.

24. The Committee have no power to appoint any Fellow to act as deputy except he has previously given his assent by signature to the Rules of the Tutorial System.

25. Whenever a Tutor is absent from his Lectures for more than one day in the Term, it is the duty of the Committee to appoint deputies to lecture in his stead.

26. If at any time the Committee see reason to believe that any Tutor has wilfully neglected his duty, they are empowered at their discretion to appoint deputies to act for such Tutor, and to fix the amount to be deducted from his next half-yearly dividend at any sum not less than seven guineas, nor more than twenty-one guineas, per week; the payments, however, to the deputies remaining as fixed by Rule 23.

27. Any Lecturer habitually omitting to furnish the Committee with the information stated in Rules 19, 20, and 21, is considered to be thereby rendered liable to the penalty stated in Rule 26.

28. If the above provisions be at any time found inadequate to secure the diligent discharge of his duty by any Tutor, it is the duty of the Committee, with the approbation of the majority of the Tutors, to lay the case before the Provost, in conformity with the following clause of the Statutes, cap. x. pp. 52, 53.

"Quod si Tutor quispiam pupillis ad bonas artes quotidie erudiendis non attenderit, ordinamus, ut si post binas admonitiones, majorem in re pupillari curam non adhibuerit, a Præposito quinque solidis mulctetur. Quòd si nihilominùs se in pupillis erudiendis negligentius gesserit, pupilli, Præpositi auctoritate, ad alterius Tutoris curam transferantur."

29. Any Tutor deprived of his Pupils by the Provost, in consequence of such representation, shall be no longer considered a member of the Tutorial System.

30. If at any time three or more Tutors be not included in the Tutorial System, any of those included in it are at liberty to withdraw.

31. The Junior Bursarship, when vacant, shall be offered to the Tutors in order of seniority.

32. The Committee is authorized to pay annually a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, in order to defray the cost of keeping a record of the attendance of Students on Terms and Examinations.

33. All incidental expenses are charged by the Committee on the half-yearly dividend, in the proportion of the three grades.

34. Any addition to, or modification of, the foregoing Rules, duly sanctioned by the Tutors, shall be considered as part and parcel of the Rules of the Tutorial System, to which any Fellow, hereafter joining the System, is understood to give his assent.

Trinity College, June 16, 1852.

ANSWERS of REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., Junior Fellow, to the Questions in Paper No. 13. ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D TO PAPER No. 13.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College. Junior Fellowships.

1. Did you, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, hold the office of Tutor along with your Junior Fellowship?

I was a Junior Fellow, but not a Tutor, during the year commencing November 20, 1850.

2. Did you hold any, and what other office or Professorship in connexion with the College or University during that period?

ANSWERS OF REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D. TO PAPER No. 13.

Junior Fellowships.

I held the office of Professor of Mathematics during that period.

3. Are you in Holy Orders; and, if not, do you hold any, and which Lay Fellowship, or have you a dispensation?

I am in Holy Orders.

4. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Junior Fellow or Tutor by the Statutes of Charles the First, become obsolete?

I am not aware that any of the duties imposed upon a Junior Fellow by the Statutes of Charles I. have become obsolete. The same may be said of the duties attached to the office of Tutor, with the exception of some minor regulations respecting the payments of their pupils.

5. Have any duties been added to either of these offices since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?

The Provost and Senior Fellows, being charged with the general government and discipline of the College, have, from time to time, made orders prescribing and altering the duties of the Junior Fellows and Tutors, as regards Lectures, Examinations, and other matters.

6. What was the number of your pupils on the 20th November, 1850, and to what classes in College standing did they belong? 7. How many Lectures did you give as Tutor, in what subjects, and to what classes of Students, during the year commencing November, 1850? 8. What was the number of your own pupils that attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period? 9. What was the number of the pupils of other Tutors who attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period? 10. By whom and by what authority were the pupils of other Tutors directed to attend your Lectures, and your pupils directed to attend the Lectures of other Tutors? 11. How many Lectures did you give as a Junior Fellow, distinct from the Lectures which you gave as a Tutor, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850? 12. In what subjects were those Lectures given, to what classes of Students, and what was the number of Students attending each course? 13. At what Examinations and in what subjects did you examine as a Junior Fellow, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850? 14. What was the number of Students examined by you on each such occasion? 15. Were any of your own pupils amongst those examined by you? 16. Were any of those who attended your Lectures as a Tutor, afterwards examined by you, as a Junior Fellow, in the subject of such Lectures?

These questions are not applicable in my case, as I am not a Tutor, and have no pupils. In my answers to the questions proposed to me by the Commissioners in their "Paper No. 7," I have given full information respecting the Lectures which I deliver as Professor of Mathematics, their subjects, and the class of Students attending them; and I have done the same with respect to the Examinations which it is my duty to assist in conducting.

17. State generally any other duties you performed as a Junior Fellow or Tutor during the period referred to, besides lecturing and examining, and the duties mentioned in the Statutes?

In addition to the duties performed by me as Professor of Mathematics, I have acted, during the period referred to, as Member of a Committee appointed by the Board to assist the Librarians. I have also taken my turn to read prayers at Morning Service in the College Chapel.

18. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?

I do not usually reside within the College. My residence, in Fitzwilliam-square, is about an English mile distant from it. I have, however, chambers within the walls of the College, where I attend daily during Term time.

19. What were your emoluments as a Tutor during the year commencing 20th of November, 1850? 20. How much did you receive from your own pupils as Tutor's fees during that period? 21. How much did you receive from the Tutor's fees paid by the pupils of other Tutors?

I am not entitled to receive any fees for tuition.

22. What salary or emoluments did you receive as a Junior Fellow during that period?

I received the salary of a Junior Fellow, which is £40, late Irish currency. I also had the advantage of occupying chambers rent free; and was entitled to my Commons at the Fellows' table.

23. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income been fixed?

The salary of a Junior Fellow, which had been fixed at £3 by the Statutes of Charles I., was increased in 1722, to £15 by a decree of the Board, made with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and the Visitors of the College. It was raised to its present amount by a Royal Letter of the 31st of Geo. II.

24. Does the income of a Junior Fellow and Tutor vary much; and to what extent has it varied in your instance in the last ten years?

The income of a Tutor varies considerably. As I have ceased to hold that office for nine years, I am unable to state the extent to which it has varied within the period referred to.

25. What was the amount of your emoluments from each of the other offices or appointments, if any, which you held in connexion with the College or University, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

The salary of the Professorship of Mathematics, which I hold, is £700.

(Signed) CHARLES GRAVES, D.D.,
Junior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

ANSWERS OF FOUR JUNIOR FELLOWS, ALL NON-TUTORS, TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 13.

Junior Fellowships.

ANSWERS of Four JUNIOR FELLOWS to such Questions in Paper No. 13 as refer to the JUNIOR FELLOWS who were NON-TUTORS in 1850–1.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

1. Did you, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, hold the office of Tutor along with your Junior Fellowship? 2. Did you hold any and what other office or Professorship in connexion with the College or University during that period?

During the year commencing 20th November, 1850, the Junior Fellows named below were Non-Tutors, and held the offices attached to their names:—

Benjamin Dickson, A.M., Assistant Librarian; Examiner for Honors in Classics; Assistant Greek Lecturer for Honors; Sub-Lecturer in Science for Honors.

George F. Shaw, A.B. (absent with leave by Queen's Letter).

William A. Willock, A.M., Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; Sub-Lecturer in Science for Honors; Catechetical Lecturer (one Term).

John Y. Rutledge, A.M., Assistant Greek Lecturer for Honors; Sub-Lecturer in Science for Honors.

James W. Barlow, A.B., Sub-Lecturer in Science for Honors.

Richard M. Conner, A.M. (elected in June, 1851).

3. Are you in Holy Orders; and if not, do you hold any, and which Lay Fellowship, or have you a dispensation?

The above-mentioned Junior Fellows are all in Holy Orders except Mr. Shaw and Mr. Barlow. Mr. Shaw has a conditional dispensation from the Crown; and in the case of Mr. Barlow, the time prescribed by the Statutes for taking Holy Orders has not yet expired.

4. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Junior Fellow or Tutor by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?

The duties attached to the office of Junior Fellow by the Statutes of King Charles I. which have become obsolete, are of minor importance, and have, for the most part, reference to the offices of either Dean or Tutor. The Statutes enjoin that every Fellow shall dine in the College Hall every day, unless he have permission from the Provost or Vice-Provost to absent himself. This is, of course, not enforced at present. It is the duty, also, of each Sub-Lecturer to report to the Senior Lecturer "si observat ipse aut ab aliis audiverit, discipulum aliquum urbem Dubliniensem frequentare." This has become obsolete.

5. Have any duties been added to either of these offices since the Charter of Charles the First; and if so, by what authority.

In consequence of the comprehensive nature of the duties required by the Statutes, and the obligation of obeying the Provost "*in omnibus licitis et honestis,*" it can scarcely be said that a new duty has been added.

11. How many Lectures did you give as a Junior Fellow, distinct from the Lectures which you gave as a Tutor, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850? 12. In what subjects were those Lectures given, to what classes of Students, and what was the number of Students attending each Course?

The answers to these questions are given in the following Table:—

	Lecturers.	Classes.	Subjects.	No. of Lectures.	Attendance.		
					Mich.	Hilary.	Trinity.
Sub-Lecturers.	Rev. B. Dickson, A.M.,	Senior Sophisters,	Ethics, *Honor Course,*	68	6	11	—
	Rev. W. A. Willock, A.M.,	Junior Sophisters,	Physics, *Honor Course,*	68	18	12	11
	Rev. J. Y. Rutledge, A.M.,	Senior Freshmen,	Log. and Math., *Honor Course,*	68	22	17	1
	James W. Barlow, A.B.,	Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics, *Honor Course,*	68	17	—	4
Assistant Greek Lecturers.	Rev. B. Dickson, A.M.,	Junior Freshmen,	Classical Honor Course,	82	22	21	15
	Rev. J. Y. Rutledge, A.M.,	Junior Sophisters,	Classical Honor Course,	82	27	10	6
Divinity and Catechetical Lecturers.	Rev. W. A. Willock, A.M.,	Junior Divinity Class,	Subjects of Divinity Terms	33	21	18	18
	Rev. W. A. Willock, A.M., (lectured one Term),	Junior Freshmen,	St. Luke's Gospel, (*Catechetical*)	5	20	—	—

ANSWERS OF FOUR JUNIOR FELLOWS, ALL NON-TUTORS, TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 13.

Junior Fellowships.

The duties of the Sub-Lecturers (*Prælectores Inferiores*) are defined by the Statutes of Charles I., chap. xiv. They principally consist in lecturing the four Undergradute Classes under the superintendence of the Senior Lecturer (*Prælector Primarius*), and extended formerly to all the Students in those classes; but in consequence of a recent regulation of the Board, whereby the Students have been enabled in part to obtain credit for their Examinations by attendance on the Tutors' Lectures, the Sub-Lecturers have been directed to lecture the Honor Candidates of their classes in the advanced Science Courses of the Examinations.

Until the Trinity Term of 1851, the Sub-Lecturers' classes were generally well attended, but in that Term there was a falling off (as the above Table shows), which requires to be explained. Changes in the system of lecturing the Students had from time to time been introduced, and at the period referred to, the Students were classified as Honor men and ordinary Students. The Lectures for the Honor men were provided by the University, and those for the ordinary Students by their Tutors. It was the custom for the Tutors to affix to the doors of their chambers notices of the Lectures and Lecturers provided by the University and by the Tutors for the several classes. In the notices for that Term, however, all mention of the University Honor Lectures in Science was omitted, and Tutors were substituted as the Honor Lecturers of the first, second, and third classes. The Pupils were directed by their Tutors to attend the new Lecturers; and as two of these were Honor Examiners for the year, and lectured two of the classes, the University Lectures of those classes were deserted. The third University Lecturer retained his class, as the Tutor appointed to supersede him was not an Honor Examiner.

The Greek Honor Lecturer and his three Assistants are nominated by the Board. Their duties consist in lecturing, during each Term, the Candidates for Honors in the Greek and Latin Authors appointed for the ensuing Examinations; the Lecture each day is partly a Prelection and partly a Catechetical Examination of the Students; it comprises a critical and exegetical commentary on the text of the author, together with such collateral information as the Lecturer may deem advisable. One day in each week is devoted to Composition in Greek, Latin, or English, and Premiums are awarded by the Board at the end of the Term, to such Students as are recommended by the Lecturer. A Non-tutor, if appointed to this office, lectures every day in the week; but a Tutor, if appointed, lectures in his capacity of Greek Lecturer on three alternate days, and in his capacity of Tutor on the three remaining days; as the necessary preparation for these Lectures requires very considerable time and study, any Tutor who consents to act as a Greek Lecturer is thereby exempted from giving any other Lectures as a Tutor.

13. At what Examinations, and in what subjects, did you examine as a Junior Fellow, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850?

The number of days each Non-tutor was occupied in examining is as follows; the subjects are stated in detail in the University Calendar:—

Rev. B. Dickson, A.M.,	22	days,	Term Examinations.
	17	,,	for Classical Honors.
	2	,,	Royal Scholarships.
	2	,,	Sizarship.
Mr. Shaw (absent with leave by Queen's Letter).			
Rev. W. A. Willock, A.M.,	22	,,	Term Examinations.
	6	,,	Divinity Examinations.
	2	,,	Sizarship.
Rev. J. Y. Rutledge, A.M.,	24	,,	Term Examinations.
	2	,,	Sizarship.
	1	,,	Berkeley Medal.
James W. Barlow, A.B.,	24	,,	Term Examinations.
	2	,,	Sizarship.
Rev. R. M. Conner, A.M.,	8	,,	Term Examinations.

14. What was the number of Students examined by you on each such occasion?

In the Term Examinations the Students are arranged in divisions of about thirty, to each of which a Science and a Classical Examiner are appointed.

As to the Honor Examinations of Undergraduates, no record is kept of the total number examined; a return is made of the names of the successful Candidates alone, the number of which scarcely ever exceeds twenty-four in one class. This limit is determined by the rule which allows one first and two second-rank Honors for every forty Students in the class. There is sometimes no successful Candidate.

17. State generally any other duties you performed as a Junior Fellow or Tutor during the period referred to, besides lecturing and examining, and the duties mentioned in the Statutes?

The only duties, besides those of lecturing and examining, are such as are required by the Statutes, viz., the duties of residing in or near the College, of reading in the College Chapel, and obeying the Provost "*in omnibus licitis et honestis.*" Non-tutors are also, from the fact of their being Fellows, continually called on to give information, by letter or otherwise, to Students and other persons, on matters connected with the University.

18. Do you usually reside within the College, and if not, within what distance from the College do you reside?

Benjamin Dickson, A.M., James W. Barlow, A.B.,	Reside in College.
George F. Shaw, A.B., ..	(Absent with leave by Queen's Letter.)
William A. Willock, A.M., John Y. Rutledge, A.M., Richard M. Conner, A.M.,	All reside within half an hour's walk of the College.

It should be observed, in reference to this question, that all the above Fellows occupy chambers, and (Mr. Shaw excepted) spend a large portion of each day during Term in the College.

22. What salary or emoluments did you receive as a Junior Fellow during that period?

The salary of a Junior Fellow is £40, late Irish currency. The other emoluments received *quâ* Junior Fellow, are Commons, and Chambers rent-free. Each Fellow pays a deposit for his Chambers, which is returned when they are given up.

23. By what authority has the amount derived from each of the several distinct sources of your income been fixed?

The salary of a Junior Fellow has been fixed by Statute (Geo. II. p. 136), the salaries of the other offices are determined by the Board.

24. Does the income of a Junior Fellow and Tutor vary much; and to what extent has it varied in your instance in the last ten years?

The salary of a Non-Tutor Junior Fellow is made up of two parts, the one variable, the other invariable. The invariable item is £36 18*s.* 8*d.*, which he receives as a Junior Fellow, to which may be added the rent of his Chambers and the value of his Commons. The variable portion is composed of the Salaries attached to the offices to which he may be appointed. The Sub-Lectureships for Science Honors in the four Classes are usually offered to the four most junior of the Fellows; and the Senior Lecturer at each Examination always commences by calling on the most junior to assist him in examining, then upon the next in seniority, and so on. One of the Assistant Greek Lectureships is usually held by a Non-Tutor; but there is no rule established by practice or otherwise concerning it. The remaining three Greek Lectureships are always held by the Honor Examiners in Classics for the year, and these Examinerships and the offices of Examiners for Science Honors are offered to each of the Junior Fellows in his turn, and may be held by a Non-Tutor. The emoluments of a Non-Tutor Fellow are, therefore, greatest when he holds all the offices which he can hold conjointly, and least when he holds none of them. This latter might occur in the case of either of the two senior Non-Tutors. Non-Tutors are, however, eligible to any office to which any Junior Fellow may be elected or appointed, and are empowered to enjoy all other the rights, profits, and emoluments, and to perform all other the duties and functions of Junior Fellows, excepting those pertaining to the office of a Tutor (*Litt. Pat.* 3 *Vict.*) Thus Mr. Dickson was appointed to the office of Assistant Librarian for a limited period, by which his emoluments are increased during the time he holds it by £60 per annum; and Mr. Willock is an Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, by which he receives £34 per annum.*

Greatest Emolument of a Non-Tutor Fellow.

Salary as Junior Fellow,	£36	18	8
Term Examinations,	25	4	0
Honor Examiner,	17	17	0
Lecturer for Classical Honors,	27	14	0
Sub-Lecturer,	18	9	4
	£126	3	0

Least Emolument of a Non-Tutor Fellow.

Salary as Junior Fellow,	£36	18	8
Term Examinations,	25	4	0
	£62	2	8

To both of these must be added the value of Chambers and Commons, which is, however, very trifling in the case of such Non-Tutors as are married or absent. The sum received for the Term Examinations is contingent on the number of divisions to be examined; if in any case there were only two divisions, the two Senior Non-Tutors would not be called on to examine; it is contingent also upon the health of the Examiner, as in case of his being prevented by illness from attending at any Examination, the emoluments are lost to him; and the same remark applies to all the items of his income, except his salary as a Fellow, his Chambers, and his Commons; in the case of absence through illness he would receive only £36 18*s.* 8*d.* a year.

* The first Non-Tutor was elected in 1844, and between this date and 1851, thirteen have been elected. As none of these gentlemen, excepting Mr. Dickson and Mr. Willock, ever held, during their Non-Tutorship, any office except a Greek or Sub-Lectureship, or an Examinership, it has been thought right, in estimating the greatest *probable* emolument of a Non-Tutor Fellow, to exclude the salaries of the two offices mentioned above.

ANSWERS OF FOUR JUNIOR FELLOWS, ALL NON-TUTORS, TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 13.

25. What was the amount of your emoluments from each of the other offices or appointments, if any, which you held in connexion with the College or University, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850?

The answer to this question is as follows:—

Junior Fellowships.

Rev. B. DICKSON, A.M.			
Assistant Librarian,	£60	0	0
Assistant Greek Lecturer (Honors),	27	14	0
Science Lecturer for Honors,	18	9	4
Examining 41 days,	43	1	0
	£149	4	4
GEORGE F. SHAW (absent with leave by Queen's Letter).			
Rev. W. A. WILLOCK.			
Divinity Lecturer,	£27	14	0
Science Lecturer (Honors),	18	9	4
Catechetical Lecturer,	4	4	0
Examining 30 days,	31	10	0
	£81	17	4
Rev. J. Y. RUTLEDGE, A.M.			
Assistant Greek Lecturer for Honors,	£27	14	0
Science Lecturer for Honors,	18	9	4
Examining 24 days,	25	4	0
Examining (Berkeley Medal),	5	5	0
	£76	12	4
JAMES W. BARLOW, A.B.			
Science Lecturer for Honors,	£18	9	4
Examining 24 days,	25	4	0
	£43	13	4
Rev. R. M. CONNER (elected June, 1851).			
Examining 8 days,	£8	8	0

(Signed) BENJAMIN DICKSON, A.M.
WILLIAM A. WILLOCK, A.M.
JOHN Y. RUTLEDGE, A.M.
JAMES W. BARLOW, A.B.

March 25th, 1852.

ANSWERS OF GEORGE F. SHAW, ESQ., F.T.C.D., TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 13.

ANSWERS of GEORGE F. SHAW, Esq., JUNIOR FELLOW of TRINITY COLLEGE, to the Questions in Paper No. 13.

Junior Fellowship in Trinity College.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

1. Did you, during the year commencing 20th November, 1850, hold the office of Tutor along with your Junior Fellowship? 2. Did you hold any and what other office or Professorship in connexion with the College or University during that period?

During the year commencing 20th November, 1850, I held no office along with my Junior Fellowship.

3. Are you in Holy Orders; and, if not, do you hold any, and which Lay Fellowship, or have you a dispensation?

I am not in Holy Orders, having a dispensation, by Royal Letter, from the Crown. (See copy annexed.)

4. Have any of the duties attached to the office of Junior Fellow or Tutor by the Statutes of Charles the First become obsolete?

I do not find any special list of duties of a Junior Fellow given in the Statutes of King Charles the First. The oath is still taken, but it contains no account of the Fellow's duties in teaching.

5. Have any duties been added to either of these offices since the Charter of Charles the First; and, if so, by what authority?

The duty of undertaking Honor-Lectureships has been added, I believe, by the authority of the Board.

6. What was the number of your pupils on the 20th November, 1850, and to what classes in College standing did they belong? 8. How many Lectures did you give as Tutor, in what subjects, and to what classes of Students, during the year commencing November, 1850? 8. What was the number of your own pupils that attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period? 9. What was the number of the pupils of other Tutors who attended each series of your Lectures, as Tutor, during each Term in that period? 10. By whom and by what authority were the pupils of other Tutors directed to attend your Lectures, and your pupils directed to attend the Lectures of other Tutors? 11. How many Lectures did you give as a Junior Fellow, distinct from the

Answers of George F. Shaw, Esq., F.T.C.D., to the Questions in Paper No. 13.

Junior Fellowship in Trinity College.

Lectures which you gave as a Tutor, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850? 12. In what subjects were those Lectures given, to what classes of Students, and what was the number of Students attending each course? 13. At what Examinations and in what subjects did you examine as a Junior Fellow, during the year commencing the 20th of November, 1850? 14. What was the number of Students examined by you on each such occasion? 15. Were any of your own Pupils amongst those examined by you? 16. Were any of those who attended your Lectures as a Tutor, afterwards examined by you, as a Junior Fellow, in the subject of such Lectures? 17. State generally any other duties you performed as a Junior Fellow or Tutor during the period referred to, besides lecturing and examining, and the duties mentioned in the Statutes? 18. Do you usually reside within the College, and, if not, within what distance from the College do you reside? 19. What were your emoluments as a Tutor during the year commencing 20th of November, 1850? 20. How much did you receive from your own Pupils as Tutor's Fees during that period? 21. How much did you receive from the Tutors' Fees paid by the Pupils of other Tutors?

To all these questions, the sole answer necessary is, that not holding any office in Trinity College save the Junior Fellowship, I do not reside there. I hold the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Cork.

22. What salary or emoluments did you receive as a Junior Fellow during that period?

My salary and emoluments in Trinity College are—

First—The privilege of having chambers rent free; on these I pay £18 deposit.

Second—The privilege of having free commons during any portion of the year I may happen to be in Dublin.

Third—The salary is £40, Irish currency. This sum was fixed by the Royal Letter 31st of George the Second, which raised the salary of a Junior Fellow from £15, its former amount, to £40.

(Signed) George Ferd. Shaw.

Copy of Royal Letter.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin.

Victoria R.

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well.

Whereas, by the Statutes of our said College of the Holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, it is among other things enacted, that the Fellows of the said College shall reside in the said College, and perform several offices and duties therein. And whereas in the 7th Chapter of the said Statutes there is a clause which is in the following words:—"Statuimus dênique ut quilibet Sociorum exceptis illis duobus qui Jurisprudentiæ et Medicinæ juxta Statuta nostra nomina dederunt infra tres annos a suscepto magisterii gradu sacrum Presbyteratus Ordinem in se suscipiat sub pœna amotionis perpetuæ a nostro Collegio."

And whereas we have appointed our trusty and well-beloved George Ferdinand Shaw, who is now one of the Junior Fellows of the said College, to hold the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in our College of Cork. And it hath been represented to us that the said George Ferdinand Shaw will be better able to discharge the duties of his said Professorship if he shall be exempted by our Royal licence and dispensation from the obligation of residing in the said College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, and of performing any duties incident to his said Fellowship, and of taking Holy Orders within the time prescribed by our said Statute; and that such licence and dispensation will not be in any respect detrimental to the interest of our said College and University.

And whereas there is in the said Statutes a power reserved to us to dispense with any clause or Statute therein.

Now we, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, have thought fit to condescend thereto, and do accordingly in this case hereby dispense with any clause or Statute of the said College of the Holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, whereby the said George Ferdinand Shaw is obliged for any period to reside within the said College, or to perform any duties in consequence of his being a Fellow thereof, or to take Holy Orders so long as he shall hold his said Professorship. And we do hereby declare and ordain, and our will and pleasure is that the said George Ferdinand Shaw may and shall continue to hold and enjoy his said Fellowship, and to have, receive, and enjoy all profits, privileges, and advantages to the same belonging, notwithstanding his absence from the said College, and his ceasing during his absence to perform any duties by law incident to his said Fellowship, and notwithstanding his omission to take Holy Orders as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is our will and pleasure that the said George Ferdinand Shaw, so long as he shall hold his said Professorship in our said College of Cork, shall not be appointed to be a Tutor, Professor, Lecturer, or Examiner in our said College of Dublin. And provided always, and it is our will and pleasure, that if the said George Ferdinand Shaw shall at any time hereafter cease to hold his said Professorship of Natural Philosophy in our said College of Cork, the said George Ferdinand Shaw shall thereupon and thenceforth be obliged to obey the Statutes of the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity of

ANSWERS OF GEORGE F. SHAW, ESQ., F.T.C.D., TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 13.

Junior Fellowships in Trinity College.

Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, so far as they enjoin residence within the said College, and the taking of Holy Orders, and the performance of all duties incident to his said Fellowship, and in all other respects as if this our dispensation therefrom had not been granted, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, whereof we have thought fit hereby to give you notice, that due obedience be paid to our pleasure herein accordingly, and so we bid you our farewell.

Given at Court, at Saint James's, the 22nd day of December, 1849, in the 13th year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

PAPER NO. 14.

QUESTIONS TO ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND.

PAPER No. 14.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND.

The Observatory at Dunsink—further Questions.

The Observatory at Dunsink—further Questions.

1. What instruments were at the Dunsink Observatory at the time of your appointment?
2. Have any and what instruments or parts of instruments been added since?
3. What are the dimensions of the respective object-glasses of the telescopes, and with what eye-pieces and micrometers are they respectively furnished?
4. Have the spider's lines in the different eye-pieces been often broken or slackened?
5. When such circumstances have occurred, what observations have been made after each accident, and applied to ascertain the new equatorial intervals?
6. Have transits of circumpolar stars been combined with others near the equator for this purpose?
7. How often is the axis-level of the transit instrument examined?
8. What instruments are at present in good working order?
9. Are the rates of the Observatory clocks regularly kept, and have they been found to vary much?
10. Does the expression "On or near the meridian," (in your answer II. 1, to Paper No. 8), apply exclusively to transits, and those instances where the centre wire could not be observed?
11. How many transits and circle observations of the planets have been made?
12. How many observations of comets and new planets have been made with all the instruments, and how do you understand the expression, "and of planets in their principal positions" (32 G. III.)?
13. Have you been furnished with "bound books, prepared for the purpose" of recording the observations in the order of time?
14. Are registry books specially set apart for each instrument used?
15. Have any books been supplied to you containing printed forms to facilitate the reductions, such as are in use at Greenwich, Cambridge, and the other Observatories?
16. Are memorandum books with metallic pencils, or is ink used in noting the original observations so as to preserve them for reference?
17. Have the theories of any comets or new planets been determined?
18. Is it your opinion that you and your Assistant, without further aid, *could* obtain all the observations that might be reasonably expected in an observatory furnished with such instruments?
19. Is it your opinion that you and your Assistant, without such aid, *could* reduce these observations? or, in other words, that two Astronomers *could*, by the utmost diligence, do justice to the capabilities of these instruments?
20. Can you offer any suggestion for increasing the practical efficiency of the Observatory?

ANSWERS OF SIR WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 14.

Observatory at Dunsink—further Questions.

ANSWERS of Professor Sir WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, to the Questions in Paper No. 14.

Observatory at Dunsink—further Questions.

1. What instruments were at the Dunsink Observatory at the time of your appointment?

A transit instrument, and an eight-feet altitude circle, moveable in azimuth, both by Ramsden; a spirit level; a plumb-line level; a five-feet achromatic telescope by Dollond, with some eye-glasses, a double object-glass micrometer, and a wire micrometer; two sidereal clocks by Arnold; two clocks by Crosthwaite, namely, an alarm, and a journeyman clock, used in stormy weather for circle observations; a barometer by Lynch; three thermometers by Robinson, and one by Newman.

2. Have any and what instruments or parts of instruments been added since?

An equatorial by Sharp (assisted by Grubb); a clock-work apparatus for same (since worn out); an observing chair from London for same; a mean time clock by Crosthwaite, recovered for the observatory by Sharp; a barometer by Troughton and Simms; two ordinary thermometers, and a pair of self-registering thermometers by Yeates; also a rain-gauge, constructed under the superintendence of my Assistant; a dynameter, and a few eye-glasses and verniers.

3. What are the dimensions of the respective object-glasses of the telescopes, and with what eye-pieces and micrometers are they respectively furnished?

The transit instrument has an object-glass of four inches aperture, usually reduced to about two inches and six-tenths, with three magnifying powers of 190, 140, and 110 respectively; the circle has an object-glass of four inches aperture, usually reduced to about two inches and six-tenths, with three magnifying powers of 95, 90, and 75 respectively; the five-feet achromatic has an object-glass of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, and is furnished with a double object-glass micrometer, and three magnifying powers of about 200, 100, and 60 respectively; the equatorial has an object-glass by Cauchoix, of five inches aperture, the convex lens being of quartz, and the concave lens of flint glass, and is furnished with the wire micrometer above mentioned, and two magnifying powers of 60 and 56 respectively.

4. Have the spider's lines in the different eye-pieces been often broken or slackened?

In the circle telescope the wires have been more than once broken and replaced during my time; but in the micrometer of the equatorial, and in the transit telescope, they remain precisely as I found them on my coming to the Observatory.

5. When such circumstances have occurred, what observations have been made after each accident, and applied to ascertain the new equatorial intervals?

Answer included in the foregoing.

6. Have transits of circumpolar stars been combined with others near the equator for this purpose?

The equatorial intervals at present employed in the reduction of observations were determined by myself from a large number of transits of circumpolar and other stars, the method of least squares being employed, and are nearly identical with the intervals formerly obtained by my predecessor, Doctor Brinkley; they continue to the present time to give satisfactory results, even when tried by the test of transits of the pole-star, in the reduction of which transits the third powers of those intervals are attended to.

7. How often is the axis-level of the transit instrument examined?

Once every month, on an average, and occasionally oftener. The steadiness of the axis of the transit is such as not to appear to require more frequent examination.

8. What instruments are at present in good working order?

It may be said that all are so, with the exception of the equatorial, of which the clockwork, and (in many parts) the divisions of the hour circle, are now worn out, and have not yet been replaced.

9. Are the rates of the Observatory clocks regularly kept, and have they been found to vary much?

The rate of the principal clock is regularly examined, and has been seldom known to vary from the mean rate more than half a second throughout the year. The rates of the other clocks are not constantly attended to, comparisons being made when required. The transit clock has a gridiron pendulum and is slightly under-compensated.

10. Does the expression "On or near the meridian," (in your answer II. 1, to Paper No. 8), apply exclusively to transits, and those instances where the centre wire could not be observed?

The expression referred to applies to observations of zenith distance made with the circle, which, from the facility of azimuthal motion of that instrument are frequently taken at sensible (though not great) distances from the meridian. The pole-star has been occasionally observed in all parts of its diurnal circle. The shutters of the roof do not allow so great a range for stars near the equator, but it has been a common thing to observe the sun (for instance) twice before and twice after its meridian passage.

11. How many transits and circle observations of the planets have been made?

263 transits, and 262 circle observations of the planets (old and new), up to July 2, 1852, according to my Assistant's report, which I believe to be correct.

12. How many observations of comets and new planets have been made with all the instruments, and how do you understand the expression, "and of planets in their principal positions" (32 G. III.)?

The number of observations on telescopic planets (to July 2, 1852) has been according to the report of my Assistant, as follows:—

With Transit	99,
„ Circle	99,
„ Equatorial	39;

And the number of Cometary Observations,

With Transit	2,
„ Circle	2,
„ Equatorial,	161.

Of the two comets observed with the Transit and Circle, one is noted as Halley's in 1835, and the other as Graham's in 1849. Opportunities of taking meridional observations of comets are (as it is well known) rare.

The expression referred to seems to relate principally to oppositions and conjunctions; and accordingly the observations of the planets have been chiefly made in the neighbourhood of those positions.

13. Have you been furnished with "bound books, prepared for the purpose" of recording the observations in the order of time?

Such bound books have been furnished, and to a great extent employed for the transit and circle observations; but not for the equatorial ones, of which, however, the originals

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Observations at Dunsink—further Questions.

have been preserved. I think of procuring such for the latter also, as soon as the instrument itself shall be put into better working order, or perhaps sooner, so as to form a more convenient register of the observations already made.

14. Are registry books specially set apart for each instrument used?

They are: except that for the equatorial they are unbound.

15. Have any books been supplied to you containing printed forms to facilitate the reductions, such as are in use at Greenwich, Cambridge, and other Observatories?

No such printed forms have been as yet supplied. I have it under consideration whether I shall not apply for them.

16. Are memorandum books with metallic pencils, or is ink used in noting the original observations so as to preserve them for reference?

The original observations (for Transit and Circle) are entered at once with ink in ruled sheets prepared for the purpose, which sheets are carefully preserved. Such has always been the custom here, in my predecessor's time as well as in my own. My Assistant was trained in that practice by Dr. Brinkley, and I have not chosen to change it.

17. Have the theories of any comets or new planets been determined?

The apparent places of all comets and new planets, observed with the equatorial, have been, at least, approximately determined; but the computations have generally been carried no further. On several occasions I have prepared a working ephemeris for a planet or comet, from elements elsewhere furnished. Many years ago (to give an example), and before the enlargement of the Nautical Almanac, I formed (in 1829) such an ephemeris for Vesta, from the elements for the epoch of 13th February, 1814, as given in the 2nd Volume of Littrow's Astronomy: and having found the planet by its means, with the Dollond telescope then in the dome, I obtained a series of observations, with transit and circle, which may still have some importance, as the places of Vesta were not at that time published in England.

18. Is it your opinion that you and your Assistant, without further aid, *could* obtain all the observations that might be reasonably expected in an Observatory furnished with such instruments?

I confess that I have little hope of being able, with only my one Assistant, ever to do *full* justice to the instruments with which this Observatory has been furnished, especially when the equatorial shall have been put into better working order, for which purpose I have received authority to expend a certain sum. But I do not deny that more might be effected, if I were to devote myself more to practical astronomy, than I have hitherto thought it to be, on the whole, for the interest of science that I should do.

19. Is it your opinion that you and your Assistant, without such aid, *could* reduce these observations? or, in other words, that two Astronomers *could*, by the utmost diligence, do justice to the capabilities of these instruments?

I have no expectation of being able to accomplish a complete and satisfactory system of reductions of the observations, even of those which have been already made here, without additional assistance. But it is proper to mention that a small sum annually has been allowed by the College, for the last few years, for extra work in copying and computing. Since the last visitation (in July, 1852), I have expended in that way £20; and an application* (which I believe will be acceded to) for another grant of £20, for the same purposes, has recently been sent in by me to the Board of T. C. D.

20. Can you offer any suggestion for increasing the practical efficiency of the Observatory?

I should have many suggestions to offer, for increasing the practical efficiency of this Observatory, were it not that all such suggestions must tend to an increased expenditure; and that I am reluctant to propose, and have reason to believe that my academical superiors would not like me to accept, any pecuniary or other assistance towards the observations or reductions, which did not come from themselves. In fact I was obliged, in deference to their expressed opinion, to decline a very valuable offer of assistance towards reductions, which was made to me from England about a year ago, and which I personally was willing to accept. But the Board of T. C. D. have on so many occasions proved by actions their enlightened and disinterested zeal for the advancement of all good learning (science included), that only some delay (at most) is likely to be the consequence of leaving this matter entirely in their hands. As to my own procrastination in answering these "Further Questions," I request that it may not be attributed to any indifference or disrespect; but partly to my desire to secure accuracy in the numerical statements, which have been chiefly furnished by my Assistant, though not unchecked by myself; and mainly to the labour and anxiety connected with that original mathematical work of my own (the Lectures on Quaternions), of which I hope, that the long deferred publication will soon be accomplished, but of which I had much desired to submit a complete copy to the Royal Commissioners, as a sort of Appendix to these Answers, and proof of my personal industry.

I believe these Answers to the Further Questions of the Royal Commissioners to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, LL.D.,
Andrews' Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin,
December 21, 1852.

* Since these Answers were drawn up, the above application has been granted.

PAPER No. 15.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Paper No. 15. Questions addressed to Director of the Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Magnetical Observatory established in Trinity College?
2. What are the observations made at the Observatory?
3. At what intervals of time are the observations made, and how are they recorded?
4. What are the instruments in use at the Observatory?
5. Are the observations made in connexion with those taken at other Observatories?
6. What are the arrangements for communicating with the Managers of other Observatories?
7. What office do you hold in connexion with the Observatory?
8. By whom, and for what period were you appointed?
9. What is the number of your Assistants?
10. By whom are they appointed, and for what period do they hold their offices?
11. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants, in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?
12. At what periods of time, and in what manner, are the observations published?
13. Describe the nature and extent of the duties performed by yourself and your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year 1851?
14. Is the Observatory used solely for the purpose of collecting observations, as a basis of scientific research, or is it used to any extent as a means of conveying instruction in the method of taking observations, and in the manipulation of the instruments?
15. Out of what funds has the expense of founding and maintaining the Observatory, been defrayed?
16. Since the foundation of the Observatory, how much has been expended in building and repairs?
17. How much in the purchase and repair of instruments?
18. How much in publishing the observations?
19. How much in the payment of Assistants, and other expenses?
20. What are the amounts of your salary, and of the salaries of your Assistants?
21. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Observatory?
22. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray all the usual and necessary expenses of the Observatory?
23. Do you think that the present supply of instruments, and staff of Observers, are sufficient to secure the attainment of the important objects for which the Magnetical Observatory was founded?

Answers of the Rev. Professor Dixon, Director of the Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College, to the Questions in Paper No. 15.

Answers of Rev. Professor Dixon, F.T.C.D., to Questions in Paper No. 15.

The Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

The Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Magnetical Observatory established in Trinity College?

The Magnetical Observatory was founded by the Board of Trinity College in the year 1838, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, at that time Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University. The circumstances connected with its early history have been detailed by Dr. Lloyd in the Introduction to his "Account of the Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, &c.," published in 1842, from which the following is an extract:—

"Being deeply impressed with the importance of such researches" (into the laws, namely, which regulate the variations of the different elements of the magnetic force), "conducted upon an extended plan, I ventured, in the spring of the year 1837, to urge upon the heads of the University of Dublin the scientific advantages which might be expected to arise from the establishment of a complete Observatory in connexion with the University, in which all the researches connected with the sciences of Terrestrial Magnetism and Meteorology might be systematically conducted. The governing body of the College entered into the project with a promptitude and zeal which, I may be permitted to say, they have ever shown where the real interests of science were concerned; the requisite sum was immediately voted, and the building was commenced in the summer of the same year. Its progress, however, was slow, partly on account of the care demanded in its construction, and partly from other accidental causes, and it was not completed until the spring of the following year. In the month of July, 1838, some of the instruments were mounted, and the regular course of Observation commenced under my direction in the November following."

2. What are the observations made at the Observatory?

The daily observations made at the Observatory are those of the Magnetic Declination, and of the two components of the Magnetic Force. Daily observations are likewise taken of the pressure, temperature, and humidity of the atmosphere; of the extremes of solar and terrestrial radiation; of the direction and force of the wind; of the state of the sky; and of the amount of rain.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 15.

The Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

The daily magnetical observations above referred to are, for the most part, *differential*, being instituted chiefly for the determination of the periodical changes of the magnetic elements. But *absolute determinations* are likewise made from time to time, in connexion with them; and by means of both the absolute values of the three magnetic elements are known at any time. The observations of the latter class are taken in a separate building, and with separate instruments.

3. At what intervals of time are the observations made, and how are they recorded?

During the four years, 1840–1843, the observations were taken *every two hours* during the day and night, except on Sundays. Observations were also taken during the same period at intervals of five minutes on certain appointed days, called "term days," upon the plan originally proposed by Gauss, and with a view to ascertain the laws of the *irregular changes*. The whole system of observation pursued was that prescribed by the Council of the Royal Society, and which was followed during the greater part of the period above referred to at thirty-three observatories, situated in various parts of the globe,* the observations at all being strictly simultaneous.

At the commencement of the year 1844, the number of daily observations was reduced from *twelve* to *six*, taken at the hours 7 and 10, A.M., and 1, 4, 7, and 10, P.M. This system was continued until the beginning of the year 1851, when a further alteration was made in the hours of observation. They are now *four* daily, viz.:—10, A.M., 1, 6, and 10, P.M.

4. What are the instruments in use at the Observatory?

The magnetic instruments employed in the daily observations are:—

I. A declinometer for determining changes of direction of the magnetic force in the horizontal plane. The magnet made use of in this instrument is a 15-inch bar magnet, to which a lens and scale are attached. This arrangement renders it, in fact, a moveable collimator, whose changes of direction are read off by means of the telescope of a 12-inch theodolite by Troughton, which for this purpose is maintained in an invariable position. A change of 4″ in the direction of the plane of the magnetic meridian is rendered sensible by this instrument.

II. A bifilar magnetometer for ascertaining changes in the intensity of the horizontal component of this force. The magnet in this instrument is of the same dimensions as the preceding, and the principle of reading adopted is the same. It is capable of indicating a change in the intensity of the horizontal force of 1-50000th of its total amount. This and the first-named instrument were constructed by Mr. Grubb.

III. An induction magnetometer for ascertaining the changes in the intensity of the vertical component. This instrument, as originally constructed, consisted of a 3-inch cylindrical magnet, deflected from the magnetic meridian by the induced magnetism of a vertical soft iron cylinder 12 inches long. Changes in the direction of the deflected magnet were read off by means of the reflection of a fixed scale in a mirror attached to the magnet. The instrument at present in use, made by Jones, has two soft iron cylinders, and the deflected magnet is hollow, and forms a collimator, whose changes of direction are ascertained by a fixed telescope.

IV. There is also a small declinometer, by Jones, constructed with a 4-inch cylindrical magnet, carrying a mirror which reflects the divisions of a distant scale, read off by a fixed telescope. This instrument has been set up for the purpose of ascertaining how far the size of differential instruments may be advantageously reduced.

The instruments used for the determination of the absolute values of the magnetic elements are:—

I. The declinometer, No. 1, described above, which is employed in connexion with a transit instrument, to determine the magnetic declination.

II. A theodolite magnetometer, by Grubb, to ascertain the horizontal component of the force according to the method originally proposed by Gauss.

III. And a dip circle by Barrow, constructed on an improved plan, for the determination of the inclination. (There is also in the Observatory a dip circle by Gambey.)

Observations with the last two instruments are made, as was mentioned before, in a separate building erected in the Students' Park.

The instruments connected with the meteorological observations are:—

I. A barometer by Newman.

II. Dry and wet bulb thermometers by the same artist.

III. A small anemometer, on Dr. Robinson's construction, for measuring the velocity of the wind. (There is likewise a self-registering anemometer, upon the principle proposed by Mr. Osler, erected on the roof of a building in another part of the College.)

IV. A rain gauge.

V. Thermometers for determining the extremes of solar and terrestrial radiation.

* "Of these eleven (including Greenwich and Dublin) are established in Britain and her dependencies; and ten have been founded and equipped by the Russian Government, viz., at Petersburg, Catherineburg, and Kazan, in Russia Proper; at Helsingfors, in Finland; at Nicolajeff, in the Crimea; at Tiflis, in Georgia; at Barnaoul and Nertchinsk, in Siberia; at Sitka, in North America; and at Pekin, in China. Of the rest, one has been established by the French Government, at Algiers; one by the Belgian, at Brussels; two by Austria, at Prague and Milan; one by Prussia, at Breslau; one by the Bavarian Government, at Munich; and one by the Spanish, at Cadiz; there are two in the United States, at Philadelphia and Cambridge; one at Cairo, founded by the Pacha of Egypt; one at Trevandrum, in India, by the Rajah of Travancore; and one by the King of Oude, at Lucknow. The observatories of Brussels, Breslau, Cadiz, Cambridge, Algiers, Cairo, Trevandrum, and Lucknow, are provided with instruments similar to those of Dublin."—*Account of Observatory*, p. 6.

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 15.

The Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

5. Are the observations made in connexion with those taken at other Observatories? 6. What are the arrangements for communicating with the Managers of other Observatories?

The system of observations described in answer to question 3 having terminated at Dublin in 1843, those made at present are not taken in connexion with other Observatories, nor are there any regularly appointed means for communicating with their Directors. For some time after the commencement of the combined system, the observations made at the British Colonial Observatories were transmitted by their Directors to my predecessor, for his examination; and this course was continued until there was reason to believe that the Directors (who had learned in Dublin the methods of observation,) were fully acquainted with their practical details, so far as they were then understood. New methods, and improvements of methods, as they occurred, have been generally communicated by their inventors to all those engaged in the same researches, by means of printed papers.

7. What office do you hold in connexion with the Observatory? 8. By whom, and for what period were you appointed?

I am Director or Manager of the Observatory. I was appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and hold the office at their pleasure. It is my duty to see that the instruments connected with the Observatory are kept in proper order, and that the daily observations are duly made and recorded by my Assistants. I have further to see that these daily observations are copied, and in some cases reduced, by one of my Assistants in two forms: in one, for the purpose of determining the monthly mean values of quantities observed, so that the immediate results of observation may be readily ascertained, in the other, with a view to ultimate publication. I take myself all the more difficult observations, such as those for the determination of the absolute values of the elements of the magnetic force.

9. What is the number of your Assistants? 10. By whom are they appointed, and for what period do they hold their offices?

I have two Assistants, appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and holding office at their pleasure. During the continuance of the two-hourly observations under my predecessor, there were three Assistants.

11. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations for the guidance of yourself and your Assistants, in the discharge of the duties of your respective offices?

No express regulations were made for my guidance, or that of my Assistants, by the Board. I was appointed generally to the management of the Observatory, and my Assistants were placed under my control.

12. At what periods of time, and in what manner, are the observations published?

Some of the *results* of the observations made during the four years, 1840–1843, have been published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; and others are understood to be nearly ready for publication. None of the observations have as yet been published *in extenso;* it having been considered advisable to defer such publication until all the reductions were completed, and the practical value of some of the new methods employed thereby ascertained. The reductions, however, are in a forward state, so that the printing, when commenced, will proceed without interruption.

It is intended that the complete publication shall be in the form of a separate work, the cost of which will be defrayed from the funds of the College.

13. Describe the nature and extent of the duties performed by yourself and your Assistants, or by your predecessor and his Assistants, during the year 1851?

The answer to this question may be derived from the answer to questions 7 and 8.

14. Is the Observatory used solely for the purpose of collecting observations, as a basis of scientific research, or is it used to any extent as a means of conveying instruction in the method of taking observations, and in the manipulation of the instruments?

The Observatory is at present used solely with a view to scientific research. But for some time after its foundation it was employed both for the purposes of experiment and for those of instruction.

At the time when the Observatory was founded, the science of terrestrial magnetism had received a great development by the labours of Gauss, in the contrivance of instruments and methods of observation more perfect and exact than any hitherto used. The subject, however, was far from being exhausted. The means of observing the variations of the third magnetic element (the vertical component of the magnetic force) were still wanting, and many minor improvements were required to give to magnetic observations, generally, all the accuracy of which they were capable. It is believed that the experiments undertaken in the Dublin Magnetical Observatory have contributed to supply these requirements.

The Dublin Observatory was likewise employed to convey instruction in the methods of observation. The observatories established by the British Government at Toronto, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as those founded by the East India Company at Simla, Madras, and Singapore, were all provided with instruments precisely similar to those contrived for the use of the Dublin Observatory; and at the request of the Board of Ordnance, and of the East India Company, the Directors of these Observatories learned at Dublin the methods of observation.

15. Out of what funds has the expense of founding and maintaining the Observatory been defrayed? 16. Since the foundation of the Observatory, how much has been expended in building and repairs? 17. How much in the purchase and repair of instruments?

ANSWERS OF REV. PROFESSOR DIXON, F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 15.

The Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College.

18. How much in publishing the observations? 19. How much in the payment of Assistants, and other expenses?

The expense of founding and maintaining the Observatory has been defrayed altogether out of the funds of the College. The cost of erecting the two buildings was £1,325. The sum expended in the purchase of instruments amounted to about £600. This does not include the cost of a transit instrument and clock which were taken from the apparatus belonging to the School of Natural Philosophy, nor that of a self-registering anemometer which is erected in another part of the College. It may be observed, that the preceding amount is greater than would be now required for the purchase of a complete set of instruments similar to those in use in the Observatory, most of these having been the first of their kind, and several of the instruments originally provided having been superseded by others of improved construction. The sum of £88 only has been as yet expended in publication (see answer to question 12). The amount of salaries paid to Assistants up to the year 1852 was £1,482. The cost of observation books and stationery to the same period was £81, and various miscellaneous items amounted to £206, so that the whole expense of the establishment to January, 1852, has been as follows:—

Building,	£ 1,325
Instruments,	600
Publication	88
Salaries,	1,482
Observation books, stationery, &c.,	81
Miscellaneous expenses,	206
	£3,782

20. What are the amounts of your salary, and of the salaries of your Assistants?

My salary is £40 per annum; that of each of my Assistants, £50 per annum.

21. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Observatory?

There are some small incidental expenses, amounting at present to about £10 per annum.

22. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray all the usual and necessary expenses of the Observatory?

I am not aware that any specific sum has been appropriated to defray the expenses, whether fixed or incidental, connected with the Observatory. The Board has always been ready to advance any sum required by the Director for the purchase or repair of instruments, and to promote by every means in their power the efficiency of the Observatory.

23. Do you think that the present supply of instruments, and staff of Observers, are sufficient to secure the attainment of the important objects for which the Magnetical Observatory was founded?

I consider the present supply of instruments and staff of Observers quite sufficient for the present objects of the Observatory. The daily changes, and the critical hours, have been ascertained with very great accuracy, by the more frequent system of observations from 1840–51. The laws of the changes, which are of annual or longer periods, have also been to a certain extent determined; and I conceive that the present system of differential observations at the critical hours, combined with the occasional observations of the absolute values, are quite sufficient to furnish the data requisite to complete our knowledge on these latter points. Accordingly, it has not been considered advisable to establish in this Observatory either of the forms of photographic self-registering apparatus which have been adopted elsewhere, such means being probably inapplicable to the determination of the changes of long period. Should it be considered necessary, however, at any subsequent period to introduce some form of self-registering apparatus, or to repeat the more frequent system of observations, with a view to any special inquiry, it will be always possible to do so.

(Signed) ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.,
Director of Magnetic Observatory.

PAPER No. 16. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

PAPER No. 16.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Museum established in Trinity College?

2. To what extent has the collection of specimens been increased by donations since your appointment?

3. To what extent has it been increased by purchases from funds granted by the College?

4. Has the Museum been enlarged to provide room for the increased collection of specimens?

5. What steps have been taken to classify the specimens, so as to facilitate their use for scientific instruction or investigation?

6. Have you been assisted in the classification by any and which of the Professors of the University?

7. Are any of the Professors associated with you in charge of the Museum?

8. Is there a catalogue of the specimens in the Museum, or of any part of them, or have you a catalogue in preparation?

Paper No. 16. Questions addressed to Director of the University Museum.

9. What office do you hold in connexion with the Museum?
10. At what time, and by what authority, was the office which you hold established?
11. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?
12. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when a Candidate for your office?
13. For what period were you appointed?
14. Are you subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting your office on your attaining any collegiate or other appointment?
15. Do you hold any collegiate or other appointment, or office, besides the Directorship of the Museum?
16. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders respecting the management of the Museum, and the discharge of the duties of your office?
17. What are the regulations as to the admission of Members to the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Museum?
18. What was the number of Visitors in each year for the last five years?
19. Is the Lectureship in Natural History, founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1816, still in existence?
20. Was that office discontinued at the time of your appointment as Director?
21. Are any Lectures in Zoology now given in connexion with the Museum?
22. Is there now any endowment or provision for such Lectures being given in the University?
23. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Museum been defrayed?
24. Since your appointment how much has been expended in the enlargement of the Museum, in the purchase of specimens, in the payment of workmen, and in other expenses?
25. What is the amount of your salary?
26. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Museum?
27. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Museum?
28. State generally the classes of specimens in the Museum which are most complete, and the classes of specimens which require to be supplied, to make the Museum sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction?
29. State the arrangements which are made to obtain a supply of the specimens which are still required in the Museum?

Answers of Robert Ball, ll.d., m.r.i.a., &c., Director of the University Museum, to the Questions in Paper No. 16.

Answers of Robert Ball, ll.d., to Questions in Paper No. 16.

The University Museum.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Museum established in Trinity College? The University Museum.

I have searched the Minutes of the Board, and find under date 22nd July, 1777, a Resolution, "That a room be prepared for a Museum, and that Dr. Wilson receive under his care the curiosities collected in the South Sea by Dr. Patten, and presented by him to the College. Ordered also, that the College architect give his opinion whether the great room over the gate be fit for that purpose, and, if he shall find it fit, that he shall give in plans of glass-cases proper for it." This appears to point out the time at which the Museum was first established, by the authority of the Board, and in its present locality.

2. To what extent has the collection of specimens been increased by donations since your appointment?

The increase of the collection of specimens by donation has been very great, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying general list of nearly 500 donors to the Museum and Herbarium, many of whose donations are in themselves Museums of much value.

3. To what extent has it been increased by purchases from funds granted by the College?

The increase of the Collection by purchase has been considerable. I had hoped to have shown this in a tabulated Return, exhibiting also the former state of the Museum, and the additions made by donation, but time has not permitted. It will be seen by my Answer to Question 24, that a large sum has been expended in purchase of specimens in all the departments. Instructive specimens have been for the most part obtained in this way; but occasional purchases are made when objects of general interest offer at a moderate cost.

4. Has the Museum been enlarged to provide room for the increased collection of specimens?

Three small rooms have been added to the Museum. These have been modified so as to form a compact Museum in themselves; not large enough, however, for the full display of the fine Geological Collection now possessed by the University, for which purpose the addition was originally intended. The full exhibition of the various collections of the University would occupy a very large space.

5. What steps have been taken to classify the specimens, so as to facilitate their use for scientific instruction or investigation?

Constant progress is being made in the classification of specimens. The Minerals (the only portion of the old Museum deserving the name of a collection) have been carefully

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

The University Museum.

re-arranged. The new collections of Native Birds and Insects have been arranged. These are all duly named and fitted for study; and many other of the Zoological departments are in a forward state, so that in a comparatively short period they may be all placed in a most efficient condition. It is to be recollected that this Zoological Collection is comparatively recent, and that before arrangement could be usefully made, it was essential to obtain typical specimens, many of which were difficult to procure.

6. Have you been assisted in the classification by any and which of the Professors of the University? 7. Are any of the Professors associated with you in charge of the Museum?

Yes: the Minerals have been re-arranged by Professor Apjohn, as stated in former Answer. Considerable progress had been made in preliminary arrangements of the Geological Specimens by Mr. Oldham, late Professor of Geology, with the intent of displaying them in the new Museum, which is now in the hands of the Rev. Professor Haughton, who has had it partly supplied with glazed cases for the purpose. The general charge of the Museum is entirely intrusted to me.

8. Is there a Catalogue of the specimens in the Museum, or of any part of them, or have you a Catalogue in preparation?

There is no General Catalogue of the Museum. Professor Apjohn has published a Catalogue of the Minerals as re-arranged by him. Other Catalogues of various parts of the Zoological Collection are so far in preparation as would admit of their early publication; but I have deemed it more advisable to suspend it until the arrangements are more complete. To catalogue the collection as it was when I took charge of it would have been useless, on account of its very limited extent. I have constantly directed my attention to filling up the instructive series of specimens, and have had in view the making of Catalogues, so that they should serve to a considerable extent as Text-books; and I especially look to making those relating to the Irish Collections valuable in this way, as well as records of the present extent of knowledge on the subject.

9. What office do you hold in connexion with the Museum?

My office is that of Director of the Dublin University Museum.

10. At what time, and by what authority, was the office which you hold established?

The office in the form I hold it was established in 1844, by the authority of the Board.

11. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?

The appointment rests with the Board.

12. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when a Candidate for your office?

I was not examined, nor required to produce testimonials. The Board, to whom I was personally well known, did, I believe, make some inquiries from the most competent Naturalists as to my fitness for the office.

13. For what period were you appointed?

I have not been appointed for any named period. Should the Board dispense with my services at any time, they are bound to pay me £500 in lieu of my private Museum handed over to the University on my appointment, as well as in consideration of all specimens of every kind suited for the Museum which may come into my possession while in their service, a proposal made by myself. The extent and value of my Museum, and subsequent acquisitions, are very considerable. They are set down in the general Return of Donations.

14. Are you subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting your office on your attaining any collegiate or other appointment?

I am not subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting my office on attaining any other appointment.

15. Do you hold any collegiate or other appointment, or office, besides the Directorship of the Museum?

I have not any other appointment in Trinity College, but I am Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland. Before I accepted this office I obtained the unanimous consent of the Provost and Senior Fellows. When appointed to the Directorship of the Museum I was in the Public Service, but, in consequence of recent reductions, have been placed on the retired list.

16. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders respecting the management of the Museum, and the discharge of the duties of your office?

On my appointment the Board intrusted to me the entire direction of the Museum, with which they have not since interfered.

17. What are the regulations as to the admission of Members of the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Museum?

The following are the regulations as laid down by the Board for the admission of visitors:—

"The Museum is open to the Provost and Fellows at all times; and on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 till 3 o'clock, to bearers of orders from the Provost, Fellows, or Professors.

"Masters and Scholars, and Students in their gowns, are admissible, and may introduce their Friends on the days above named.

"Strangers visiting Dublin may be admitted between 10 and 3 o'clock on other days, subject to such regulations as the Director may appoint.

"All Visitors are required to enter their names in a Book kept for the purpose."

Little difficulty is placed in the way of any person getting admission; but in so public a place, and with limited attendants, complete free admission could not properly be afforded.

18. What was the number of Visitors in each year for the last five years?

The number of Visitors in each of the last five years may be estimated as follows :—

1848*	(about)	3,000
1849	„	9,900
1850	„	11,880
1851	„	12,240
1852	„	14,040

I endeavoured to keep an accurate Registry of Visitors, but have found it impossible to compel them all to enter their names in the book kept for the purpose. The number visiting the Museum is constantly on the increase.

19. Is the Lectureship in Natural History, founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1816, still in existence?

On the death of Dr. Stokes there was no appointment of a successor as Lecturer in Natural History.

20. Was that office discontinued at the time of your appointment as Director?

Dr. Stokes, when he gave up his charge of the Museum, and I was appointed, did not, I believe, give up his Lectureship.

21. Are any Lectures in Zoology, now given in connexion with the Museum?

Lectures in Zoology are not yet given in connexion with the Museum. Instruction, however, is given by me to all who seek it; and by my original arrangement with the Board, I am bound to give such Lectures when they please to call upon me to do so. Hitherto the Museum has not been sufficiently advanced to make Lectures desirable, but it is now fast approaching that state when they may be delivered to advantage. The completion of the arrangements, and my relief from public duty, will place the necessary time at my disposal.

22. Is there now any endowment or provision for such Lectures being given in the University?

There is no endowment for Lectures in Zoology in connexion with the Museum.

23. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Museum been defrayed?

The general funds of the College.

24. Since your appointment how much has been expended in the enlargement of the Museum, in the purchase of specimens, in the payment of workmen, and in other expenses?

The following is the best return I can make, being aware that considerable expenses for carpenters, glaziers, painters, smiths, &c., have been paid in other general accounts with the College.

Sundry expenses for Carpentering, Glazing, &c., about	£200	0	0
Specimens, including Geological Specimens, Minerals, and also Materials for Mounting and Preserving,	962	15	1
Cases and Drawers,	429	18	11
Painting,	165	4	11
Expense of adding Rooms to Museum,	61	4	0
Total,	£1,819	2	11

It may be proper to add, that immediately before my appointment nearly £1,000 had been expended on Cases, Cabinets, Shells, and Insects.

25. What is the amount of your salary?

My salary is £200 a year. Out of this I have hitherto paid an Assistant in the Museum; insured my life for the value of my private Museum, given to the University; expended a very considerable sum in purchase of books, visits to London, and in other objects connected with my appointment, so that I have had by it very little addition to my ordinary income.

26. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Museum?

The other expenses are, the salary of the Museum Porter and of his wife, whose duty it is to wash it and keep it clean.

27. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Museum?

£100 a year has been hitherto allowed to me for the purchase of specimens, and £30 to the Professor of Geology for like purpose; besides these, special grants have been made occasionally for the purchase of minerals. Out of the Museum grant, it has been arranged by the Board that I shall in future pay my Assistant £50, the remaining £50 to be appropriated in purchase of specimens, as heretofore; and as the necessity of purchasing specimens diminishes with each one procured, and as the desiderata are now difficult to be obtained, and are seldom met with, the £50 will probably suffice to purchase all that may offer which it is requisite to obtain.

28. State generally the classes of specimens in the Museum which are most complete, and the classes of specimens which require to be supplied to make the Museum sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction?

The Museum contains a Collection of 100 Human Crania and Casts; besides numbers of duplicates and specimens of less interest—the whole illustrative of the varieties of Man, and fitted to be very useful to Ethnological Students.

An instructive Collection, illustrative of the class Mammalia, recent and fossil. The preservation of the larger Mammalia would, it is obvious, occupy more space than the Museum affords. The plan adopted has been to select the rarer and more typical forms of the small Mammals, and for the larger, to supply their places by crania, and such other

* Museum closed for part of this Year.

Answers of Robert Ball, ll.d., to Questions in Paper No. 16.

The University Museum.

characteristic specimens as could be obtained, occasionally introducing Statuettes, to give an idea of the entire animal in such cases. The whole, when fully arranged, will form a unique collection. The assemblage of the extinct giant Deer of Ireland is the finest ever formed: there are three skeletons,—two males and a female,—more perfect than are to be found elsewhere; six sets of Antlers, showing the growth from the second year to the maximum development; and several of the crania, bones, &c., illustrating the history of this once mighty animal, and throwing light upon some of the discussions which have arisen relative to it. The collection of the Phocidæ of Ireland is very remarkable.

There is a very large and nearly complete Collection of Irish Birds. It is arranged, and in excellent order, with eggs, sterna, &c.; and it contains several unique or original specimens. Of the genera of Birds a fine collection has been made; these are partly arranged, being rather as a trial of the space necessary to be occupied than as a permanent work. Besides these two instructive Collections, there are several thousand specimens, which it is intended to keep classified in skins, as they are technically called, for the use of more advanced Ornithologists. The larger portion of these skins are named and labelled.

Of Reptiles there is a fair Collection, including several rare species, in the finest condition.

Of Fishes there are some of the most remarkable foreign forms, and by far the most extensive collection, illustrative of the Fishes of Ireland, ever made. At present this is not of much use, for want of space to arrange it. I estimate it would require 510 square feet to display it properly.

The collection of Mollusca includes Dr. Coulter's fine Cabinet of Foreign Shells; my own, more numerous in species; the few in the old Collection, and the many donations received since; which, together with such typical species as I have been able to obtain by purchase, form a whole of great beauty and value. I have arranged about one-half of these completely, and the remainder are partly arranged. In this Collection should be included my own of Cephalopoda of Ireland, and of native shells long since formed, and very rich in rare and beautiful species.

Of Insects the collections are particularly valuable; they include Curtis's duplicate Cabinet of British Insects, purchased for £160; Tardy's Irish Collection, obtained at a like cost; my own general Collection, of considerable extent; some smaller collections obtained by purchase or donation; and the recent acquisition, by the liberality of Mr. Oldham, of a magnificent collection made by him in Assam.

There are also considerable, and in many respects very interesting, collections of Crustacea, Echinodermata, Corals, Zoophytes, Sponges, &c.—the Irish Fauna in all its departments being well represented; the collection is particularly rich in the "first recorded specimens."

The Collection of Geological specimens is very large, and in mountain limestone Fossils is considered of great value.

The Collection of Minerals is so perfect in species that the Professor finds it very difficult to discover specimens on sale to supply his desiderata.

There is a fine collection of weapons and implements of various countries; many of the garments and ornaments which formed the Collection in 1777, and gave origin to the formation of the Museum; several interesting Antiques, including the celebrated Harp, commonly called the Harp of Brian Boroihme; the heaviest and handsomest known gold Fibula; the Kavenagh Drinking Horn, &c.

The specimens generally required in the Museum are typical forms to supply the gaps in the arrangement of genera, or very rare species to fill the series of special, or local, collections.

29. State the arrangements which are made to obtain a supply of the specimens which are still required in the Museum?

With a view to supply the specimens required, I lose no opportunity, by correspondence and otherwise with naturalists and dealers, to obtain them. At first I found it an easy matter to effect purchases to the extent of my means. Latterly the opportunities occur more rarely. I have circulated many lists of desiderata, which occasionally produced the effect of gaining a much-required specimen.

(Signed) Robert Ball,
Director of Museum.

12th January, 1853.

Appendix to Answers of Robert Ball, ll.d.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium, with a General Statement of their Donations, from May, 1844, to August, 1852.

Professor Ackland, Oxford.
Casts of the skull of Sowerby's Diodon.

John Adams, Esq.
Macgillivrayia pelagica.

Professor Agardh, Lund.
A considerable collection of European Plants.
A collection of Mexican algæ.

Professor Agassiz, Boston.
A number of Echinodermata and Shells, illustrative of his views as to distribution of species.

Miss Alexander.
A beautifully perfect tooth of the fossil Megalichthys.
Four fossil fish palates from Armagh.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

William Allen, Esq.
Bottles containing lizards, snakes, fishes, crustacea, and larvæ, from West Indies.

Professor Allman.
The Anglesea Morris (Leptocephalus Morrisii).
An American stone axe, identical in form with ancient Irish stone axes.
White's Thrush (Oreocinclus Whitei) the only known Irish specimen.
Nest of the water ouzel (Cinclus aquaticus).

William Anderson, Esq.
A stuffed mole (Talpa europea).
A wasp's nest.

William Andrews, Esq.
The trunk of a cocoa-nut palm, thrown on shore in the county of Kerry; an evidence of the setting in of the gulf stream on that coast. To the influence of this current Dr. Lloyd ascribes the mildness of the climate of Ireland.
A portion of the obelisk (Cleopatra's needle).
A number of the Geonalacus maculatus.
A specimen of the Sebastes norvegicus, taken near Tralee.
Scale of the striped red mullet, (Mullus surmuletus), taken on the West coast.

Professor Apjohn.
127 various minerals, towards completing the collection.

Dr. J. E. Areschoug, Gottingen.
A collection of Tropical and Australian algæ.

Captain Armstrong, 45th Regiment.
A collection of Caffre and other spears, Hottentot pipes, &c.

Mrs. Armstrong.
A coin of Queen Elizabeth.

Austrian Government.
A medal struck in honour of Dr. Frank and his son.

Lowry Balfour, Esq.
A rabbit with very long incisor teeth.

Professor Bailey, Military College, New York.
Algæ from Florida.
American algæ.

Wm. H. Bailey, Esq.
Some fossil shells, from the plastic clay at Woolwich.

Mr. Bain.
A remarkably large species of ant, probably introduced with some exotic plant; a specimen of the Testacellus Maugei; Sphinx convolvuli: all taken in the College Botanic Garden.

Abraham W. Baker, Sen., Esq.
Two casts of bears' heads; originals found in the county of Westmeath. These bears seem to have been identical with the black variety of Ursus arctos of Scandinavia.

John Ball, Esq.
A collection of Plants from the South of Spain.
About 300 species of Plants, from South of Europe and the Canary Islands, and a collection of Spanish and Portuguese Plants.

Miss Ball.
A fine specimen of jasper from British Guiana.
A fresh-water sponge, Irish.
British algæ.

Miss M. Ball.
Anatifæ on gulf weed.
Two cone-shells.

Robert Ball, ll.d.
His Museum of Zoology, &c., containing an extensive collection of the Irish Fauna, including many of the first described birds, fishes, &c., and a very instructive selection of foreign genera, illustrating various departments, in all about 7,000 species, recent and fossil: handed over to the University on his appointment as Director of the Museum.

Bat Revenue Cruiser, Officer commanding the.
A sun-fish (Orthagoriscus mola).

Dr. Battersby, Torquay.
Some valuable cave fossils.
A few minerals.
Parthenia fenestrata.

Pakenham Beatty, Esq.
Several rare insects, and fifteen bird-skins from Brazils.

Mr. J. Beahan.
A lump-fish (Cyclopterus lumpus), and a garfish (Belone vulgaris).

Belfast Museum.
Four snakes, a tortoise, a lizard, a golden pheasant, a spotted rail (Crex porzana), some native birds' eggs, and an Antarctic seal; several valuable birds, and some insects, being duplicates from the collections of Captain Crozier, Mr. Templeton, &c., who placed them at the disposal of the Belfast Natural History Society.

William Bell, Esq., of New York.
Specimens of maize starch.

O'Bryan Bellingham, m.d.
An interesting collection of Irish entozoa, in sixty bottles, accurately named.

W. H. Benson, m.d.
Helices from Suez, several rare land shells from India, and Helix revelata from Falmouth.

Stewart Blacker, Esq.
A large specimen of mistletoe.

John Le Blanc, Esq.
A triple leathern case, containing some Arabic writings.

Dr. Blodgett, Key West Florida.
Algæ from Florida Keys.

Edmund Blood, Esq.
An extensive and valuable collection made by him in America. It contains some fine birds, and a considerable number of reptiles, including an excellent specimen of the alligator of the Mississippi; several rare fishes, crustacea, insects, and shells, and a few plants and fruits; all in excellent condition.

W. B. Blood, Esq., c.e.
Fossils from lias cuttings on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway.

Mrs. Bomford.
A straw cloak from Spain.

John B. Boyd, Esq., Letterkenny.
Larvæ of the Silpha opaca, found to be destructive to mangel wurzel.

John L. Boyde, Esq.
Some bones of the Irish fossil deer (Megaceros Hibernicus).

Robert Boyd, Esq., Belfast.
A snake-nut (Ophiscargon paradoxum).

Francis W. Brady, Esq.
Eggs of the chameleon and two European snakes.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
A large-spined echinus.

Thomas Brien, Esq.
Concretions of sand from Youghal.

Fetherston H. Briscoe, Esq.
Ten tropical Alcedinidæ, &c.

C. E. Broome, Esq., Bristol.
Several rare fungi.

J Browne, m.d., Dundalk.
A drawing of the variegated wrasse.

J Brown, f.g.s., Stanway.
Crag fossils from Walton.
Casts of mammalian remains, five of Rhinoceros leptorhinus, Owen; and one of Hyæna spelæa, from the more recent deposits of Essex.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

Captain BROWNE, Manchester.
The rare birds, Anseranus cygnus and Barita detractor.
A pensile grosbeak's nest.

R. BURGH, Esq.
Three rare marsupial animals from Australia, per Sir P. Crampton, Bart.

The Rev. FRANCIS BURKITT.
Trout caught in Wexford.

ROBERT J. BURKITT, M.B.
A crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax graculus).
The unique Irish specimens of the great auk, Alca impennis; the gold-vented thrush (Turdus aurigaster); and Ray's bream (Bramis Raii); and an opah-fish (Lampris guttatus).

F. W. BURTON, Esq.
Cast of the Skull of a South Sea Islander. (?)
The skin of an albatross.

ROBERT CALLWELL, Esq.
A lizard and bats, found in sugar.
Four helices and a crocodile of the Nile.

MRS. CAMPBELL.
Some fossil echini from Antrim.

J. CAREY, Esq., New York.
Several hundred species of North American plants.
A second fine collection of North American plants.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Esq.
The skull of a Greek, killed by the Turks at Chios, on 23rd April, 1822, when it is said 40,000 of all ages were put to death.

RICHARD CARMICHAEL, M.D.
Eighteen fine birds, a number of fishes, turtles, crabs, &c., collected by Lieut. J. J. Carmichael, R.N., at Ascension.
Crustacea and fishes collected at Killiney, including a remarkably large Syngnathus æquoreus.
A muller's top-knot (Rhombus hirtus).

MRS. CARMICHAEL.
Twenty-seven fine Indian birds and a civet cat.

ISAAC CARROLL, Esq., Cork.
Several rare Irish flowering plants and algæ.

Rev. JOSEPH CARSON, F.T.C.D.
An albatross (Diomedea exulans).

ALEXANDER CARTE, M.D.
A crab from Borneo.

JOHN COLLES CARTER, M.D.
An extensive and fine collection of snakes, lizards, &c., made by him at Tobago.

Rev. F. CAVENDISH.
Larva of the death's-head moth.

PETER ROE CLARKE, Esq.
A stucco from the Alhambra, with Arabic inscription in honour of the father of Abdhalla.

HENRY CHRISTY, Esq., London, collected by his brother, the late lamented Wm. Christy, Esq., F.L.S., &c.
An officinal sponge growing on a piece of rock.
Minerals from Finmark, the North Cape, Shetland, and Madeira.
A large number of Norwegian plants.
A balanus, &c.

Rev. B. J. CLARKE, of Tuam.
A piece of slate perforated by the Echinus lividus; a fossil of harder texture than the slate projects into the cavity formed by the Echinus, and thus seems to favour the view that the boring is effected by mechanical means.

W. CLEAR, Esq.
Some interesting exotic insects.

E. CLIBBORN, Esq.
Fossil tooth of an ox.
A number of metallic ores from Cornwall.

Rev. JOHN F. CLOSE.
A bernacle goose (Anser leucopsis).

Dr. COCKS, Plymouth.
A collection of algæ.
Several rare British algæ.

W. P. COCKS, M.D.
A varied collection of fishes, crustacea, cirrhopoda, mollusca, echinodermata, algæ, and minerals, collected by him at Falmouth; it includes many interesting and rare species.
A boar fish, Zeus aper, &c.
Numerous marine animals.
List of the fauna of Falmouth, &c.

Miss COLE.
130 fine birds, 10 quadrupeds, 5 reptiles, some insects, a number of fine corals, &c., being a collection formed by the late Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Rev. W. COLENSO, of New Zealand.
A large collection of New Zealand algæ.

The Rev. Mr. CONNELL.
A human skull, supposed to be a Dane's.

Mr. CONNOR.
A specimen of the Aardvark (Orycteropus capensis).
Quill of cassowary.

THOMAS L. COOKE, Esq.
Cast of a bear's skull, original found near Parsonstown.
Cast of a portion of a human skull, original found under the Round Tower at Roscrea.
A spider's nest.

EDWARD COOPER, Esq., Markree.
A northern diver (Colymbus glacialis).

R. COOTE, Commander, R.N.
A fetish taken at Lagos. This curious idol was considered of such importance that it was defended by three guns, which were found to be heavily loaded with langridge shot.
Five bottles of snakes, fishes, &c.
Skin of a pintado species. (?)
Head of the rhinoceros bird, a squirrel.
A slave brand, &c.

Mr. GEORGE COPELAND, Pendennis.
Several Indian birds, a Brazilian goat sucker, a hen harrier, a pair of sanderlings, and an eagle's egg.
A considerable number of birds, their eggs, nests, &c., some fishes and reptiles; a number of shells, fossils, seeds, insects, &c., &c.
Some zoophytes, and a stone shot which had been fired at Pendennis Castle.

CORCORAN, ——, College Porter.
Carving in stone of a bishop's mitre.

D. J. CORRIGAN, M.D.
A set of fossil reindeer horns, found at Kilternan.
An Australian hammer.
A Chinese portable sun-dial, and several native fishes.
Australian lizard, chameleon, Indian pipe, and a star-fish (Solaster papposa).
An opium pipe, with apparatus.
Six species of serpents, three of frogs, and a tortoise.
A young penguin from Ichaboe.
A locust from the field of Waterloo.

CHARLES CONGDON, Esq., Brooklyn.
A collection of North American algæ.
A second series of North American algæ.

Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, Bart.
Two bottles containing some fine and rare snakes, a lizard, and some larvæ.

Dr. Crawford, r.n., Port Essington.
254 birds, 4 mammals, 5 reptiles, and 31 fishes; all in excellent condition.
The skull of an Australian, 26 birds, 3 marsupials, a new bat, birds' eggs, a number of crania of various animals, the bones of dugongs, a kangaroo in pouch, insects, minerals, and fossils, a stone axe, mounted (it resembles a form of celt found in Ireland, and is illustrative of the mode in which these weapons may have been used).
Three boxes of shells, and other valuable specimens. These form, on the whole, an extensive addition of much value to the Museum. The collections were made in North Australia, New Guinea, &c.

G. W. Creighton, Esq.
A Buenos Ayres lasso, and a cane bow with arrows.

Rev. R. Creswell.
Algæ from Sidmouth.

C. P. Croker, m.d.
A black tamarin, shells, models, fish-hooks, &c., from Oregon; and reptiles, insects, &c., from West Indies.

Captain Crozier, r.n., per the Belfast Museum Trustees.
The emperor penguin (Aptenodytes Forsterii), two other penguins (Spheniscus demersus and Eudyptes chrysocoma), the steamer, or race-horse duck (Anas brachyptera), the sheath-bill (Chionis Alba), and several other birds of the Falkland Islands, and an Antarctic seal.

Mr. T. Cullen.
Indian ear-rings, a cormorant, (Phalacrocorax carbo), birds' eggs, &c.
A land rail, young grouse, and some native eggs.

Hugh Cuming, Esq., of London.
A number of very beautiful insects from the Phillippine Islands, Siberia and Chili.

James Cunningham, Esq., Edinburgh.
Two crocodiles, a civet cat, a tiger cat, and an otter, from East Indies.

J. A. Curran, Esq.
An ironwood staff, from St. Helena.

Cuvier.
The casts of fossil bones presented by the illustrious Cuvier to the University, have been transferred from the Anatomical School to the Museum.

J. Dale, Esq., Dorset.
Some very rare British insects.

The Rev. S. W. Dalton.
Serpentine from Syria.
A fossil fish from Mount Lebanon.

R. O. Darbishier, Esq.
A fine collection of Indian land shells.

Rev. J. L. Darby.
Curious fungus (Polyporus sp.) dug up in a bog ten feet below the surface, on excavating for railway near Poyntzpass, 1851.

Mr. W. Darragh.
A godwit (Limosa rufa), a pair of shore larks (Alauda alpestris), &c.

Charles Darwin, Esq.
A valuable series of corallines collected by him during his voyage in the Beagle.

Robert Davis, Esq.
Several native birds' eggs.

W. E. Davis, m.d., r.a.
A very interesting collection of sponges.

The Rev. John Godfrey Day.
A large pearl, obtained in the county of Kerry.

J. Deck, Esq., of Cambridge.
Crag fossils and casts.

H. Denny, Esq., of Chatham.
A collection of Cuban plants, and a species of Cinnyris.

Mr. Denny, on the part of the Leeds Society.
Three casts of the Megalicthys in the Leeds collection.

Isaac M. D'Olier, Esq.
Back-bone of a shark.

M. F. Donogh, Esq., t.c.d.
A barn owl (Strix flammea), a heron (Ardea cinerea), and a long-tailed titmouse (Parus caudatus).

S. Downing, Esq., Assistant Professor of Engineering.
Oolitic fossils from Caen, Normandy.

S. Dick, Esq.
Specimens of triphilium and petalite.

Mrs. Herbert Digby.
A set of fallow-deer horns (Cervus dama).

Professor Dickie.
Skull of the white bear (Ursus maritimus).
A specimen of the glutinous hag (Gostrobranchus cæcus), from the coast of Scotland.
Algæ from Aberdeen.
Callithamnion floccosum.

Miss Dixon.
A cuttle-fish (Loligo Eblanæ).

Drainage Commissioners.
Two very perfect heads of the ancient short-horned cattle.

M. Drennan, Esq.
Iron sand from Dominica.

The Rev. Carl Dressenen.
179 Roman coins, a number of relics from Rome, Pompeii, Herculanæum, Venice, &c.

Mr. W. Drury.
Four snakes from the West Indies.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
A specimen of an Egyptian mummied crocodile.
Some Carpathian plants.
A few insects captured by His Grace in Switzerland.
A specimen of mistletoe on the oak.

P. B. Duncan, Esq.
Cast of the dodo's head, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Silas Durkee, m.d., Boston.
North American algæ.

The Hon. the Directors of the East India Company.
A continuation of specimens from Dr. Wallich's Herbarium.
138 birds, and five rare mammals, accurately named by Dr. Horsfield.
A most valuable and beautifully made set of casts, principally of the fossils collected by Major Cautley and Dr. Falconer, giving an excellent illustration of the "Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis." The following is a brief enumeration of this munificent donation:—
Dinotherium indicum, part of the lower jaw: from Perim Island; vertebra: ditto.
Elephas insignis, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Elephas hysudricus, grinder: from the Sivalik Hills.
Elephas namadicus, grinder: from Nerbudda.
Elephas, first vertebra: from the Sivalik Hills.
Elephas Cliftii, grinder: from Ava.
Mastodon Perimensis, cranium: from Perim Island; grinder of the lower jaw: ditto.
Mastodon Sivalensis, part of cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; grinders, upper and lower; ditto.
Mastodon latidens, grinder and part of the palate: from the Sivalik Hills.
Mastodon angustidens, grinder.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

Mastodon latidens, grinder.
Mastodon longirostis, grinder.
Hippopotamus (Tetraprotodon palæindicus), anterior part of the lower jaw: from Nerbudda.
Hippopotamus (Hexaprotodon Sivalensis), cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; lower jaw: ditto.
Hippopotamus (Tetraprotodon palæindicus), cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Rhinoceros palæindicus, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Sus giganteus cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Equus namadicus, cranium: from Nerbudda.
Equus Sivalensis, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; lower jaw, part: ditto; cranium, part of, with range of teeth: ditto; vertebra: ditto.
Sivatherium giganteum, fem., cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; horn, part of: ditto; cranium, fragment: ditto; vertebra: ditto; lower jaw, fragment of: ditto; tarsal bones: ditto; femur, fragment of: ditto; anterior extremities restored: ditto.
Merycopotamus dissimilis, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; lower jaw: ditto; part: ditto; humerus: ditto.
Calicotherium Sivalense, cranium and lower jaw: from the Sivalik Hills; part of upper jaw: ditto; part of lower jaw: ditto.
Hippohyus Sivalense, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Hippotherium antilopinum, lower jaw, part of: from the Sivalik Hills.
Camelopardalis affinis, cervical vertebra: from the Sivalik Hills; humerus: ditto.
Capra, part of cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; part of the cranium: ditto.
Camelus Sivalensis, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Bos, cranium, with part of the horns: from Nerbudda; cranium.
Ursus (Hyænarctos Sivalensis), cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; femur: ditto; lower jaw: ditto.
Emys Hamiltonioides: from the Sivalik Hills.
Emys: from the Sivalik Hills.
Colossochelys atlas, humerus: from the Sivalik Hills; episternum: ditto; ziphosternum: ditto; (Young), cranium: ditto.
Leptorhynchus giganteus, muzzle: from the Sivalik Hills.
Leptorhynchus gangeticus, A, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; B, part of the cranium: ditto.
Crocodilus biporcatus, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; (Young), cranium: ditto.
Felis palæotigris, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Felis cristata, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Canis, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; part of the cranium: ditto.
Hyæna, A, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Hyæna, B, part of the cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.
Enhydriodon ferox, A, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills; B, cranium: ditto: C, cranium: ditto.
Machairodus Sivalensis, A, cranium, fragment: ditto; B, cranium: ditto.
Quadrumana. Fam. Simiadæ, lower jaw, part of: from the Sivalik Hills.
Aves. Fam. Struthionidæ, fragment of left tibia: from the Sivalik Hills.
Pisces. Fam. Siluridæ, fragment: from the Sivalik Hills.
Lutra palæindica, cranium: from the Sivalik Hills.

J. E. EDGAR, Esq.
A walking staff from Niagara, the handle carved by an Indian.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.
An albino variety of the Petaurista taguanoides, a beautiful Australian marsupial animal.

JAMES EGAN, Esq.
A crocodile.

W. ELLIOTT, Esq.
A triangular brass seal of the First Volunte Lodge.

G. B. EMERSON, Esq., Boston.
American algæ.

The EARL of ENNISKILLEN.
Some fossils, from near Florence-court.
A very large collection of various fossils:—60 silurian; 70 carboniferous; 370 newer secondary, oolitic, and cretaceous; 150 tertiary, Quadersandstein, Planerkalk, Papier khôle, &c.; including many excellent specimens and rare species; sticks used by the Caffres to fasten their assagais up in bundles; a wasp's nest of enormous size; a triple fruit of the Lodoicea Sechellarum; two wild goose eggs, &c.
Casts of the skulls and jaws of recent and fossil bears, and a quantity of green-sand fossils from Blackdown.

Sir THOMAS ESMOND, Bart.
Some pyrites and iron stone.

EVANS, ——, Museum Porter.
An American tomahawk, and some native birds' eggs; a young wild duck.

R. FALCONER WILBRAHAM, Esq.
The sponge-like eggs of a leech.

Lord FARNHAM, K.P.
An African quiver full of poisoned arrows, and an Affghan pouch and bandoleer.

WILLIAM FARREN, Esq.
Sand eels (Ammodytes lancea), a large meandrina, an American snake, an emu's egg, a Waterloo helmet, two pieces of wood opal, the fruit of the monkey-bread, &c.
Two remarkably long spears, and three shorter, from Tahiti; a very large turtle-shell, a king-crab, a giant chama, a lump-fish, several fossil corals, and some large bamboos.
A blue shark (Carcharius glaucus).

THOMAS FEGAN.
Two sand-smelts (Atherine presbyter) and a basse (Labrax lupus,) taken at Kingstown.

W. J. FFENNELL, Esq.
Three charr (Salmo salvelinus) from Long Shesshuck, county Donegal.
Some pollan (Corregonus pollan) from Lough Neagh; presented by the Fishery Commissioners.

The ROYAL IRISH FISHERIES COMPANY.
A numb fish (Tarpedo nobiliana) taken in Dingle Bay.

T. W. FLETCHER, Esq., of Dudley.
A number of Silurian fossils.

W. FLETCHER, Esq.
A monstrous shark, having a double snout.

R. Y. FOLEY, Esq.
A coin of Queen Elizabeth.

SIMON FOOT, Esq.
Irish Morells (Morchella esculenta).

Professor EDWARD FORBES.
Some interesting shells from the Ægean Sea, and a collection of Australian corallines.

Lieut. W. DEANE FREEMAN.
A very large flying fish, taken near St. Helena.

WILLIAM FURLONG, Jun., Esq.
A Cyclopterus lumpus.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

R. Gabbett, Esq., t.c.d.
135 birds of great beauty, from Java and Sumatra.
The stuffed heads of a Gayal ox, and of a two-horned rhinoceros, a very large bat, the skin of a musk deer, and some horns of the Indian antelope.

Miss D. Gaggin.
Some rare zoophytes.

E. Gallwey, Esq.
A large orthoceros, found at Howth.

Dr. Gardner, Ceylon.
Indian Podostemaceæ, and a collection of Ceylon plants.

Mrs. Gatty, Ecclesfield.
A collection of British algæ.
Remarkable specimens of Hippothoa divaricata.

Professor Geoghegan.
A proteus from the Tyrol.

The Geological Society of Dublin.
The entire Museum of the Society, the result of several years' exertion. It contains an excellent and useful collection of organic remains from most of the formations of stratified rocks, some valuable Saurian fossils and casts, a good collection of rock specimens, and a considerable number of minerals. All these, when incorporated with the collection already in the Museum, will afford extensive means of reference for the geological student. A considerable collection of building stones, bricks, tiles, and other economic specimens, presented also by the Geological Society, have been deposited in the Engineering School. This very valuable donation, with the cabinets and cases, was presented by the Society in testimony of its appreciation of the efforts of the University for the prosecution of natural science. The Geological Society now meets in the University.

Mr. R. Glennon.
A caterpillar of Hepialus, with a fungus (Sphæria Robertsii) growing on it.

Professor L. R. Gibbes, Charleston.
North American algæ.

W. B. Gilgeous, m.b.
Seven large snakes, a black pinna, alligator's eggs, &c.

Dr. Gogarty.
Twenty-seven bottles of snakes, two of frogs, three of lizards, four of fishes, two of spiders, four of insects, six of crustacea, &c., six bats, two tapir skulls, a three-toed sloth skin, five rare birds, two sharks' jaws, two opossums, a species of canis, and two fruits; collected in Brazil for Mr. Ball, by the late Dr. Gogarty, and forwarded by his executors.

Mr. John Good.
Several cuttle fishes and other marine animals.
A torpedo (Torpedo nobiliana) in the contracted state in which it has been called Torpedo marginata; an angel shark (Squatina vulgaris), a very large lump-fish (Cyclopterus lumpus), several very large edible crabs and other crustacea; also, Cirrhopoda, Cephalopoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, &c., including several rare species and fine specimens.
Various contributions in marine zoology, including two of the rare Rossia Owenii, the Sepia officinalis, and other Cephalopoda, a rose-coloured haddock, and a king crab and tetraodon, taken from the stomach of a dolphin in the Gulf of Mexico, &c.
A skate (Raja batis), seven feet long.

Professor A. Gray, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
A large set of Illyrian plants, collected by M. Tommasini; a large collection of North American plants.
1000 species of North American plants identified with his Flora.
North American algæ.

J. Gray, Esq., per T. W. Fletcher, Esq.
Casts of rare Silurian fossils in his collection.

T. Gray, Esq., of Dudley.
Casts of rare Silurian fossils.

Wilson Gray, Esq.
Some fine specimens of native copper, and other minerals, from North America.

Lieut.-Col. Graves.
A young woodcock, taken in the county of Wicklow, 1st May, 1848.

Rev. C. Graves, d.d., f.t.c.d.
Some minerals.

Robert Gregg, Esq.
A pearl-like concretion from an oyster.

Captain Gordon, 75th Regiment.
Cast of the skull of a Caffre.

Mr. Gordon.
Skull of a female Wapiti (Cervus Canadensis).

The Hon. G. S. Gough.
Some snakes, and a monstrous zebu.

John Goold, Esq., of London.
Seven spears from Northern Australia.

William Gourlie, Esq., of Glasgow.
Plants from New Zealand.
Rare British and foreign mosses, the agar-agar, an officinal Chinese alga, mannite extracted from the Laminaria saccharina, and a specimen of gutta percha.

Her Majesty's Government, per Sir Henry de la Beche.
The Fauna antiqua Sivalensis.

Roger Green, Esq.
Chough's eggs (Fregilus graculus).

Samuel Green, Esq., Youghal.
An oyster catcher (Himantopus ostralegus).

Rev. Thomas Green.
A mountain finch (Fringilla montifringilla).

William Greene, Esq.
Crested grebes, adult and young (Policeps cristatus); a fawn-coloured snipe; and a parrot.

Richard Griffith, Esq., ll.d. (whose name is so inseparably connected with Irish Geology).
A very valuable and extensive collection of carboniferous fossils, containing many hundred species; also some newer secondary fossils, and a few rare minerals,—being a combined collection of one intended for the Geological Society and one for the University. This large and important series of carboniferous fossils is particularly valuable to the student of Irish geology, as a means of identifying the species published in Mr. Griffith's Synopsis. It will, with the previous collection of the University, form nearly a complete series of Irish carboniferous fossils.
His works on Silurian and Carboniferous Fossils.
A valuable collection of 333 specimens of minerals.

Mrs. Griffiths, Torquay.
Many rare British algæ.

Rev. Mr. Guinness.
Thirty-eight birds from Borneo.

Mrs. Gulson, Exmouth.
Rare British algæ.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

A. HAFFIELD, Esq.
A short horn of a cow, which grew without attachment to the skull.

ALEXANDER H. HALIDAY, Esq.
A set of about 100 species of aphides, put up by Mr. Walker in Canada balsam. A most instructive series of mischievous insects.
Nebria borealis (the specimen figured by Curtis), and a number of other rare Irish insects.

Major W. R. HALIDAY.
A collection of Greek coins, sling bullets, &c., made by him in Corfu.

Rev. N. HALPIN.
The barley fly (Chlorops tæniopus), and its ichneumon (Cælinius niger).
Specimens of the Haltica atricilla, a beetle said to be injurious to the potato. The addition to the collection of insects said to be injurious to the crops is very desirable, if accompanied by statements of facts observed.

C. HALPIN, M.D.
Larva of the Silpha opacca, said to be very destructive to crops of mangold wurzel.
Specimens illustrative of a remarkable fungoid disease in beetles.

The DUKE of HAMILTON.
The skull of one of His Grace's celebrated herd of wild cattle.

C. W. HAMILTON, Esq.
Sacrum of an Irish elk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., per the Rev. W. D. Sadleir, D.D., F.T.C.D.
Some goniatites from near Manorhamilton.

Mr. HANBIDGE.
A cannon shot of 30 lbs. fired by Cromwell into the Abbey at Fowre, in Westmeath.
Melolontha castanea.

C. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
A fine specimen of the snowy owl (Surnia nyctea), shot near Lurgan, February, 1850.

STEPHEN HANCOCK, Esq.
Larvæ of the puss moth.

W. DOMVILLE HANDCOCK, Esq.
A Loligo Eblanæ captured at Kingstown.

WILLIAM E. HANDCOCK, Esq.
Long-tailed titmouse (Parus caudatus), whitethroat (Curruca cinerea), red-shank (Totanus calidris), and sea lark (Charadrius hiaticula).
An adult merlin hawk (Fallo æsalon).
A reed bunting (Emberiza schœniclus), and a wheat-ear (Saxicola œnanthe).

The Rev. FRANCIS HANNAN.
An Illunum pirate sword from Moyindinao; a Soolo knife; a Dyak knife and Betel nut-basket, Sarawak, Borneo.

Dr. HANNAY, Lurgan.
The ergot of Poa fluitans.

——HARDY, Esq.
Two fine fossil fish teeth from Armagh.

Mrs. HARRIS.
Two young crocodiles.

Professor HARRISON.
Four species of Chætodon.
Fifty well-mounted East Indian birds and a bat.
An albatross (Diomedea exulans).
Skins of a civet and hyæna.

A. S. HART, F.T.C.D.
Two brazen bombshells, used by the Sikhs in the late war.
Some Anatifæ on Vellellæ.

WILLIAM HARTY, Esq.
Larva of the elephant sphinx.

J. R. HARVEY, M.D.
New Zealand algæ.

Mrs. HARVEY, New York.
Some American crustacea.

Professor HARVEY, M.D., on his appointment as Keeper of the Herbarium.
About 10,000 species of plants, and subsequently a considerable collection of shells, zoophytes, sponges, echinodermata, &c., made by him at Key West and other places in North America; a large collection of American plants, formed by the late Mr. Oakes, of Boston; also, a considerable number of North American algæ, and a model in wax of the Victoria regia; and the collection of plants made in his recent tour.
Several rare shells and zoophytes collected by him on the Connemara coast; and a selection of specimens from his cabinet of native shells.
Echinus lividus, from Clare, and some shells collected at considerable heights in Switzerland.
Young cuttle-fishes—the specimens figured in his "Sea-side Book."
Loligo subulata, &c.

FRANCIS HASSARD, Esq.
A considerable collection of minerals made by him in the North of Ireland, Italy, and other places; many excellent specimens.

Mrs. HAUGHTON.
Some remarkably fine rock crystals from Carlow.
An otter.

WILLIAM HAUGHTON, Esq.
A number of the Chelifer scorpioides, and a watering pot containing the nest of a robin in which the young were successfully reared, although the watering pot was repeatedly moved from place to place.

Miss HAWKINS.
Larva of the death's-head moth.

STEPHEN HAWKINS, College Porter.
An egg from the guano of Ichaboe.

Mr. HAYES.
A pair of remarkable ox horns.

Mrs. HEALY.
A snake nut, and tendons of a whale prepared for thread.

Miss HELLICAR.
Silicified wood from Antigua.

VALENTINE HELLICAR, Esq.
Recent land shells collected at Pompeii.

B. H. HODGSON, Esq.
290 species of birds from Nepal; they are named and compared with the great collection deposited by him in the British Museum.
British Museum Trustees.—Catalogue of the animals collected by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., in Nepal, in connexion with the valuable collection presented by that gentleman to the University Museum of Dublin.

JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D.
Plants collected in the Antarctic expedition, and plants of the Galapagos Islands, collected by Darwin and Edmonston; a large collection of Tasmanian plants, authenticated with his Flora of Tasmania, being the commencement of a series of donations to be continued with the progress of his work.
Algæ from Tasmania, Antarctic mosses, &c.

Sir WILLIAM J. HOOKER.
Several large collections of exotic plants; specimens of dried fruits and seeds, &c., presented at various times.
Several rare tropical plants, and a collection of 926 Australian and other exotic species.
A valuable collection of plants from Santa Fe de Bogota, Santa Martha, Jamaica, &c.

Mr. HOOPER, Brooklyn, New York.
Several collections of North American algæ.

Rev. W. S. HORE, Plymouth.
Algæ from coast of Devonshire, and from Prince Edward's Island, &c.

Lieutenant HOSKYN, R.N.
Some fine shells dredged on the Nymph Bank.
A number of sea birds' eggs, from islands on the coast of Waterford.
A second collection of the eggs of sea fowl, coast of Waterford.

WILLIAM HOUGHTON, Surgeon, R.N.
A large collection of seeds made up in China jars.

R. HEWARD, Esq., Kensington.
Several donations of Mr. Allan Cunningham's New Holland plants.

EDWARD HULL, Esq.
Some good oolitic fossils, from near Cheltenham.

WILLIAM D. HULL, Esq.
A very valuable and extensive series of fossils, the result of many years' collection from most formations, including many excellent and rare specimens of fossil fishes, pentacrinites, ichthyosauri, and oolitic, chalk and tertiary shells; in all several hundred excellent specimens; forming altogether a considerable museum.

Mr. GEORGE HULSE.
A number of foreign shells.

GEORGE HUNT, Esq., Boston.
Algæ from Rhode Island.

C. HUNTER, Esq., Downham.
Twenty-eight rare eggs of British birds.

EDWARD HUTTON, M.D.
A collection of snakes made by Mr. Wildman, in Africa, a few white ants, &c.

MRS. HUTTON.
A Carinaria Mediterranean, with the animal perfect.

THOMAS HUTTON, Esq.
Head of a zebu cow.
A beetle found alive in a deal plank.

GEORGE HYNDMAN, Esq.
Eggs of the gannet (Sula alba).

Rev. T. IMAGE, of Whepstead.
A series of fossils from the chalk of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

HANS IRVINE, M.B.
Head of the Accipenser Thompsonii.

Messrs. P. and C. L. JACKSON, Boston.
Various kinds of Indian corn in the cob.

The Rev. J. H. JELLETT, F.T.C.D.
A specimen of Mantis religiosa, taken by him in Switzerland.

HENRY JOBSON, Esq., Carron.
A large and excellent collection of lepidoptera.
Several rare lepidoptera, desiderata in Curtis's second cabinet of British insects, now in the Dublin University Museum.

The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON.
A large and excellent collection of Nilgheri plants and fruits, thirty-seven birds, eleven fishes, two bats, nests, cocoons, Indian hedgehog, dagger, &c.; a very interesting collection made by himself.

Captain JONES, R.N., M.P.
Fossil fish-teeth from Armagh.

J. B. JUKES, Esq.
Crustacea, shells, a coral, and some fossils, collected during his surveying voyage.

Mr. KAVANAGH, Moore-street.
Shells from the stomachs of fishes.
A sturgeon's head (Accipenser Thompsonii).

JAMES KAY, Esq.
A very large fresh-water eel from Belturbet.

Miss KECK, Dublin Dublin Castle.
A soap-stone bowl from S. Africa.

Captain KELLETT, C.B.
A very fine tusk of the mammoth (Elephas primigenius) taken up by him in Escholtz Bay, Kotzebue sound; and brought home by Lieutenant Wood, in the Pandora.

J. KELLY, Esq.
A specimen of the gold-crowned wren.

M. KENDRICK, Esq.
A Loligo Eblanæ.

Mr. JOHN KENNAN.
Section of an ash tree, illustrating bad effects of injudicious pruning.
An egg within an egg.

JAMES KILDAHL, Esq.
A nullah and shield from Australia.

WILLIAM KING, Esq., of Bristol.
A chimpanzee, in spirit.

J. R. KINAHAN, Esq.
A variety of the mountain linnet.

J. P. KNOX, Esq., per Sir P. Crampton, Bart.
Callionymus lyra, from coast of Mayo.

Dr. H. KOCH, Oldenburgh.
Cryptogamic plants from the Grand Duchy of Oldenburgh.

Professor KUTZING, Nordhausen.
A collection of algæ.

The Rev. J. KYLE.
Casts of several horns of bovidæ, killed by his brother, Major Kyle, at the Cape.

JONATHAN LABATT, M.D.
A young green turtle.
Nests of a foreign mason wasp.
A tropical isopod, and some copper ore from Waterford.

Rev. D. LANDSBOROUGH, Saltcoats.
British algæ.

ROBERT LAW, M.D.
A serpent and the tail of a grampus.

Mr. LEETCH.
An eft (Zootoca vivipara).

Dr. LEMANN.
A considerable collection of Malacca plants, formed by Dr. W. Griffith.

M. LENORMAND, of Vire, Calvados.
A valuable collection of Caucasian plants.
Algæ of France.

LORD LINCOLN, now Duke of Newcastle, when First Commissioner of Woods and Forests.
130 birds, duplicates of the collection made by Captain Portlock, R.E., in the geological survey of Antrim and Derry.

Professor LINDLEY.
Plants of Van Diemen's Land, and plants of Texas.

B. LLOYD, Esq.
Lead ore, and other minerals, from Wales.

S. M. V. LLOYD, M.D., Staff Surgeon.
An interesting and valuable collection of crustacea, reptiles and insects, made by him in the West Indies.

WILLIAM LONGFIELD, Esq.
Two copperplates of antiquities.

Rev. Dr. LUBY, S.F.T.C.D.
Skull of a man who was executed for murder.

Captain LUGARD, R.E.
Model of a New Zealand canoe.

Dr. LYALL.
A very fine collection of algæ, made in the late surveying expedition of New Zealand, with many from Cape Horn, and various islands in the Pacific; also, a general collection of New Zealand plants.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

ACHESON LYLE, Esq.
The flattened skull of a Chinook, brought from Oregon by Captain Warre.

Mrs. A. LYLE.
Eggs of a humming-bird and of a Bulimus from Brazil, and shells collected by Captain Warre at Vancouver's Island.

Mr. LYNAM.
A specimen of Sisyrhynchium anceps.

Mr. J. LYONS.
Carpenter's tools, soldered together by molten steel during the great fire in New York in 1836, &c.

JAMES M'ADAM, Esq.
Specimens from railway cuttings between Belfast and Ballymena—(see paper read before Geological Society, January, 1849); various bones from caves on the coast of Antrim.

ROBERT M'ANDREW, Esq., of Liverpool.
Three lancelets (Amphioxus lanceolatus).
Two specimens of the rare zoophyte Pavonaria quadrangularis, and several shells and corals of great interest, obtained by dredging at the Shetland Isles.
Specimens of Peracle Flemingii.

Mr. M'ARTHUR.
Specimens of micaceous iron ore, from Clonea, County Waterford, and iron pyrites.

MARCUS M'CAUSLAND, Esq.
A barn owl.

Dr. M'BAIN.
Algæ from the Orkneys.

Captain M'ILLREE.
The tooth of a physeter, and a bronze celt.

S. MACLEAN, Esq.
The skull of Delphinus. (?)

Commander M'CLINTOCK.
A very interesting collection of crustacea, fishes, echinodermata, mollusca, insects, zoophytes, and plants, made by him in the Arctic Regions, and a skull of an Esquimaux, found in latitutde 75½° north.
Cast of horns of musk ox (Ovibos moschatus), &c.

H. M'CLINTOCK, M.D.
An eider duck, Brunich's guillemot, black guillemot, and Arctic tern.

Professor M'CULLAGH, F.T.C.D.
A nutmeg preserved in Goadby's solution.

Mr. M'CURDY.
Fossil wood from Lough Neagh.

His Excellency RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL, Governor of St. Vincent.
A fine collection of fifty-three birds and a bat, from the Gambia.

HERCULES H. G. MAC DONNELL, Esq.
Death's-head moth (Acherontia atropos).

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL, Esq.
A lory.
Specimens of the Callionymus lyra.

Miss M'GREGOR.
A species of Chlorops.

Mr. WILLIAM M'IVOR.
Rare British plants (Buxbaumia aphylla), &c.

Dr. M'KEEVER.
An ancient human skull, and other bones, found in the Boyne.

R. R. MADDEN, M.D.
A box of minerals collected and arranged by Mr. A. Gregory, the eminent explorer and surveyor of Western Australia: it gives proof of great mineral wealth in the region explored; a number of sub-fossil oysters and other shells from a raised beach near Perth, on Swan River; a spear (gidi) of the native tribe of Perth; a throwing stick (miro) do.; a very rude fishing net found by Mr. Gregory in the last northern expedition, considered the best specimen of manufacture of Western Australia; a spindle, with yarn made of opossum wood: this yarn is used in skeins by the natives for girdles and head-bands; two skulls found in an ancient native burying-place on Victoria Plains, about 100 miles N.E. of Perth: these skulls are well developed, the teeth are worn down in the same way so often observed in very ancient Irish skulls; a North American Indian skull, much inferior to the Australian skulls in intellectual development; a small and rare snake, killed near Perth; a specimen of native silk, obtained by Don Roscardo Salvado, on Victoria Plains; a sort of spade (wolbat) used in digging graves in northern district; a remarkably fine specimen of the copper ore of the Burra Burra Mine; a stick used by the women of Western Australia for digging up roots.
Mandingo slave whip, Nubian slave whip, slave shackles, dress found in a slaver; canister shot, seven mummy crocodiles, an alligator, an armadillo, rhinoceros's horn, ichneumon; Mandingo quiver, arrows, and pouch; a Bedouin pouch, ghee butter, sharks' jaws, &c.

The Rev. S. MADDEN.
A morell (Morchella esculenta) found by him at Durrow, County Kilkenny.

GEORGE E. MAHON, Esq.
A large collection of Grecian coins, obtained by him during his travels in Greece.

ROBERT MALLETT, Esq.
Two fine polished Septaria from Weymouth, presented by him to the Geological Society.
A human skull, found in a deep railway cutting, and apparently of remote antiquity.
Some fossil Entrochi.
Iron stone from Wicklow.
A Cottus bubalis.

JAMES MALONE, College Porter.
Four bottles, containing reptiles, fish, a cornelian and fossil coral.

R. MASSON, Esq.
Specimens of foot-prints in new red sandstone and a few fossils from Honiton.

F. W. MAUNSELL, Esq.
An ammonite, found near Celbridge.

The Hon. SOMERSET MAXWELL.
The greater woodpecker (Picus major), killed at Newtown Barry, County Wexford.

The Rev. C. MAYNE.
A variety of the common eel, of a bright yellow colour, taken in the Shannon.
Some Australian fossils.
A Gordius aquaticus, a monstrous growth of Spirea bella, and a species of Julus which proved very injurious in his garden.

Mrs. MEARA, per S. Ferguson, Esq.
Calc tufa.

Professor MELVILLE.
Casts of the bones of the foot of the dodo, and a remarkably fine New Zealand jade adze.
The rare fish Bdelostoma Forsteri, cast of the horn of the Iguanodon, &c.
The model of a flying proa, and of its anchor, a curious weapon used by the natives of Australia to kill small birds.
Nine clubs and boomerangs, &c., from Australia.
Some rare and excellent Irish shells, a specimen of Gorgonia verrucosa from Galway Bay, and three specimens of the red band fish (Cepola rubescens).

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

John Miers, Esq., Temple Lodge, Hammersmith.
Three parcels of Brazilian plants.

Charles Miller, Esq.
Larva of death's-head moth (Acherontia atropos), and an ancient money-weight.

Captain, Mrs., and Master Miller.
The head of a sword fish.
A South American blow-gun, with arrows, quiver, &c., and a sugar-cane having a wasp's nest attached.
Some West Indian Echini.
A fine collection of fresh-water shells, fishes, &c., from Brazil.
Crabs, Ianthinæ, &c., taken at sea.

The Rev. C. H. Minchin.
A fine collection of "Oceanic arms," paddles, &c.; several of them Australian, some from New Guinea.

Captain Minty, First West India Regiment.
Skin of a snake sixteen feet long, killed at Sierra Leone, 1845, a bango and tom-tom, Negro musical instruments, and scoriæ from St. Vincent's and Ascension Islands.

Mr. Minty, r.n.
A Spanish knife, the price paid for a slave.

Miss Mitchell, Boston.
Algæ from Nantucket.

Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General, New South Wales.
A valuable collection of sub-tropical Australian plants, collected in his last exploratory expedition.

G. M. Mitford, Esq.
Ferruginous sand from Australia.

W. Mitten, Esq., Hurst-Pierrepoint.
A collection of British mosses.

F. G. Monsarat, Esq.
A bird found in guano.

Dr. Montagne, Paris.
A collection of Algerian algæ.
Algæ from Arabia Felix
Authenticated specimens of many new species of algæ, first described by him.

R. B. Montgomery, Esq.
Head of an Egyptian human mummy; a mummied Ibis; a sanderling; and some rare eggs.

Charles Moore, m.d.
A tremola (Malapterurus Niloticus) and insects, fishes, and algæ, collected by him in the Mediterranean.
A well-preserved saw fish and two toad fishes.

J. S. Moore, Esq.
A figure of an Australian, armed and accoutred; prepared by the Attorney-General of Swan River.

J. Mulloy, Esq.
A remarkable specimen of Malay fowl.

Mrs. P. P. Mudge, Lynn, Massachusets.
North American algæ.

Mr. D. Murray, per R. Dowden, Esq.
A nest of the Galleria sociella, and a plant of Opuntia grown from a seed-vessel.

Lady Muskerry.
A wasp's nest.

The Rev. T. H. Nash.
Scorpions, snake, two spears, nose ornaments made of bones, from Australia; a remarkably fine bronze spear-head, a horn-core of Bos longifrons, a pipe-fish, and sponge, from Donegal.

W. Newcomb, Esq., New York.
A box of shells.

Lieutenant Newenham.
Cannon balls from the field of the battle of the Boyne, encaustic tile from Drogheda, and a vitrified flag-stone from New Grange.

N. A. Nicholson, Esq.
The first recorded Irish specimen of the sucking-fish (Echeneis remora), taken on a shark at Clontarf, and some other native fishes.
A species of Bopyrus.
Mites (Leptus autumnalis) found infesting rabbits in county of Meath.

Mr. E. North.
An ancient musket lock.

William Nugent, Esq.
A Sabine snipe.

J. Nuttal, Esq., Tittoor, County Wicklow.
Various pine cones and monstrous growths of pine trees.
A Sphinx populi.

Dr. O'Callaghan, of the Eleventh Hussars, to Dr. Ball.
An Affghan sword.

Mr. John O'Donnell.
Opercula of a species of Turbo.

W. Justin O'Driscoll, Esq.
A snake, scorpion, and insects, from the East Indies.

P. F. O'Kelly, Esq.
A two-headed kitten, and the skull of a porpoise.

The Rev. J. O'Laverty.
A perforated round stone, sometime used as a charm, and a small silver coin of Henry. (?)

Professor Oldham.
Numerous Silurian and carboniferous fossils.
A series of fossils from the red crag.
Upwards of 500 specimens, fully illustrating the geological structure of South Australia, a colony which has excited great interest from its mineral wealth; a good series of Stonesfield slate fossils, shells, fish-teeth, pterodactyl bones, and plants; pentacrinites and other fossils, from the neighbourhood of Florence-court; a series of rock specimens, illustrating the trap district of the county of Limerick; a numerous collection of carboniferous fossils; a series of shells from the marl of the south-east of Ireland, and several minerals, as selected by Dr. Apjohn.
The first recorded Irish specimen of the argentine (Scopolus Humboldtii), taken at Killiney, March, 1847; and many Irish fossils.
An African arrow.

S. T. Olney, Esq.
Rhode Island algæ.

Captain O'Maley.
A Greco-Egyptian coin.

Rev. F. O'Meara.
Pipe carved by an Ojibeway on Lake Huron.

James O'Reilly, Esq.
Larva of death's-head moth (Acherontia atropos).

C. Orpen, m.d., per J. Humphreys, Esq.
Two species of Diomedea, and a petrel.

Jonathan Osborne, m.d.
A bottle containing several fine specimens of Phasmæ, &c.

Charles S. Ottley, Esq.
A sabine snipe (Scolopax Sabini), shot at Ballyconnell, county Cavan, 19th November, 1845.

Professor Owen.
A collection of casts of the bones of several species of Dinornis.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

THOMAS J. PAKENHAM, Esq.
Two tusks of Hippopotamus, and a cuckoo.

The Rev. J. PALLISER.
An edible bird's nest from China.

SANDFORD PALMER, J.P.
The larva of the elephant sphinx.

Dr. PAPPE, Cape of Good Hope.
A large collection of South African algæ.

Captain PATTERSON.
A penguin and egg from Ichaboe, and some volcanic rocks.

JOHN PERCY, M.D., Birmingham.
Titanium, from Staffordshire furnaces.

Mrs. PERRIN.
A bat (Plecotus auritus).

JOHN PETHERICK, Esq.
Some globular masses of quartz crystals found in the mines at Bonmahon.

Professor PHILLIPS.
A number of fossils from the silurian and oolitic rocks of England.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq.
Portion of the skeleton of a seal found in guano.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia.
A collection of shells from America, sent to Dr. Ball in exchange for Irish shells, long since forwarded.

NICHOLAS PIKE, Esq., New York.
A collection of algæ from Calafornia.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRNE.
Lycopodium lepidophyllum.

C. J. PIESSE, Esq.
Nose bones from Australia; petticoats from——; stone hatchet from King George's Sound (it exactly resembles an Irish stone celt), &c.
Some fine Australian copper ore.
A throwing-stick from Australia.

J. PIKE, Esq.
A very beautiful fossil coral, found at Beechmount, presented through Mr. Clibborn.

WILLIAM HARVEY PIM, Esq.
Two human skulls from the Aceldama, a skull from Memphis, and a mummy ibis.

Mr. M. J. PLUNKET.
A Mergus serrator.

The Rev. J. POLLEXFEN.
A collection of algæ.

The Rev. Dr. PORTER.
Some fossils, minerals, and a land rail.

Lieutenant-Colonel PORTLOCK.
Shells and echinodermata, from Corfu.
Some remarkable fossils from the Cape of Good Hope.

JOSEPH POTTS, Esq.
Seventeen small figures of wood, glass, and baked earth.
Five papyri.
Three fragments of hieroglyphic inscriptions.
Fifteen rubbings from tombs at Thebes; two canopi; six stoppers of ditto; six earthen vases; two scarabei, and several other Egyptian antiquities; spears, clubs, and a shield from Nubia; silicified wood from the desert, &c. &c.

W. T. POTTS, Esq.
Some interesting minerals from Iceland.

EYRE B. POWELL, Esq.
Three Bornean daggers.

Captain PIKE, Brooklyn, New York.
North American algæ.

Professor RADICE.
A beautifully stamped pair of Mexican boots, three ancient Mexican ornaments, and a quantity of a new variety of hyalite.
A very large Gorgonia.

J. RATHBORNE, Esq.
A pair of willow wrens.

H. W. RAVENEL, Esq., Black Oak, South Carolina.
About 600 species of flowering and cryptogamic plants of South Carolina.

G. C. REDMAN, Esq., London.
The skull of a Hippopotamus.

Mrs. REID.
A large brown trout from the Boyne.

Mr. ROBERTSON.
A very large male skate (Raja batis) killed at Clontarf.

Rev. GEORGE ROBINSON.
A red-start, butcher-bird, and tree-lark.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq.
Portions of the wreck of the Royal George and of the Mary Rose.

Dr. M. B. ROCHE, New Bedford, Massachusets.
North American algæ.

GEORGE ROCHE, Esq.
A Sepiola and four rare beetles.

The EARL of RODEN.
Woodcocks' eggs from Tollymore Park.

GEORGE ROE, Esq.
Larva of death's-head moth.

Mrs. HENRY ROE.
Chinese umbrellas and bird cage, two large dusters made of peacock's feathers, and a specimen of Daption capensis.

J. W. ROHLOFF, Esq., Plymouth.
Algæ from Plymouth.

R. ROWSON, Esq.
Fossil terebratulæ.

Dr. RUPRECHT, St. Petersburgh.
Algæ from Kamtschatka, the Sea of Ochotsch, &c.

ARCHDEACON RUSSELL.
Some minerals.

HOWSON RUTHERFOORD, Esq., Capetown.
Horns of the Cape of Good Hope ox, and zoophytes and algæ from Table Bay.

FRANK RUTLEDGE, Esq.
Two females of the Mergus serrator.

The Rev. Mr. SADLEIR.
Some slate and other fossils from the county of Cork.

HENRY and AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, New York.
Various kinds of Indian corn in the cob.

JOHN SCOULER, M.D.
Several rare reptiles and crustacea, casts of six remarkable American human skulls, an important collection of American ærolitic minerals.
A rattlesnake.
A collection of Himalayan plants made by the late Dr. Morrison.
A collection of Portuguese plants.

Dr. SCOTT, Queenstown.
A mummy child from Peru. Several curious articles were enveloped with this mummy, including a bag of Indian corn, which, though several hundred years old, appears still edible.

PRIDEAUX JOHN SELBY, Esq., of Twizzle.
27 birds and 15 mammals, chiefly Australian, and two boxes of insects.

The Shannon Commissioners.
A fossil fern from Arigna.

The Earl of Shannon.
The fulvous vulture, the only known British specimen, taken at Cove.

George Sharp, Esq.
A West Indian lizard.

Mrs. Shaw, Malahide.
Some fossils.

De Courcey Sheehy, Esq.
A Syngnathus æquoreus, taken at Lahinch.

Dr. Short, Kentucky.
A considerable collection of North American plants.

The Rev. Dr. Simons, Ceylon.
A fine collection of Indian insects.

A. Smith, M.D.
Several of the Fusus despectus, Var. carinatus; a swallow's nest; fir cones found in bogs, County Waterford, &c.
A char, fifteen inches long, from Lough Belvidere; a fluke, black at both sides.
The skull of a wild boar, fossil, from a Tipperary bog.

George Smith, Esq.
The moth Catocala nupta, and other insects.

J. Huband Smith, M.D.
Some interesting fossils from Iona.

Robert Smith, M.D.
Casts of twenty-four human skulls, various races.
A Mexican mygale.

Dr. W. Sonder, Hamburgh.
Algæ from the North of Europe; a large collection of other European plants, and a series of exotic algæ.

Dr. Stanger, Port Natal.
A collection of South African algæ.
Mrs. Stanley.
A fine collection of arms made for the Museum at New Guinea, by the late lamented Captain Owen Stanley, R.N.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbs, F.T.C.D.
A mineral resembling plumbago, from Whiddy Island.

—— Supple, College Porter.
A foreign spider.

Rev. H. Swanzey.
A bullfinch (Pyrrhula vulgaris).

Mrs. Swayne.
A polished horn, and an Esquimaux carving in ivory.

Mrs. Tardy.
A bee-eater (Merops apiaster), killed in Wexford by Mr. C. Walker (deposited).

William Tatlow, Esq.
A pike (Esox lucius), 20lbs. weight.

Miss Taylor.
Some wavellite from Clonmel.
Larva of Acherontia atropos.

Captain Meadows Taylor.
Skull of a tiger killed by him in India, and some Egyptian antiquities.

Selby Taylor, Esq.
A string of Chinese money.

R. Templeton, Esq., per Belfast Museum Trustees.
Several rare insects.

Lady Louisa Tenison.
A collection of flowering plants and algæ, from the South of Spain.
A Proteus anguinus from Carniola.

Lieutenant F. W. I. Thomas, R.N.
Algæ from the Orkney Islands.

Gordon A. Thomson, Esq.
Excellent specimens of the blind-fish (Amblyopsis spæleus), cray-fish (Astacus pelucidus), and cricket (Phalangopsis) of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, taken some miles' distance from the entrance to the cavern.
A sheet, quilt, wrapper, and eleven pieces of various native cloth; a royal spittoon, necklace, calabash mounted for provisions, drinking cup, dancing stocking, three flutes, two cocoa-nut bowls, and a belt: from the Sandwich Islands.
A lasso, Guacho boot, made without seams from the skin of the leg of a horse, bridle-reins and stirrups: from Buenos Ayres.
A poncho, bolas, stirrups, hair-comb, ancient urn, scarf, Vicunna wool, belt, Llama skin, Vicunna skin, &c.: from Peru.
Arrow-heads from the temple of the Sun; modern and ancient amulets, scarf, &c.: from Mexico.
Bone draught-men from Quito.
Horse-bit, spurs, stirrup, leggings, riding belt, drinking horn, Indian cap, and lady's clogs, from Chili.
Waterproof dress, and cap made from the intestines of the sea-lion, some of the prepared intestine, a bone of the sea-lion, wooden articles used in distending the lips, &c.: from Nootka Sound.
Wool of mountain sheep, and a cigar case, from Sitcha.
Two bone ornaments; a very neatly made glove; bridle reins; two pipes; a collection of sticks for an Indian game; moccassins; a very singular fishing-hook; cap; two wooden spoons, a bowl of earthenware; a seamless boot made of the skin of an elk's leg: from the North-western Coast of America.
A cap, from China.
A cap, from Malabar.
A cigar case; a very fine and beautifully worked shirt, and two coarser shirts, made from the fibre of the wild pine; and a carter's shoe: from Manilla.
Hindoo bracelets, of metal, glass, and shell; three grecian pipes; teeth of a crocodile and kangaroo; portions of king-crabs; a large mat; the new shell Bulimus Thomsoni; three antelope horns; an albatross's foot; and a piece of lace.
Silver from Real del Monte, Seralafasco, and Chili; copper from North America; gold from Peru; pumice from Chimborazo; lava, &c., from Sandwich Islands, &c.
Selenite, and other minerals, from the Mammoth Caverns, Kentucky.
Medicinal roots, from Peru and Chili.
Coca leaves; Paraguay tea; Ava root; Aloe leaf thread; potatoes from Peru; pieces of wood used for making fire in Tahiti (Hibiscus tiliaceus).
Vegetable tinder, from Central America; forty different woods from Ceylon, &c., &c.

William Thompson, Esq.
The shells Scalaria Trevellyana and Emarginula crassa, and a shrike (Lanius excubitor); all Irish specimens.
His Reports on the Fauna of Ireland.
Wood pierced by teredo.

Mr. George Thurber, Rhode Island.
North American algæ.

G. H. K. Thwaites, Esq., Ceylon.
Specimens of calothrices.

Answers of Robert Ball, LL.D., to Questions in Paper No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

ANSWERS OF ROBERT BALL, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

The Rev. J. H. TODD, D.D., F.T.C.D.
Three rare tropical birds, and twenty specimens of copper ore from Australia; a highly interesting collection, several of the specimens being of a type unknown in Europe, and being illustrative of a region where mining operations have recently been so successfully carried on.
Two mummy crocodiles, an Abyssinian apron, three ancient Scandinavian almanacs, and an Indian club; the last had been long in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Miss R. H. TODHUNTER.
Specimens of maple sugar.

WILLIAM TODHUNTER, Esq.
Specimens of the Lemon sole (Solea pegusa), the Megrim (Rhombus arnoglossus), and the long dab (Platessa limandoides), taken by him on the west coast; the Eschara foliacea, and the Nigger Holothuria,—being five additions to the Fauna of the country; and several other rare fishes, shells, &c., from different parts of the country.
Wood pierced by the Pholas crispata; a very large dog-fish (Spinax acanthias); a Gillaroo trout, and several other native fishes; a lobster (Homarus vulgaris), ten pounds weight, taken at Kingstown, &c., &c.
A number of fossil corals from the county of Sligo.
Some good minerals from Glendore, and places in the county of Cork.

Professor TORRY.
Large packages of North American plants.

HORACE TOWNSEND, Esq.
Some sub-fossil bones, from the banks of the Blackwater.
A very large oyster, from Oyster Haven, county of Cork.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Esq.
A collection of about 100 specimens of simple minerals, made by this accomplished mineralogist from the primitive rocks of Donegal: many of these minerals were not known before as Irish. The Professor of Mineralogy considers the collection as an exceedingly important acquisition.

Sir W. TREVELYAN, Bart.
Papyraceous sulphate of lime found in red marl at Seaton, in Devonshire.

Professor TUOMY, of Alabama.
Algæ from Florida.

Miss TURNER.
Algæ from Jersey.

Mrs. TYERS, Oaklands, Bristol.
Valparaiso algæ.

Lieutenant VANDELEUR, Royal Artillery.
Specimens of Sphæria sphecocephala, an insect-fungus from Jamaica.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.
The horn of a young rein-deer, and a portion of an ancient human skull.

HENRY UPRICHARD, Esq., Gilford.
Specimens of rhizomorpha.

Mr. VERSO.
A hawk and a heron.

The Rev. Dr. WALL, Vice-Provost.
Various leguminous fruits.

Mr. N. WALL.
A puss moth.

Dr. WALLICH.
Contributions from his Indian herbarium.

N. B. WARD, Esq.
300 species of plants collected by the late W. Griffith, in Upper India; a collection of corallines and of Australian plants.

R. WARREN, Esq.
A bird found in guano, Penguine skins.
A specimen of horse mackerel (Caranx trachurus); a red mullet (Mullus Surmuletus); and comber wrasse (Labrus comber); and other fishes, taken at Dalkey.

T. W. WARREN, Esq.
Gorgonia verrucosa, found at Lambay: the first recorded Irish specimen.
Twelve cards of rare native shells, and the eggs of the shielddrake (Tadorna vulpanser).
Some foreign and native sponges.
A sepiola.

HEWIT COTTRELL WATSON, Esq.
Plants from the Azores.

Mr. WALTERS, Brooklyn.
North American algæ.

PHILIP BARKER WEBB, Esq., Paris.
A large collection of South of Europe plants.

Mrs. WEBB, of Mount-street.
Plants from King George's Sound.

Miss WEBB.
Some spears and a hammer from Australia, and a Malay garment.

WILLIAM WEST, Esq.
A cornerake shot by him on the 24th of January, 1852.

Miss WHITE.
Algæ from Jersey.

W. G. WHITE, Esq.
Larva of death's-head moth.

J. M. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
A wasp's nest.

R. WILSON, Esq.
An egg, apparently containing another.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
A noddy (Anous stolida)

Lieutenant WILSON, Cape Clear.
An Elanus furcatus, and several other fine American birds, and a large collection of eggs; a number of minerals, shells, sponges, algæ, &c., collected by him at Cape Clear.
Bird's eggs, zoophytes, and minerals, from Cape Clear.
A fine specimen of Halichondria ventilabrum.

The Rev. R. MONCK WINDER.
A portion of brick and mortar from the great wall of China.

T. V. WOLLASTON, Esq., Cambridge.
A number of rare British insects.

J. WOODROOFFE, M.D.
A pug-dog's skull.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER of WOODS and FORESTS.
Decades of fossils published in Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

JOHN WYNNE, Esq.
Some minerals found at Dowth.

M. ZANARDINI.
Algæ of the Adriatic.

The ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
The skulls of several monkeys and other animals.
Several dead animals; vultures' and parrots' eggs.
A young seal, horns of the wapiti and axis deer.
Shed teeth of the elephant and giraffe, &c. &c.

ADDENDA.

Answers of Robert Ball, ll.d., to Questions in Paper No. 16.

List of Donors to the Dublin University Museum and Herbarium.

Captain J. Adams, r.n.
Fetishes, carved staves, a calabash, and a musical instrument; gum, resin, &c., obtained by him whilst cruising against slavers.

D. J. Corrigan, m.d.
Two boxes of coal fossils.

William Henry Mayne, Esq.
A great crested grebe (Podiceps cristatus), shot on Lough Derg, with its two young ones, which it was carrying on its back when killed.

Mr. Charles Kerr.
An ancient horse-shoe, found at Knightsbridge, four feet six inches under the bed of the river.

Samuel Maclean, Esq.
A very fine Hercules beetle.

Thomas Oldham, f.r.s., m.r.i.a., Director, Geological Survey, e.i.c.
A remarkably fine collection of insects, chiefly Lepidoptera, contained in thirty-six large cases, closely packed; twelve parcels of dried plants; three jars containing water-snakes, &c.; seventeen bird-skins; three mammals; fourteen minerals; model of a canoe; thirty-four arrows of different kinds; an Assam sword; Cookie tobacco-pipes, shield, belt, sword, and guitar; very large fossil shark-tooth; some fine land shells; eggs; &c.

Robert Ball,
Director of Museum.

PAPER No. 17.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO LIBRARIAN.

Paper No. 17. Questions addressed to the Librarian.

The Library of Trinity College.

The Library of Trinity College.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was a Library first established in Trinity College?
2. What are the principal sources from which additions have been made to the Library since its first foundation?
3. At what time was the privilege of obtaining copies of all books published in the British dominions conferred on the Library of Trinity College?
4. What was the total number of books in the Library on the 1st of January, 1852?
5. What number of books were added to the Library in each year for the past ten years?
6. How many books were obtained in each year during that period, in virtue of the privilege conferred on the Library?
7. How many were obtained in each such year by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?
8. At what time, and from what funds, was the building which contains the Library erected?
9. To what extent is the present building capable of affording accommodation for the future supply of books?
10. Is a copy of every book published in each year in the British dominions claimed by the College?
11. If not, by whom, and in what manner, is the selection of such books made?
12. What arrangements are made to secure to the Librarian a knowledge of all the books that are published?
13. Have the rights of the College been resisted by the publishers in any instance, or have they been defeated in any manner?
14. Is there reason to believe that books have not been supplied to which the College was entitled, and to what extent?
15. Are any books claimed which are not afterwards placed in the Library?
16. By whom, and in what manner, are the foreign books selected for purchase?
17. In what manner are they purchased—by agents in foreign countries, or by agents at home?
18. Are any books purchased besides foreign books?
19. Is there any arrangement for having books recommended for selection or for purchase?
20. In the case of books obtained by the privilege referred to in question 3, what is the period of time which usually elapses between the publication of the book and its arrival at the Library?
21. What is the period of time which usually elapses between the arrival of the book at the Library, and its being placed in the Library so as to be accessible to readers?
22. What are the arrangements usually adopted for binding and otherwise preserving the books, and what time do these arrangements usually occupy?
23. Does any time elapse after a book is bound before it is entered in the catalogue?
24. Is there any arrangement for informing readers of the arrival of a new book before it is actually placed in the Library?
25. What was the total number of manuscripts in the Library on the 1st January, 1852?
26. How many manuscripts have been added during the last ten years?
27. How many of these have been obtained by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?
28. Is any special attention paid to the acquisition of Irish manuscripts?
29. Have any steps been taken to have any of the more valuable manuscripts published?
30. In whom is the appointment of the Librarian and his Assistants vested?
31. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
32. What was the number of Assistant Librarians during the year 1851, and for what period were they appointed?

PAPER No. 17.
QUESTIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE LIBRARIAN.
The Library of Trinity College.

33. Do the Provost and Senior Fellows inspect the Library in every year?
34. What method do they adopt for ascertaining whether any of the books are lost or displaced?
35. Is there a complete catalogue of all the books in the Library?
36. Is there a complete catalogue of the manuscripts?
37. What steps have been taken towards the publication of a printed catalogue of the Library?
38. How long is it since the printing of the catalogue was commenced?
39. How much of the catalogue has been printed?
40. Within what period is the printing of the catalogue likely to be completed?
41. Have any and what steps been taken towards the publication of a printed catalogue of the manuscripts?
42. Under the statutes of King Charles the First, to what class of persons was the privilege of using the books in the exterior Library given?
43. From the time of the Royal Letter of King George the Second, in 1734, until the Decree of the Board and Visitors in 1843, were those admitted to read in the Library, allowed to take down and replace books, without the intervention of the Librarian, or any attendants?
44. Has the system adopted in consequence of the Decree of 1843, been found satisfactory in insuring the books from loss or displacement?
45. At what time did the Board provide a heated room for readers in connexion with the Library?
46. Has this arrangement been found satisfactory?
47. To what class of the Students is the use of the books in the Library now restricted?
48. By what authority was this restriction imposed?
49. Would there be any and what objections to extending the privilege of admission to Undergraduates?
50. Are any persons permitted to take books out of the Library?
51. Is the privilege of reading in the Library given to any persons who are not Graduates of the University?
52. What regulations have the Board adopted with respect to the granting permission to such persons?
53. Have the Board been enabled to grant the privilege to a larger number of those who are not Graduates, since the Decree of 1843, than they were in the habit of doing before that time?
54. What was the total number of persons who read in the Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
55. What was the daily average number of readers during these years?
56. What was the greatest number of readers in any one day?
57. What was the total number of books for which dockets were given in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
58. What was the daily average number of books for which dockets were given during these years?
59. What was the greatest number of such books in any one day?
60. For what days in the year, and for what hours in the day, is the Library open?
61. What changes have been made within the last twenty years in such days and hours?
62. What are the emoluments of the Librarian, and of the Assistant Librarian, and from what sources derived?
63. What is the number of Clerks, Library Porters, and other attendants usually employed in connexion with the Library?
64. Is the Library endowed with any trust property for its maintenance, or for the maintenance or support of any part of it?
65. If so, state the nature of the trust, the value of the property, in what manner held or invested, and the annual produce in 1849, 1850, and 1851, and how applied?
66. What classes of members of the University contribute to the Funds of the Library by the payment of Fees?
67. What is the amount of the Fees paid by each class of Graduates?
68. How much did the Fees payable to the funds of the Library amount to in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
69. From what other sources do the funds applicable to the Library arise, besides trust funds and Fees.
70. What was the amount of the funds arising from such other sources, in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
71. How much was expended out of the funds applicable to the Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, under the following heads?
(*a*). In the payment of the Librarian and Assistant Librarians?
(*b*). In the payment of the Clerks, Porters, and Attendants?
(*c*). In the cost of carriage and other expenses incident to the obtaining of books published in the British dominions?
(*d*). In the purchase of foreign books?
(*e*). In the purchase of other books, and of manuscripts?
(*f*). In the cost of bookcases, binding, repairs of the Library, and other expenses incidental to the preservation of the books, manuscripts, bookcases, and building?
(*g*). In any other expenses?

ANSWERS of the Rev. JAMES H. TODD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., to the Questions in Paper No. 17.

ANSWERS OF THE REV. DR. TODD, S.F.T.C.D., TO PAPER NO. 17.

The Library of Trinity College.

The Library of Trinity College.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was a Library first established in Trinity College?

The Library was founded in the year 1602, with the aid of a sum of money, amounting to £1,800, which was bestowed on the College by the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's army, as a thanksgiving for the defeat of the Spaniards in the battle of Kinsale, at the close of the year 1601. (See Dublin University Calendar for 1834, p. 17). This fact we learn from the testimony of Dr. Parr in his Life of Ussher. There is no record of it remaining in the College Register. The earliest mention of the Library occurs in the annual audit account of the year 1605.

The Library was established by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. What are the principal sources from which additions have been made to the Library since its first foundation?

The principal sources from which additions have been made to the Library since its foundation have been—1st, Donations and bequests; 2nd, The Act of Parliament which requires a copy of every book published in the British dominions to be deposited in the Library; and 3rd, Purchase.

The first donation to the Library was the sum of £1,800 just mentioned, which was laid out in the purchase of books; two of the Fellows, Dr. Challoner and Mr. Ussher (afterwards the celebrated Archbishop), having been sent to London for that purpose.

The next addition of any magnitude was the Library of Archbishop Ussher, consisting of about 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value. The history of this donation will be found in the University Calendar for 1834, *loc. cit.*

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander bequeathed his books and MSS. to the College, with £100.

In 1726, Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, bequeathed his Library, consisting of 4,000 volumes.

In 1736, Dr. Gilbert, Professor of Divinity and Vice-Provost, gave his Library, containing 13,000 volumes, and put it up himself, next to Archbishop Palliser's Library.

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, gave a valuable collection of MSS.

In 1802, the Fagel Library was purchased with a sum of £10,000, of which £8,000 were voted by the Board of Erasmus Smith for that purpose.

In 1805, a valuable collection of rare books was bequeathed by Henry John Quin.

Other smaller donations of books, some, however, of great value, have been, from time to time, received. Several of these are enumerated in the University Calendar already referred to (p. 20), but the list there given is very far from being complete.

3. At what time was the privilege of obtaining copies of all books published in the British dominions conferred on the Library of Trinity College?

The privilege of obtaining copies of all books published in the British dominions was first given by the Act of Parliament 41 Geo. III. c. 107; amended by 54 Geo. III. c. 156, and subsequently by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 110.

4. What was the total number of books in the Library on the 1st of January, 1852?

The Library is counted annually in the middle of the month of September, at the end of the Library vacation. I am, therefore, unable to give the exact number of volumes in the Library on the 1st January, 1852, but the total number of volumes on the 23rd of September, 1851, when the Library was last counted, was 107,650.

5. What number of books were added to the Library in each year for the past ten years?

The following Table gives the number of volumes added to the Library in each of the last ten years. It will be understood that the year is supposed to begin about the 20th of September, as it is at that period the Library is annually counted.

Year.	Volumes added.	Year.	Volumes added.
1842	1,966	1847	1,716
1843	2,188	1848	1,328
1844	1,275	1849	1,936
1845	1,225	1850	680
1846	1,691	1851	1,560

It is necessary to remark, that in this Table (and in the answer to question No. 4), the volumes are counted as they now stand on the shelves of the Library, so that if two or more volumes of a book are bound together in one, they are here counted as one. Sometimes a single volume will contain ten or twenty distinct works or pamphlets, but is, nevertheless, counted as one only. Thus I find that of 220 volumes of tracts lately placed in the Library, ten, selected at random, contain 214 distinct works, or an average of more than 20 to a volume.

6. How many books were obtained in each year during that period, in virtue of the privilege conferred on the Library?

ANSWERS OF THE REV. DR. TODD, S.F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 17.

The Library of Trinity College.

I am not able to say how many books were obtained in each year in virtue of the privilege conferred on the Library by the Copyright Acts. No distinct record distinguishing the books so obtained has ever been kept, nor would it be easy to keep such a record without an expenditure of time and trouble disproportioned to the value of the object. The following Table gives a rough approximation to the number of books, pamphlets, or *articles* received, which has been calculated from the returns made by the warehousekeeper of Stationers' Hall (each entry being counted as one), and therefore the numbers stated are, no doubt, under the true numbers received. But how many of these went to form *a volume*, in the sense in which that word is used in the answer to the last question, or how many of them were deemed too insignificant to be placed in the Library, I have now no means of determining.

Year.	No. of Articles received.	Year.	No. of Articles received.
1842	2,272	1847	3,360
1843	2,483	1848	3,413
1844	2,434	1849	3,553
1845	2,699	1850	3,454
1846	2,347	1851	3,872

7. How many were obtained in each such year by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?

The following Table will show the number of volumes obtained by purchase, and the number received by donation, during the last ten years. There have been none received by bequest. The word "volume" means here a volume or part of a book, as purchased, and not as bound together and placed in the Library:—

Year.	No. of Volumes purchased.	No. of Volumes received by Donation.	Year.	No. of Volumes purchased.	No. of Volumes received by Donation.
1842	888	11	1847	1,138	28
1843	946	41	1848	646	11
1844	1,175	8	1849	1,042	11
1845	540	15	1850	391	41
1846	1,138	13	1851	425	19

It will be seen from comparing this and the two foregoing Tables that, during the last two years, there has accrued a considerable accumulation of books received and purchased, which have not yet been placed in the Library. Since my appointment to the office of Librarian in February last, I have taken steps to reduce this arrear, and I hope before the end of the year to have the greater part of these books fully catalogued and placed in the Library.

8. At what time, and from what funds, was the building which contains the Library erected?

The foundation-stone of the present Library was laid on the 12th of May, 1712. The funds out of which the building was erected were supplied by Parliamentary grants.

9. To what extent is the present building capable of affording accommodation for the future supply of books?

There are several ways in which the accommodation of the present building for receiving the future accumulation of books may be enlarged:—

(1) Some few years ago I proposed to the Board the erection of bookcases on the gallery. This is now in progress. By the shelving already erected, room has been made for 4,500 volumes; and when the whole is completed according to the plan proposed, there will be accommodation for about 30,700 volumes more, in all 35,200.

(2) I have also suggested the removal of the desks in the Fagel Library which are no longer in use, and the erection of bookstands between the present large bookcases, similar to those put up in the great Library. By these, and by some additional shelving gained by closing the shelves of the existing bookcases, I have calculated that room may be made for about 6,500 volumes.

(3) I have also suggested that the present Manuscript Room might be fitted up in the same way as the Fagel Library, (the MSS. being removed elsewhere), and a spiral staircase made to facilitate access to the upper room. The room at the west end of the Library on the ground floor, now used as the Law School, might be made fire-proof, and converted into a Manuscript Library. By this arrangement room would be made for about 17,000 volumes.

These two latter proposals have not yet been considered or sanctioned by the Board.

There are also some other arrangements, by means of which additional accommodation may possibly be made; but I do not think it necessary to enter into the details of them.

It will be seen that, by the plan now in progress, and by those which have been suggested, room will ultimately be made for upwards of 50,000 additional volumes.

10. Is a copy of every book published in each year in the British dominions claimed by the College?

The Library of Trinity College.

The College claims a copy of every book published in the British dominions. It is the duty of one of the Library clerks to examine the advertisements, and booksellers' lists of new books, and to communicate with the warehousekeeper of the Company of Stationers in London, who is the accredited agent of the College for demanding books in London, and is bound by the Act 54 Geo. III., c. 156, sect. 6, to transmit to the Librarian lists of all books entered in the books of the Company. Books which do not arrive in the ordinary way through the warehousekeeper of the Company of Stationers are specially demanded by letter, addressed to the publishers.

How far the Act of Parliament gives the Library a right to books published in the Colonies is a question for Counsel to determine. No means exist of ascertaining what books are so published, or of enforcing a claim to them; it appears to me that sect. 6 of the Act 54 Geo. III., c. 156, enables us to enforce our right to books published in the United Kingdom only.

11. If not, by whom, and in what manner, is the selection of such books made?

Every thing known to be published is claimed.

12. What arrangements are made to secure to the Librarian a knowledge of all the books that are published?

See the answer to question 10.

13. Have the rights of the College been resisted by the publishers in any instance, or have they been defeated in any manner?

The rights of the Library have occasionally been resisted, but are often defeated by various technicalities, and by the difficulty of ascertaining the exact time when a book is published, or who is the real publisher. The bookseller whose name appears to an advertisement is often only the agent of the author, or of some country bookseller, who is the real publisher. It is also extremely difficult to *prove* that a demand within the meaning of the Act has been made. This enables publishers in many cases to defeat the intention of the Act. In the case of the British Museum the *onus* lies on the publisher, who is liable to penalties if his book be not delivered; but other Libraries are obliged to demand within a year from the date of publication. This provision renders it very difficult, in cases of resistance, to enforce the rights of the Library.

14. Is there reason to believe that books have not been supplied to which the College was entitled, and to what extent?

When I was appointed Assistant Librarian in November, 1834, I found that a very small proportion of the books to which the Library was entitled were received; and I then induced the Board to appoint permanent clerks, which enabled me to establish the system which has since been kept up, of examining the advertisements, to check the returns made by the warehousekeeper of the Company of Stationers, and to demand such books as were not obtained in the ordinary way. The number of books, or parts of books, now received in virtue of the Copyright Acts is more than three times as great as it was prior to 1835; and I am of opinion that we now receive nearly all that we can legally claim.

15. Are any books claimed which are not afterwards placed in the Library?

Several books are claimed and received which are not ultimately placed in the Library, such as children's books, school books, the inferior class of novels, and insignificant publications of various kinds. All such books are stored and preserved, and lists kept of them; although it must be admitted that for want of room they are not very easily accessible. We have hitherto been obliged to store them in large chests and boxes; but I have it in contemplation to have them arranged in a better way.

16. By whom and in what manner are the foreign books selected for purchase?

Foreign books were selected and purchased by me, from the year 1834, when I was appointed Assistant Librarian, to the year 1845, when the duty of purchasing all books was imposed upon a Committee nominated by the Board for that purpose.

17. In what manner are they purchased—by agents in foreign countries, or by agents at home?

We have had no agents in foreign countries nor at home for the purchase of foreign books.

18. Are any books purchased besides foreign books?

Books necessary to supply deficiencies in the Library are frequently purchased whether published abroad or in the British dominions.

19. Is there any arrangement for having books recommended for selection or for purchase?

There is a "Want Book" kept in the Reading-room in which readers may enter the titles of any books not in the Library, and recommend their being procured.

20. In the case of books obtained by the privilege referred to in question 3, what is the period of time which usually elapses between the publication of the book and its arrival at the Library?

It is not easy to give a general answer to the question, What period of time usually elapses between the publication of a book, claimable under the Copyright Act, and the arrival of such book at the Library. The publishers are bound to give such books when claimed within a year after the date of publication. Parcels are received from Stationers'

ANSWERS OF THE REV. DR. TODD, S.F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 17.

The Library of Trinity College.

Hall once a month, and the books they contain are usually such as have been published within the six months preceding.

21. What is the period of time which usually elapses between the arrival of a book at the Library, and its being placed in the Library so as to be accessible to readers?

The period of time which usually elapses between the arrival of a book and its being placed in the Library, so as to be accessible to readers, varies with circumstances.

A very considerable arrear has occurred during the last two or three years; and there is now a large number of books which have been for some time received and are not yet in the Library. By some recent arrangements, made since my appointment to the office of Librarian in February last, I hope to diminish considerably the time which has hitherto usually elapsed between the arrival of a book and its being placed in the Library. With the exception of works coming out in numbers, there is no reason why books should not, as a general rule, be placed in the Library within a month after they are received; if a sufficient number of competent clerks be employed.

22. What are the arrangements usually adopted for binding and otherwise preserving the books, and what time do these arrangements usually occupy?

A large number of books are now put into the Library in boards. When these require binding, they are taken out for the purpose. Other books are received in sheets, or in wrappers, and must be bound or boarded before they are placed in the Library. The time occupied by these operations varies with circumstances. It is found convenient to give a large number of volumes to the binder at a time, and as a general rule, I may say that the necessary arrangements can seldom be completed before three or four weeks. Books coming out in numbers cannot be bound until a volume is completed. Books containing many folding plates, and books of unusual size, require a longer time for binding. Books requiring to be bound, vamped, or repaired, are usually taken out of the Library for that purpose during the summer vacation.

23. Does any time elapse after a book is bound before it is entered in the catalogue?

It will be seen, from what has just been said, that many books are catalogued and placed in the Library before they are bound. If a book requires to be bound before it is placed in the Library there is nothing to prevent its being catalogued immediately after it is returned by the binder.

24. Is there any arrangement for informing readers of the arrival of a new book before it is actually placed in the Library?

There is no arrangement for informing readers of the arrival of new books before they are placed in the Library. Some years ago I adopted the plan of leaving Almanacs, Calendars of the Universities, and other books of reference, or of temporary interest, on the tables of the Library. But this was discontinued in consequence of wanton injury done to some of these books. I have lately resolved to try the experiment again, and have given directions that a selection of the new books shall be laid on the tables of the Library for the inspection of readers. Whilst thus lying on the tables they are collated to ascertain whether or not they are perfect copies, and if unbound, their leaves are cut by the porters, so that this arrangement does not delay the progress of the book to its permanent place in the Library.

25. What was the total number of manuscripts in the Library on the 1st January, 1852?

There are now in the Library 1,512 volumes of manuscripts.

26. How many manuscripts have been added during the last ten years?

Of these, 89 volumes were added during the last ten years.

27. How many of these have been obtained by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?

Purchased, 78 volumes; the remaining have been donations. This does not include a collection of autograph letters and other papers of Archbishop King, lately purchased, but not yet bound or placed in the Library.

28. Is any special attention paid to the acquisition of Irish manuscripts?

The Board have voted £50 a year, since the year 1840, for transcribing Irish manuscripts under my superintendence. I have employed Mr. Eugene Curry to make the beautiful transcripts of the Leabhar Breac and the Book of Leacan which are now in the Library. He has also copied and rendered accessible to Irish scholars some valuable Glossaries for the illustration of the Brehon Laws. The MS. of Peter Connell's Irish Dictionary was also borrowed from the British Museum, and a transcript made. The Board have been always ready to purchase such valuable Irish manuscripts as are offered for sale. They refused to buy the collection of Irish manuscripts made some years ago by Messrs. Hodges and Smith, and now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, because they considered the price excessive. But in the year 1836 they purchased from Sir William Betham, for the sum of £150, "the Book of Dimma," an Irish *Textus*, or copy of the Four Gospels, in an ante-Hieronymian Latin version, written in the seventh century, with its ancient silver shrine or *cumhdach*. They also purchased, at my suggestion, for the sum of four guineas, what proves to be the most valuable MS. of Keating's History of Ireland now known to exist, being in the hand-writing of the eminent scholar John Mac Torna O'Mulconry, a contemporary of the author. When the Stowe MSS. were offered for sale in 1849, the Board commissioned me to attend the auction, empowering me to lay out £400 in the purchase of Irish manuscripts. But as the whole collection was purchased by a private collector, without going to public auction, this sum was not laid out.

In reference to manuscripts relating to Ireland which are not in the Irish language, the

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Board are always ready to purchase any thing that is of real value. In the year 1840 they purchased what has proved a most important and interesting collection of the manuscripts of Archbishop King; and they have very recently added to that collection a large number of autograph letters and other papers by the same distinguished prelate, with many curious original letters addressed to him by eminent persons of his day. They also purchased from the Rev. Joseph D'Arcy Sirr some manuscripts collected by his father, the late Major Sirr, which, however, have not been found to be as valuable as was expected. In 1842, at the sale of the late Lord Kingsborough, a curious collection of State Papers relating to Ireland was purchased for the sum of £80, each document bearing the autograph signature of Queen Elizabeth.

29. Have any steps been taken to have any of the more valuable manuscripts published?

In the year 1801 the celebrated *Codex Rescriptus*, a fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel of the sixth century, was published at the expense of the College, under the editorship of Dr. Barrett. Recently Archbishop Ussher's works, including many manuscripts never before printed, have been published under the superintendence of the late lamented Dr. Elrington. This publication has already cost the College upwards of £6,000, and is not yet completed, the fourteenth volume, as well as the index, having been left unfinished by Dr. Elrington. The great expense of this work has seriously crippled the means at the disposal of the University for the publication of manuscripts.

30. In whom is the appointment of the Librarian and his Assistants vested?

The appointment of the Librarian and his Assistants is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

31. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The qualifications of the Librarian and his Assistants are prescribed by the Statutes of the College. By the Letter of George III., "De quibusdam in statutis mutandis," it is enacted, that the Librarian and his Assistants must be elected out of the Fellows of the College; and by the Statutes of George II., "De Bibliotheca bene ordinanda," cap. i., the general qualifications of the Librarian are thus described:—"Volumus et statuimus quod Bibliothecarius sit vir frugi, quique domi se continere solitus sit, studiis deditus, et librorum studiosus."

32. What was the number of Assistant Librarians during the year 1851, and for what period were they appointed?

In 1851 there was but one Assistant Librarian. He was appointed in 1850 for a period of five years.

33. Do the Provost and Senior Fellows inspect the Library in every year?

The Provost and Senior Fellows visit the Library once every year, as they are bound to do by the Statutes.

34. What method do they adopt for ascertaining whether any of the books are lost or displaced?

The Librarian makes an annual Report to the Provost and Senior Fellows, in which he mentions whether any books have been lost or misplaced, with such other circumstances as he thinks worthy of notice.

35. Is there a complete catalogue of all the books in the Library?

There is a very complete catalogue of all the printed books in the Library. It is constructed on the plan now adopted by all the great Libraries of Europe, each entry being made on a separate slip, and the whole being kept in alphabetical order, arranged in drawers for reference. This catalogue has cost the College about £2,000 during the last ten years.

36. Is there a complete catalogue of the manuscripts?

There is a catalogue of the manuscripts made by Dr. Lyon about 1780. I cannot say that it is a very complete catalogue. Dr. Mason's catalogue, made for the late Record Commission, was purchased by the University for the sum of £120, in the year 1837. It is brought down to a much later period than Dr. Lyon's catalogue, and is, so far, more complete. When I was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1834, I devoted much attention to the MSS., and made a tolerably complete catalogue of the Wickliffe and Waldensian MSS. I commenced also a catalogue of the Biblical MSS., but was forced to abandon it for want of time. In the year 1836, I was enabled by the Board to employ Dr. O'Donovan to catalogue the Irish Manuscripts, of which he has completed a very minute and accurate catalogue.

37. What steps have been taken towards the publication of a printed catalogue of the Library? 38. How long is it since the printing of the catalogue was commenced? 39. How much of the catalogue has been printed?

In January, 1849, I commenced the printing of the catalogue of printed books. I kept the first two or three sheets in type for more than a year, being anxious to settle the plan of the catalogue, by consulting the heads of other large Libraries, and other persons experienced in such a work. I was desirous also, before attempting to go on with the printing, to consider fully the controversy raised about the catalogue of the British Museum, and the evidence given to Parliament on that subject. For these reasons, the printing has proceeded very slowly. There are now twenty-six sheets printed off, and two or three more are in type.

40. Within what period is the printing of the catalogue likely to be completed?

The period within which the catalogue is likely to be completed will depend on the num-

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ber of hands employed. Since Mr. Lee's appointment to the office of Assistant Librarian, he has given very valuable aid towards preparing the catalogue for the Press; but the completion of the work will take a very long time, unless a much larger number of competent hands be employed. I have undertaken the labour of printing the catalogue without any remuneration or salary; and, being unable to devote more than a small portion of my time to it, it must necessarily proceed very slowly, so long as I am the sole superintendent of so difficult and laborious a work.

41. Have any and what steps been taken towards the publication of a printed catalogue of the manuscripts?

No steps have as yet been taken towards printing a catalogue of the manuscripts.

42. Under the Statutes of King Charles the First, to what class of persons was the privilege of using the books in the exterior Library given?

The Statutes of Charles I., c. 20, admitted to the inner Library the Provost and Fellows (or Ex-Fellows) only, together with Bachelors of Divinity resident in the University. All others who had the privilege of reading in the Library were obliged to remain in the outer room, where the books they called for were brought to them by the Librarian or his Attendants. This arrangement had reference to the old Library, which consisted of an inner chamber where the books and MSS. were kept, and an outer reading room, fitted up with desks and tables for Students. By the Statutes of Charles I., the Provost and Senior Fellows had the power of admitting any person whatsoever to the use of this outer room.

43. From the time of the Royal Letter of King George the Second, in 1734, until the Decree of the Board and Visitors in 1843, were those admitted to read in the Library allowed to take down and replace books, without the intervention of the Librarian or any attendants?

From the enactment of the Library Statutes of King George II. to the Decree of the Board, sanctioned by the Visitors of 1843, readers were permitted to take down the books, without any reference to the Librarian or his attendants. They were also required to replace the books, and it depended altogether on the care of the readers whether the books were restored to their proper places or not, as no mode of checking them existed.

44. Has the system adopted in consequence of the Decree of 1843, been found satisfactory in insuring the books from loss or displacement?

The system adopted in consequence of the Decree of 1843, which is the same as that of the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other large Libraries, has been found to work very well. The books are now very seldom misplaced, and since that period only two volumes have been lost.

45. At what time did the Board provide a heated room for readers in connexion with the Library?

In 1831, Dr. Meyler was employed to construct hypocausts to heat the large Library with hot air, at an expense of £300. This did not succeed. The present Reading Room, heated with hot water, was completed and opened for readers in the year 1848.

46. Has this arrangement been found satisfactory?

This arrangement has been found very satisfactory.

47. To what class of the Students is the use of the books in the Library now restricted?

The Statutes, strictly interpreted, limit the use of the Library to Graduates resident in the College, but this restriction has not for many years been insisted upon. All Graduates are now admitted; and other persons not connected with the University, are admitted on being recommended to the Board.

48. By what authority was this restriction imposed?

The restriction of the use of the Library to Graduates is imposed by the Statutes of King George II.

49. Would there be any and what objections to extending the privilege of admission to Undergraduates?

There are different opinions as to the expediency of admitting all Undergraduates to the use of the Library. The principal objections are, that they might spend their time in useless reading, or in the perusal of pernicious books; that there is already a Lending Library provided for them, containing all the books necessary for their academic studies; and that if they were admitted indiscriminately to the Library, a much larger staff of attendants would be requisite. This would entail additional expense upon the College without any corresponding advantage to the Students.

To meet these objections it has been proposed that the privilege of reading in the Library, should be given not to all Undergraduates, but only to Scholars of the College, or to Undergraduates of the Sophister Classes. My own opinion is favourable to the removal of the present restriction to Graduates. I conceive that the power of determining who should and who should not be admitted ought to be given, without restriction, to the Provost and Senior Fellows. Tickets of admission for a limited period, to be renewed if desired, might with great advantage be issued both to Undergraduates and to the Public, on bringing proper recommendations. If any such arrangement, however, were adopted, the Librarian ought to have a summary power of excluding those who abused their privilege (subject, of course, to an appeal to the Board and Visitors) and an additional staff of Attendants would certainly be necessary.

50. Are any persons permitted to take books out of the Library?

The Statutes expressly prohibit any printed books being taken out of the Library except for binding or repairs.

51. Is the privilege of reading in the Library given to any persons who are not Graduates of the University? 52. What regulations have the Board adopted with respect to the granting permission to such persons?

The Board for many years past have admitted to the use of the Library all persons recommended by two Fellows of the College, as, of their personal knowledge, fit and proper to be allowed that privilege.

53. Have the Board been enabled to grant the privilege to a larger number of those who are not Graduates, since the Decree of 1843, than they were in the habit of doing before that time?

Since the Decree of 1843, no change has been made in the Statutes limiting admissions to the Library.

54. What was the total number of persons who read in the Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?

The total number of privileged persons who entered the Library during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851 (including those who came with visitors), is given in the following Table:—

1848–9.	1849–50.	1850–1.
12,278.	12,189.	12,248.

These numbers, of course, do not denote the number of different individuals; each individual is counted over again every time he visits the Library. It is also to be observed, that the year includes the period from the 23rd or 24th of September, to the 1st or 2nd of August following.

55. What was the daily average number of readers during these years?

The daily average number of readers in 1849 was 47; in 1850, 46; and in 1851, 47.

56. What was the greatest number of readers in any one day?

The greatest number of readers in any one day during the same period was 90; viz., on the 18th March, 1851.

57. What was the total number of books for which dockets were given in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851? 58. What was the daily average number of books for which dockets were given during these years? 59. What was the greatest number of such books in any one day?

I am unable to answer these questions, as the dockets given by readers on demanding books have not been preserved. It has been usual to keep them for a year. I can, therefore, give the numbers since the last Library vacation, ending September, 24th, as in the following Table:—

Total number of dockets, from September, 24th, 1851, to June 1st, 1852,	8,676
Daily average in that period (210 reading days),	41
Greatest number of dockets given in any one day, viz.: on the 14th of May, 1852,	63

This return does not include Fellows and Professors, who have the privilege of getting books without giving dockets.

60. For what days in the year, and for what hours in the day, is the Library open?

The Library is open from 9 A.M to 4 P.M., in summer; and from 10 to 3, in winter. The only week-days on which the Library is closed are, Christmas day and the three days following, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Ascension Day; and for six weeks, beginning with the first Monday in August.

61. What changes have been made within the last twenty years in such days and hours?

The hours appointed by the Statutes of George II. are from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. The same Statutes direct also that, on all Church holidays, the Library shall be closed, and that there shall be a vacation of three weeks from the 23rd of December to the 14th of January following.

In December, 1831, the Board ordered that the Library should be kept open from 8 A.M., to 2 P.M., daily, with a vacation of six weeks, beginning from the first of August. In 1834 the hours were made 8 A.M., to 4 P.M. daily; and in 1837 these were further changed to the present hours, viz., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., in summer; and 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., in winter, *i. e.* from November 20 to February 20.

The Statute of 1 Geo. III., c. 6. "De quibusdam in statutis mutandis," gives the Board a power of altering the hours of the Library, provided it be kept open four hours in the day. It is probable that the Board have not legally the power of compelling the Librarian to give more time than this, or to attend during the Church holidays; but as the arrangement now in operation was made with the full consent, and at the suggestion of the Librarians, no difficulty of this kind was ever raised.

62. What are the emoluments of the Librarian, and of the Assistant Librarian, and from what sources derived?

The Head Librarian receives a salary of £115 8*s*. The Assistant Librarian receives a salary of £60 per annum. These sums are paid out of the general funds of the College. Soon after my appointment to the office of Librarian I obtained the permission of the Board to nominate a second Assistant, to be paid out of my salary, so long as I hold the offices of Senior Lecturer or Bursar. This second Assistant receives £60 a year, which reduces my present salary as Head Librarian to £55 8*s*.

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63. What is the number of Clerks, Library Porters, and other attendants usually employed in connexion with the Library?

There are at present five Library Clerks. One of these has been appointed for a year only, in order to reduce the arrear of cataloguing which has accrued during the last few years. There are also four Attendants, or Porters, employed in the Library.

64. Is the Library endowed with any trust property for its maintenance, or for the maintenance or support of any part of it? 65. If so, state the nature of the trust, the value of the property, in what manner held or invested, and the annual produce in 1849, 1850, and 1851, and how applied?

The Library is not endowed with any trust property for its maintenance, or for the maintenance and support of any part of it.

66. What classes of Members of the University contribute to the funds of the Library by the payment of fees.

Those members of the University who pay fees for Degrees contribute a portion of such fees to the Library Fund. Formerly there were also certain fees paid by all Students to the Library at entrance, but this arrangement has been for many years discontinued; and, in lieu of it, a quarterly grant of £70 (Irish) is now made to the Library Fund, and charged upon the decrements or fees paid by Students. All Students therefore contribute thus indirectly to the Library Fund.

67. What is the amount of the fees paid by each class of Graduates?

The fees paid to the Library Fund by each Degree are given in the following Table:—

A.B.				A.M.	M.B., LL.B., or Mus. B.	M.D., LL.D., or Mus. D.	B.D.	D.D.
Nobilis.	F. C.	Pens.	Siz.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 17 0	0 18 6	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 18 6	1 11 9	3 3 0	2 2 0	4 4 0

68. How much did the fees payable to the funds of the Library amount to in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?

The following Table gives the amount paid to the Library Fund from the above-mentioned sources, for the years ending 20th November, 1849, 1850, and 1851:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Four Quarterly Payments, .	258 9 4	258 9 4	258 9 4
Commencement Fees:—			
Spring, . . .	132 11 9	159 14 9	153 1 2
Summer, . . .	105 9 3	93 15 0	72 17 3
Total, .	496 10 4	511 19 1	484 7 9

69. From what other sources do the funds applicable to the Library arise, besides trust funds and fees?

The Library has no funds except those derived from fees and grants made by the Board from the general funds of the College.

70. What was the amount of the funds arising from such other sources, in each of the years 1849, 1850, 1851?

In 1849 (year ending 20th November) the Board voted £498 1*s.* 11*d.* to the Library Fund; in 1850, £938 6*s.* 3*d.*; in 1851, £667 15*s.* 1*d.* These grants were in addition to the sums properly belonging to the Library Fund, mentioned in the answer to question 68.

71. How much was expended out of the funds applicable to the Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, under the following heads?—(*a*). In the payment of the Librarian and Assistant Librarians?—(*b*). In the payment of Clerks, Porters, and attendants?—(*c*). In the cost of carriage and other expenses incident to the obtaining of books published in the British dominions?—(*d*). In the purchase of foreign books?—(*e*). In the purchase of other books, and of manuscripts?—(*f*). In the cost of bookcases, binding, repairs of the Library, and other expenses incidental to the preservation of the books, manuscripts, bookcases, and binding?—(*g*). In any other expenses?

The "Library Fund," spoken of in the answer to the foregoing questions, was, I conceive, originally intended to be applied to the purchase of books and manuscripts; but it has been customary for some time past to charge against it the salaries of Library Clerks. Grants made to the Lending Library have also been recently charged to this fund, which, however, I believe to be irregular. The salaries of the Librarians, wages of porters, and other servants, repairs of Library, furniture, painting, and other incidental charges, are paid out of the general funds of the College, and go into the general accounts. I have found it impossible, in some cases, to separate from these accounts the sums paid for the

Library. The following statements contain as correct an answer to the questions proposed to me as I can give :—

(*a*) (*b*) *Payment of Librarians, Clerks, Porters, and Attendants, during the years* 1849, 1850, *and* 1851.

Head Librarian, annual salary,	£115	8	0
Sub-Librarian, do.,	60	0	0
Head Library Clerk, do.,	150	0	0
Second Clerk, do.,	80	0	0
Two Assistant Clerks at £60 each,	120	0	0
Two Porters, at a salary of £51 10*s.* 8*d.* each,	103	1	4
One Porter, at a salary of	41	10	8
Three Porters, clothes and livery, at £15 15*s.* each,	47	5	0
Weekly money to Porters, at 1*s.* per week each,	7	16	0
Attendant on Reading Room, salary,	50	0	0
Library Housemaid, wages £16 16*s.*, and weekly money (1*s.* per week),	19	8	0
Attendant on heating apparatus,	8	0	0
Total,	£802	9	0

The foregoing payments have remained the same during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

(*c*) *Cost of Carriage and other Expenses incident to the obtaining Books published in the British dominions during the years* 1849, 1850, *and* 1851.

These charges consist of the salary paid to Mr. Greenhill, warehousekeeper of the Company of Stationers, which is £52 10*s.* per annum, and has remained the same during the above three years.

Also, of incidental expenses incurred by Mr. Greenhill in London, which have been as follows:—For 1849, £24; for 1850, £13 16*s.* 3*d.*; for 1851, £17 19*s.* 4*d.* The greater part of these sums are paid for coloured copies of books of plates, the Library being entitled by law to uncoloured copies only.

Also carriage of parcels; but this item for books obtained under the Copyright Act is not kept separate from charges for carriage of other parcels, so that I am unable to give the amount of it under this head.

(*d*) *Purchase of Foreign Books.*

The accounts for foreign books are not kept distinct from payments made for other books. It is only by going over the items that I have been enabled to answer this query; the following sums, however, are, I hope, nearly correct:—

1849, £230 16*s.* 6*d.* 1850, £415 2*s.* 6*d.* 1851, £261 12*s.* 3*d.*

(*e*) *Purchase of other Books and of Manuscripts.*

In 1849, the sum expended in the purchase of other books was £158 5*s.*; in 1850, £159 1*s.* 3*d.*; in 1851, £102 19*s.* 9*d.*

In 1849 and 1850 no manuscripts were purchased. In 1851, the sum of £25 was paid for a collection of autograph letters and other papers of Archbishop King.

(*f*) (*g*) *Cost of Bookcases, Binding, Repairs of Library, &c.*

The cost of bookcases, repairs of the Library building, painting, &c., is not charged to the Library Fund, but is paid out of the general funds of the College. These charges are so combined with other similar expenses in the quarterly accounts, that I am unable to separate those peculiar to the Library.

The expenses of binding, vamping, and other repairs of books and manuscripts, are charged to the Library Fund, and are as follow:—

1849, £194 9*s.* 1850, £280 2*s.* 1*d.* 1851, £147 7*s.* 10*d.*

In the Head Porter's book there are certain charges for carriage of parcels, postage, and other minor expenses, which are usually put into the Library accounts, as follow:—

1849, £11 6*s.* 9*d.* 1850, £19 9*s.* 6*d.* 1851, £18 12*s.* 3*d.*

Besides these, there are other expenses for carriage of parcels for the Library, which are usually charged to the general funds of the College, and not to the Library Fund, as follow:

1849, £12 7*s.* 7*d.* 1850, £8 16*s.* 6*d.* 1851, £6 14*s.*

A grant of £50 made annually to the Junior Dean, for purchasing books for the Lending Library, and also the expenses of binding books for the Lending Library, have been charged to the Library Fund during the same period.

In the year 1850 a premium of £30 to one of the Library Porters, for his services in assisting to catalogue the books of the Fagel Library, was charged to the Library Fund.

These two latter items ought not (as I conceive) to have been charged to the Library

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Fund, as they were extraordinary grants made by the Board. But this is only a technical matter of no real moment, as the deficiencies of what is called the Library Fund are supplied by a grant from the College.

It is necessary, perhaps, to state, that in March, 1850, I resigned the office of Assistant Librarian, and had no official connexion with the Library until February, 1852, when I was elected Librarian on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wall.

(Signed) JAMES H. TODD.

Trinity College, July 27, 1852.

PAPER No. 18. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE KEEPER OF THE UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM.

PAPER No. 18.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE KEEPER OF THE UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Herbarium established in Trinity College?
2. What are the general objects for which the Herbarium was established, and how far has it been found conducive to the attainment thereof?
3. To what extent has the collection of specimens arisen from donations?
4. To what extent has it arisen from purchases out of funds granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows?
5. Has the Herbarium been enlarged to provide room for the increased collection of specimens?
6. What steps have been taken to classify the specimens, so as to facilitate their use for scientific instruction or investigation?
7. Is there a printed or manuscript catalogue of the specimens in the Herbarium, or have you a catalogue in preparation?
8. What office do you hold in connexion with the Herbarium?
9. At what time, and by what authority, was the office which you hold established?
10. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?
11. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when you were a Candidate for your office?
12. For what period were you appointed?
13. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your office on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?
14. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, besides the Keepership of the Herbarium?
15. What are the duties of your office?
16. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders respecting the management of the Herbarium, and the discharge of the duties of your office?
17. What are the regulations as to the admission of Members of the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Herbarium?
18. What is the number of visitors in each year during the past five years?
19. To what extent has the Herbarium been used for the purpose of verifying species by botanists at a distance corresponding with you?
20. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Herbarium been defrayed?
21. Since the foundation of the Herbarium, how much has been expended in its enlargement, in the purchase of specimens, in the payment of workmen, and in other expenses?
22. What is the amount of your salary?
23. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Herbarium?
24. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Herbarium?
25. State, generally, the classes of specimens in the Herbarium which are most complete, and the classes of specimens which require to be supplied to make the Herbarium sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction.
26. State the arrangements which are made to secure a supply of the specimens which are still required in the Herbarium.

ANSWERS OF W. H. HARVEY, M.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 18.

ANSWERS of WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY, M.D., Keeper of the University Herbarium, to the Questions in Paper No. 18.

The University Herbarium.

The University Herbarium.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Herbarium established in Trinity College?

The Herbarium was established on its present footing, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows of the University, in April, 1844. Previously, the botanical collections of the University had been dispersed in three places:—A small collection of dried specimens of Plants was, from an early period, lodged in the Museum; the late Professor of Botany (Dr. William Allman) had under his care a small "Botanical Museum," consisting chiefly of a very imperfect set of the East Indian Herbarium, catalogued and distributed

by Dr. Wallich, on behalf of the Hon. East India Company; and the late Dr. Coulter had charge of his own personal Herbarium, and of several smaller parcels of plants purchased at various times by the University Board from botanical travellers. All the above collections, to which my own were then added, were brought together in 1844, and the present University Herbarium formed, the whole being arranged and classified on an uniform plan. Duplicates and a large number of *garden specimens* were at the same time rejected.

The University Herbarium.

2. What are the general objects for which the Herbarium was established, and how far has it been found conducive to the attainment thereof?

The general objects for which Herbaria are established may be briefly stated to be:—To afford to the Botanical Student materials, always in a state fit for examination, from which he may acquire a knowledge of the natural affinities, forms, and structure of the known genera and species of plants; to preserve, from one age to another, authentic specimens of the plants described in books, thereby to verify the writings of botanical authors; to assist in naming specimens of plants by reference to and comparison with the named specimens kept in the Herbarium; and generally, by the facilities afforded for study, to promote and preserve a knowledge of plants. For these purposes, a Herbarium is indispensable to the working botanist, even more important than a library. For in a botanical library the descriptive works are at best but feeble copies, often very imperfect translations by partial or incompetent hands, of the original works of Nature; but in a Herbarium the very originals are unalterably stereotyped. Hence, the great value of the Herbarium as a standard authority, even an imperfect specimen of a plant being of more value in settling a disputed point than the elaborate descriptions of many writers, or than the most carefully executed figures.

I will give an instance of the application of the Herbarium to the objects just stated. The American Government in 1838 sent out an Exploring Expedition, one object of which was the investigation of the natural history of the countries visited. A very considerable collection of dried plants was made during the voyage, and placed by the Government in the hands of Dr. Asa Gray, the most accomplished botanist in America, and one of the most expert and acute botanists of any country. Dr. Gray felt, however, that owing to the want of large public or private Herbaria in America, he could not do justice to his subject until he had compared the specimens submitted to his examination with those already preserved in European Herbaria. He, therefore, made a special tour to the capitals of Europe for this sole purpose, and spent many months in visiting the great Herbaria of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, having brought with him for comparison the Exploring Expedition collections. He has thus secured to his work on these plants an authenticity which no amount of care or ability on his part, unassisted by such reference to Herbaria, could give, and has, at the same time, greatly lightened the labour of the task committed to him.

This instance sufficiently illustrates the *objects* for which Herbaria have been formed, and I presume I may answer the special question with reference to the University Herbarium, by saying that it has been established for the purpose of affording to the botanists of Ireland facilities for study, and also to promote generally the advancement of botanical science in this country. The establishment is too recent for me to give a large answer to the latter part of the question—"How far it has been conducive to the attainment of its objects." The number of working botanists in Ireland (exclusive of botanical "amateurs," who amuse themselves with collecting and naming our native plants) is at present very small. I believe I may say that almost all of them have had occasion, at various times, to consult this Herbarium, and that they all appreciate the value of such an institution to themselves, and to Botany in general. I may add, that what little I have personally contributed to descriptive Botany could not have been put forth without reference to an extensive Herbarium.

3. To what extent has the collection of specimens arisen from donations?

Very considerable additions have been made to the Herbarium by donations, the particulars of which, too numerous to be here given, are printed in a list which will be furnished to the Commission by the Director of the Museum. I may here, however, mention, among the principal donors of plants, the Hon. East India Company, Sir W. J. Hooker, Dr. J. D. Hooker, the late Dr. W. Griffith, of the East India Company's Service, the "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle" of Paris, Senator Binder (Hamburg), Professor Asa Gray (Massachusets), Professor Torrey (New York), J. Carey, Esq. (New York), Professor Lindley, Sir Thomas Mitchell (Australia), Professor Agardh (Sweden), Dr. Ruprecht (St. Petersburgh), R. Heward, Esq. (Kensington), J. Miers, Esq. (London), Dr. Charles Lemann (London), N. B. Ward, Esq. (London), John Ball, Esq. (Dublin), Lady Louisa Tenison, Dr. Lyall, R.N., Rev. W. Colenso (New Zeland), Rev. E. Johnson (Madras), and many others in Europe, Africa, and America.

4. To what extent has it arisen from purchases out of funds granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows?

In 1844 the Board expended £35 18*s.* 10*d.* in the purchase of specimens of plants. In 1845 an annual grant of £30 was made for this purpose, and has been since continued. It has enabled me to add 9,281 specimens from the following sources:—Peru (*Jameson*); Rocky Mountains (*Geyer*); Florida (*Chapman*); Mexico (*Linden*); New Mexico (*Fendler and Wright*); Panama (*Fendler*); Texas (*Lindheimer*); Java (*Lobb*); North and South Persia (*Kotschy*); Para and Santarem (*Spruce*); Pyrenees (*Spruce*); Greece (*Heldreich*

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and Clemente); Algeria (*Munby*); Port Natal (*Gueinzius*); Swan River (*Drummond*). Some of the specimens in these collections are duplicates, the exact number of which it is impossible to state; but I believe I am nearly correct in considering 8,000 of the above 9,281 to be species added to the previous number contained in the Herbarium.

5. Has the Herbarium been enlarged to provide room for the increased collection of specimens?

Yes. The Herbarium in 1844 occupied three rooms; it now occupies five.

6. What steps have been taken to classify the specimens, so as to facilitate their use for scientific instruction or investigation?

The Herbarium is arranged chiefly according to the system adopted by Endlicher in his "*Genera Plantarum.*" The specimens are fastened down with glue on fine paper of an uniform size (16½ inches by 10), each species occupying one or more folios. These folios are kept in sheets of cartridge paper, on each of which sheets the name of the genus is written; the species belonging to each genus being placed in their own wrapper, and large genera occupying many such wrappers. The sheets of specimens are disposed in cabinets, the genera numbered and arranged under their respective natural orders; and any plant can be referred to with the greatest facility.

When new collections are received, they are distributed into sub-classes or orders, according to their size, and gradually intercalated in the arranged Herbarium, the *duplicates* being set aside for exchange.

7. Is there a printed or manuscript catalogue of the specimens in the Herbarium, or have you a catalogue in preparation?

A catalogue (alphabetical) of the *named* species in the Herbarium is kept in an interleaved copy of Steudel's "*Nomenclator Botanicus,*" by marking the species enumerated by Steudel of which we possess specimens, and by writing on the interleaves the names of the new genera and species. This only shows the number of *named* species in the Herbarium, but the Herbarium contains (as all large Herbaria do to a greater or less extent) a considerable number of species whose genus has been determined, but the specific name not yet ascertained; and also a large number of still undescribed species. These are of course passed over in the catalogue.

A systematic manuscript catalogue is in preparation. When completed it will show the genera of each order, the number of species, whether named or unnamed, under each genus, and the native country of these species; there will also be references to the works of De Candolle and Endlicher, and to the number under which the genus stands in the Herbarium.

8. What office do you hold in connexion with the Herbarium?

I am keeper of the Herbarium. It is entirely under my control and management.

9. At what time, and by what authority, was the office which you hold established?

The office I hold was established in 1844, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

10. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?

The appointment is vested in the Board.

11. Were you examined, or were you required to produce any testimonials, when you were a Candidate for your office?

I produced testimonials when a Candidate for the office, but did not undergo any examination.

12. For what period were you appointed?

I was appointed for seven years, and it was at the same time agreed, that in case of my not being re-elected, I should receive £300 as compensation for my private Herbarium, incorporated at the time of my appointment with the University Herbarium.

13. Are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting your office on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment, position, or dignity?

I am not subject to any such condition.

14. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment, besides the Keepership of the Herbarium?

I do not hold any other Collegiate appointment, but am Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society.

15. What are the duties of your office?

The duties of my office as Keeper of the Herbarium are,—to take charge of the collection; to arrange, name, and intercalate additions which, as received from abroad, are generally without names or arrangement; to answer questions and afford other facilities to Botanical Students; to cultivate Botany myself, and to render available to science the stores of new material which the Herbarium contains. This latter part of my duties imposes on me the purchase of numerous and often expensive works of reference, which have hitherto cost me more than a third of my annual salary—in some years, considerably more.

16. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders respecting the management of the Herbarium, and the discharge of the duties of your office?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have not communicated to me any regulations or orders respecting the management of the Herbarium, or the discharge of the duties of my office.

17. What are the regulations as to the admission of members of the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Herbarium?

Any person desiring to consult the Herbarium, whether he be a member of the University or not, is freely admitted at all reasonable hours. I am generally to be found from

10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Herbarium, except on Sundays and holidays, and during the long vacation, at which times the Herbarium is closed. During my absence from town the key is left with a servant in charge, who admits strangers to see the rooms, or botanists who may require to consult any particular objects.

18. What is the number of visitors in each year during the past five years?

No record is kept of visitors. A Herbarium is not an attractive show-place to the public. We have, indeed, annexed to the Herbarium, a small Museum of vegetable objects, including a wax model of the *Victoria regia*. This attracts several visitors, and were there space for the enlargement of this Museum, the public interest would, no doubt, be much increased. I am not sure, however, that it is expedient to combine a *Museum* of this kind with a *working Herbarium*. The objects are very different. In the Herbarium the Student works with microscope, dissecting knives, specimens, and books of reference, and requires considerable table-space, light, and quiet. In the Museum a stream of gazers flows round the glasscases, taking in as much information as they can with the eye, and discussing it with one another; such a concourse passing through the Herbarium rooms would render it impossible to accomplish any real work in them.

19. To what extent has the Herbarium been used for the purpose of verifying species by botanists at a distance corresponding with you?

I can only answer this question in general terms. The Herbarium has frequently been consulted by botanists in England, Germany, France, and America; and I am in almost constant correspondence with botanists at home and abroad, who ask me to compare specimens which they send with those preserved in the Herbarium. I should say, that fully three-fourths of my correspondence is occupied with replies to such queries, some of which involve considerable trouble, and altogether consume more time than I can willingly afford. I rarely refuse, however, unless the request be a very unreasonable one.

20. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Herbarium been defrayed?

The expense of maintaining the Herbarium has been defrayed out of the general funds of the University.

21. Since the foundation of the Herbarium, how much has been expended in its enlargement, in the purchase of specimens, in the payment of workmen, and in other expenses?

Since my appointment in 1844, there has passed through my hands, for the purchase of plants and for incidental expenses. £339 4*s.* 1*d.*; besides which the Bursar has paid directly for cabinet-work, carpentry, masonry, painting, and paper, about £180, of which £120 may be reckoned for fixtures. I cannot state these sums exactly, as the payments were not made through me. Exclusive of the sum paid for fixtures, the sum expended for all purposes, in eight years, has been very nearly £400, being at the rate of £50 per annum.

22. What is the amount of your salary?

My salary is £150 per annum; and I am also entitled to a set of rooms.

23. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Herbarium?

£30 per annum for purchase of specimens (see Reply to No. 4); £10 per annum for paper; £5 for light. Petty expenses, for which no sum is fixed, amount to about £10 per annum. These include a gluer, occasionally employed at 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; a servant, who makes fires and sweeps the rooms, 2*s.* per week; carriage of Parcels, &c. The specific amounts for paper and light have recently been named.

24. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Herbarium?

As just stated, the annual expenses of the Herbarium are partly a fixed charge, partly an unfixed one.

25. State, generally, the classes of specimens in the Herbarium which are most complete, and the classes of specimens which require to be supplied to make the Herbarium sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction.

It is very difficult to reply, even in general terms, to this question. The Herbarium at most (but I can only roughly approximate to an estimate) contains perhaps 45,000 species, while the number actually known to botanists is variously stated at from 100,000 to 120,000 or 150,000. It would, therefore, be to little purpose to point out to the Commissioners "the classes of specimens" which are most complete or most deficient. The funds at my disposal being altogether insufficient to allow of my making *indiscriminate* purchases (the only way to procure a full or nearly full collection of plants), I have endeavoured to obtain such collections chiefly as promised to furnish the greatest variety of *generic types*, or such as illustrated any very peculiar vegetation, as that of Australia and of the Andean snow-line. In consequence of this selection, the Herbarium, for its size, presents a pretty fair picture of the vegetable kingdom, most of the orders being represented by their characteristic types at least. The Herbarium is thus at present more adapted to the wants of the general student in Botany than to those of the writer of monographs, who requires for his purposes as full a series of species as possible under each generic type. As opportunity permits I endeavour to fill up the gaps in the list of species, but I am less anxious to purchase collections which chiefly consist of new species of well-known genera, unless they illustrate the distribution of British plants.

A British Herbarium (of flowering plants only) is kept separate from the general Herbarium. There are still many gaps to be filled up in it.

The specimens, 784 in number, to illustrate Dr. Coulter's collection of Mexican woods, are also kept separate. They have been glued down, but not yet arranged or named.

The Cryptogamic Collection, especially ferns, mosses, and algæ, is perhaps the richest

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in species; but many other extensive families (as Compositæ, Leguminosæ, Gramineæ, Cyperaceæ, &c.) are very fully represented. When the systematic catalogue has been completed, this question may be more clearly answered.

26. State the arrangements which are made to secure a supply of the specimens which are still required in the Herbarium?

No arrangements can be made to secure a supply of the specimens which are required in the Herbarium. Collections are from time to time offered for sale, and if they come within the means at my disposal (£30 per annum), and promise to afford novelty, I purchase them. Considerable additions are annually received from personal friends and others, as well as by exchange with foreign botanists. I am not slow to avail myself of all such aid, but can make no arrangement to secure a certain supply.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY,
Keeper of the University Herbarium.

PAPER No. 19. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CURATOR OF THE COLLEGE BOTANIC GARDEN.

PAPER No. 19.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO CURATOR OF THE COLLEGE BOTANIC GARDEN.

1. At what time was the Botanic Garden established in connexion with the College?
2. What office do you hold in connexion with the Botanic Garden?
3. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?
4. Is the Professor of Botany associated with you in charge of the Botanic Garden?
5. Is instruction given to his Pupils, by the Professor of Botany, in the Botanic Garden?
6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what, regulations and orders respecting the management of the Botanic Garden, and the discharge of the duties of your office?
7. What are the regulations as to the admission of members of the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Botanic Garden?
8. What is the number of visitors in each year, for the last five years?
9. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Botanic Garden been defrayed?
10. How much has been expended in the last five years in the purchase of plants, in the erection of buildings, and in other special expenses?
11. What is the amount of your salary?
12. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Botanic Garden?
13. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Botanic Garden?
14. State, generally, the classes of plants in the Botanic Garden which are most complete, and the classes of plants which require to be supplied to make the Botanic Garden sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction?
15. Is there a printed or manuscript Catalogue of the principal plants in the Botanic Garden, or have you a Catalogue in preparation?
16. State the arrangements which are made to secure a supply of the plants which are still required in the Botanic Garden, and whether such arrangements are adequate for the purpose?
17. What are the arrangements of the Botanic Garden in respect to the exhibition and study of particular systems of Botany?
18. Is there any portion of the Garden devoted to the illustration of the indigenous Plants of Ireland?

ANSWERS OF J. T. MACKAY, LL.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 19.

ANSWERS of JAMES TOWNSEND MACKAY, LL.D., Curator of the College Botanic Garden, to the Questions in Paper No. 19.

The College Botanic Garden.]

The College Botanic Garden.

1. At what time was the Botanic Garden established in connexion with the College?

In the Autumn of 1807, about three acres of ground were taken for the College Botanic Garden, and enclosed by a wall ten feet high, the south-east side, 800 feet in length, faced with brick; and in the spring of 1808, the planting of Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants was commenced. Soon afterwards a portion of the above ground was laid out for a collection of Medicinal Plants, the list of which was drawn up by the late Dr. William Allman, then Professor of Botany in the College, and arranged according to the natural system of Jussieu. In 1832 an addition of two acres was made on the south-west side of the Garden, next the Rock Road, and enclosed in front, parallel thereto, with a substantial iron railing. This is principally laid out with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, including a collection of Coniferæ; and, lastly, in 1848, a further increase to the extent of the Garden was effected by taking in one and a half acres on the north-west side, round which an iron railing has also been carried. This recent portion of the Garden was taken with a view to admit of a screen being planted parallel to the north-west wall, and thus to afford sufficient protection against smoke and buildings, &c.

2. What office do you hold in connexion with the Botanic Garden?

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The office I hold in connexion with the College Botanic Garden is Director or Curator. For four years previously to the Board of Trinity College taking ground for a Botanic Garden, I held the office of Assistant Botanist in the College, and was engaged part of each year in teaching Medical and other Students Indigenous Botany; during this period, when not occupied at the College, I was enabled by the liberality of the Board to make extensive excursions to the southern, western, and other parts of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining the extent of the Botany of such districts as had up to that time been imperfectly explored; and also with a view of enabling me to make the best arrangements for the publication of a Flora Hibernica, which, thanks to the pecuniary assistance of the Board, was subsequently published in 1836. A Catalogue, the result of these excursions, was soon after published in the Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, and in those of the Royal Irish Academy.

3. In whom is the appointment to your office vested?

My appointment to the superintendence of the College Botanic Garden is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. Is the Professor of Botany associated with you in charge of the Botanic Garden?

The Professor of Botany is not associated with me in the charge of the Botanic Garden.

5. Is instruction given to his Pupils, by the Professor of Botany, in the Botanic Garden?

The Professor of Botany is supplied with specimens for his Lectures, which are partly given in the College, and partly at the Garden; and the Students attending his Class have access to the Garden at all times.

I was for twenty-six years in the habit of giving at the Botanic Garden Lectures and Demonstrations in Botany to Medical and other Students, during which time I occasionally accompanied my Pupils to the country to teach them Indigenous Botany.

6. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any, and what, regulations and orders respecting the management of the Botanic Garden, and the discharge of the duties of your office?

The Provost and Senior Fellows originally vested in me the care and management of the Botanic Garden. In 1838 the Board appointed a Committee of Supervision, of which Dr. Moore acts as occasional Visitor. The Garden having latterly been enlarged, and Plants greatly increased in number, Mr. John Bain was last year joined with me in the management as Assistant Curator, on my application.

7. What are the regulations as to the admission of Members of the University, and as to the admission of the public to the Botanic Garden?

All Members of the University are, of course, free of admission to the Botanic Garden. The public are not admitted promiscuously, as it would quite interfere with the proper care of the plants; but all respectable persons are admitted by Orders from the Provost, Vice-Provost, Senior and Junior Fellows; and no respectable parties coming from abroad or from the country are refused admittance on giving their names.

8. What is the number of Visitors in each year, for the last five years?

No regular account has been kept of the number of Visitors, but they have of late been very numerous when the weather was fine.

9. Out of what funds has the expense of maintaining the Botanic Garden been defrayed?

The expenses of the Garden are defrayed out of the College Funds.

10. How much has been expended in the last five years in the purchase of plants, in the erection of buildings, and in other special expenses?

No houses have been erected in the Botanic Garden during the last five years; but in the year 1842 two new houses were put up. At same time considerable additions and improvements were made in our largest Stove, the Orchidaceous House, and in the heating and other matters in the other Houses generally—amounting in all to £856 17*s.* 10*d.*, as appears by the Bursar's Books.

11. What is the amount of your salary.

The amount of my Salary as Curator of the Botanic Garden is £120 a year, with house-rent and taxes paid; besides this I have an allowance of £200 a year for caring and keeping in order the College Courts, Garden, Park, &c.

12. What are the other annual expenses now incurred in the Botanic Garden?

Exclusive of my salary, the following Table exhibits the other expenses for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, as appears from the Bursar's Books:—

	1849.			1850.			1851.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents and Taxes,	80	7	6	81	5	10	77	8	10
Assistant Curator's Salary, Workmen's Wages, and Incidentals,	531	10	9	473	18	4	471	5	3
Repairs and Tradesmen's Accounts,	170	4	5	212	8	8	77	4	5
Coals,	73	18	4	67	12	0	63	0	0
Total,	856	1	0	835	4	10	688	18	6

13. Is there a fixed annual sum appropriated to defray the usual and necessary expenses of the Botanic Garden?

There is no fixed sum appropriated to defray the expenses of the Botanic Garden.

14. State, generally, the classes of plants in the Botanic Garden which are most complete,

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The College Botanic Garden.

and the classes of plants which require to be supplied to make the Botanic Garden sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction?

Owing to the desire on our part since the establishment of the Garden to render the different classes of plants as full as possible, and the great extent of the general collection, it would be as difficult to say what classes are most complete as to state those most wanting additions; but in the out-door departments, the Trees and Shrubs may be mentioned as being very complete, and the Herbaceous and Medicinal arrangements are as extensive as climate and soil admit. In the house collections, the Orders or Classes of Cacteæ, Orchidaceæ, Ericeæ, Proteaceæ, Palmæ, Filices, &c., are all extensive, and fully meet the requirements of Medical and other Students. I consider the collections fully sufficient for the purposes of scientific research and instruction, making allowance for additions, to be made from time to time, of such plants as may hereafter be introduced.

15. Is there a printed or manuscript Catalogue of the principal plants in the Botanic Garden, or have you a Catalogue in preparation.

I have a manuscript Catalogue of the principal plants in the Botanic Garden, but in consequence of constant additions made to the collection, and a desire to make it as complete as possible, the publication of it has been deferred from time to time. A guide to the Garden is, however, now in preparation, and will shortly be published, wherein the names of the more remarkable and useful plants in the different departments will be given.

16. State the arrangements which are made to secure a supply of the plants which are still required in the Botanic Garden, and whether such arrangements are adequate for the purpose?

The arrangements made for the supply of plants for the College Botanic Garden I consider as being quite sufficient for the purposes of Botany. The Board allows me twenty or thirty pounds a year to enable me to visit the principal Botanic Gardens and other establishments in England and Scotland, from which newly-introduced species of plants are obtained, in exchange for such Botanical rarities as we may be able to offer. On two occasions I visited some of the Continental Gardens, and was fortunate in obtaining a good many plants of considerable interest. On one of those visits I received from the Board an additional allowance for travelling expenses. Besides, a regular correspondence is kept up with the Continental and American Botanists, from whom seeds and plants are got from time to time; and occasionally such plants wanted for the Garden as cannot be otherwise procured, the Board liberally enable me to purchase.

Perhaps it is also right to mention, that upon different occasions, valuable presents of plants have been received for the College Botanic Garden from former Students of the College. The late Dr. Coulter sent a most valuable and unique collection of Cacti from Mexico. Professor Oldham lately sent four boxes, containing a valuable collection of rare Orchidaceous Plants, from Sylhet in India: and Doctor Harvey in his late visit to North America made a valuable collection of plants and seeds for the College Botanic Garden.

17. What are the arrangements of the Botanic Garden in respect to the exhibition and study of particular systems of Botany?

The arrangements of the Botanic Garden include the artificial system of Linnæus, and the natural systems of Jussieu and De Candolle.

The trees and shrubs are arranged according to Linnæus, with the Linnæan class and order and natural order marked on a label to the most conspicious species of each genus. The English or local name is, in every instance, given in full, together with the native country, which is omitted in the case of those indigenous to Britain and Ireland.

The arrangement of Medicinal Plants illustrates the natural system of Jussieu. In this important part, as well as that of the Trees and Shrubs, the style of naming affords the Botanical Student every desirable information.

In the general collection of Herbaceous Plants, the natural system of De Candolle has been adopted, because his highly useful Prodromus is the work generally used by us in the descriptions of genera and species; and because we find no system is better adapted to the teaching of Botany. In this arrangement, as well as in the last named, the natural order is marked under the name of the first plant in each order, with large labels for the divisions and subdivisions. A large label directs attention to each compartment, its collection and arrangement. The wall plants, those in borders, lawns, rock-work, &c., which could not be well arranged according to either system, are named in the most approved manner, with the natural order and country marked under each name. The house collections, which are extensive, are arranged, as far as practicable, in natural orders.

It may be here remarked, that though our houses are not very lofty, we find them well suited to the keeping a collection for botanical purposes; for a Palm, or other Plant, ten or twelve feet high, illustrates the structure just as well as specimens grown to the largest size.

The results of recent experiments carried on at the Garden under my inspection enable me to reduce plants in size when they become too large for the houses containing them.

18. Is there any portion of the Garden devoted to the illustration of the Indigenous Plants of Ireland?

No part of the Garden is devoted to the illustration of Indigenous Plants exclusively; but a portion of it is occupied by British and Irish Plants, arranged according to the natural method of De Candolle, whom I have followed in my Flora Hibernica. In this compartment, the divisions, subdivisions, &c., are distinctly marked.

(Signed) JAMES TOWNSEND MACKAY, LL.D.,
Curator of the College Botanic Garden.

PAPER No. 20.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Paper No. 20. Questions addressed to Provost and Senior Fellows.

The University Press.

The University Press.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the University Press first established in Trinity College?

2. In what year was the Printing Office erected, and out of what funds was the cost of erecting it defrayed?

3. At what time was the Printing Office enlarged to its present size, and out of what funds was the cost of enlarging it defrayed?

4. Of what books has the copyright been conveyed to, or in trust for, Trinity College, so as to entitle the College to the privilege of perpetual copyright, conferred by the 41st of Geo. III., ch. 107?

5. How many of these books have been published, or republished, at the University Press since the copyright was conveyed to the College?

6. What other books have been published at the University Press, entirely at the expense of the College, since 1830?

7. What books have been published at the University Press since 1830, of which part of the expenses of publication was defrayed by grants from the Provost and Senior Fellows out of the funds of the College?

8. Is there any inducement or encouragement given to any Members of the College to print their works at the University Press?

9. Are any books or papers printed at the University Press other than those for the use of the College or for any Member thereof?

10. Does any portion of the profit arising from the printing of such books or papers accrue to the College?

11. In how many languages can books be printed at the University Press?

12. Is the right of obtaining a drawback on the paper used in printing certain books at the University Press, conferred by the 58 Geo. III., chap. 41, still in force?

13. If so, in the case of what books published at the University Press since 1830, was the drawback allowed?

14. What was the number of copies of each book so published, and what was the sum allowed for drawback on each book?

15. Has the University Press any other privileges besides those of perpetual copyright and drawback on paper, already referred to?

16. What was the number of Examination Papers, and what was the average number of copies of each paper printed at the University Press, in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?

17. What are the terms of the contract now in force between the Board and the University Printer?

18. How much was expended out of the funds of the College in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, under the following heads:

(*a*). Repairs of Printing Office?

(*b*). Purchase and maintenance of the Printing Presses, Types, and other articles used in the office?

(*c*). Printing the University Calendar, Examination Papers, and other printing executed for the College?

(*d*). Other expenses connected with the University Press?

19. How much was received for the College in the same years, under the following heads:

(*a*). From the University Printer for the use of the Printing Office, Printing Presses, and Types?

(*b*). From the sale of books, the property of the College?

(*c*). From any other sources of revenue connected with the University Press?

Answers of Mr. Michael Henry Gill, Printer to the University, to the Questions in Paper No. 20.

Answers of Mr. M. H. Gill, to Questions in Paper No. 20.

The University Press.

The University Press.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the University Press first established in Trinity College? 2. In what year was the Printing Office erected, and out of what funds was the cost of erecting it defrayed?

The Printing Office was erected in the year 1734 by the Rev. John Stearne, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, at his own expense.

3. At what time was the Printing Office enlarged to its present size, and out of what funds was the cost of enlarging it defrayed?

In the year 1842 the Printing Office was enlarged to its present size, at the expense of the College.

4. Of what books has the copyright been conveyed to, or in trust for, Trinity College, so as to entitle the College to the privilege of perpetual copyright, conferred by the 41st

ANSWERS OF MR. M. H. GILL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 20.

The University Press.

of Geo. III., ch. 107? 5. How many of these books have been published, or re-published, at the University Press since the copyright was conveyed to the College?

No materials exist for satisfactorily answering these questions. The following are some of the works printed at the expense of the College at the University Press previous to the year 1830:

Platonis Dialogi VII.—Euthyphron, Apologia Socratis, Crito, Phædo, Theages, Erastæ, and Theætetus, 1738. (The first Book printed at the University Press, as founded by Bishop Stearne.)

Evangelium Secundum Matthæum, ex Codice rescripto in Bibl. Coll. SS. Trinit. juxta Dublin, descriptum Opera et Studio Johannis Barrett, S.T.P., Socii Sen. Trin. Coll. Dub., cui adjungitur Appendix, Collationem Codicis Montfortiani complectens. Illust. Tab. Æn. 4to.

Æschines in Ctesiphontem Oratio; et Demosthenes de Corona Oratio; Gr. cum Interpretatione recudit, et Notas partim variorum, partim suas adjecit, Jos. Stock, A.M. 2 tom. crown 8vo. Frequently reprinted.

Demosthenes Orationes Philippicæ, Gr., Editio Tertia, cui Interpr. denuo castigatam, et Notas aliquot adjecit Jos. Stock, S.T.P. Tomi II., crown 8vo. Frequently reprinted.

Excerpta Quædam ex Luciani Operibus. Edidit. J. Stock. Editio Quarta, 1818.

Διονυσίου Λογγινοῦ περὶ ὑψοῦς. Dionysii Longini de Sublimitate Commentarius, curante Georgio Miller, Coll. Dub. olim. Socio, Editio altera. 8vo.

C. Cornelii Taciti Opera ad Fidem Editionis Parisianæ Gab. Brotier expressit, selectis variorum et novis aliquot Notis in usum Juventutis Academicæ illustravit Josephus Stock, D D., Trin. Coll. Dubl. olim Socius. Tomi IV. crown 8vo. 1797.

T. Livii Patavini, Historiarum, ab urbe condita, libri qui supersunt XXXV. Textum recognovit, Selectis variorum Notis illustravit, suasque aliquot adjecit Johannes Walker, A.M., Coll. Dub. Socius. Tomi VII. 8vo.

Historical Treatise on the Feudal Law, and the Constitution and Laws of England, with a Commentary on Magna Charta, and necessary Illustrations of many of the English Statutes, in a Course of Lectures read in the University of Dublin. By the late Francis Stoughton Sullivan, LL.D., Royal Professor of Common Law of that University. 4to.

An Abstract of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms. By Andrew Reid. 8vo.

Sir Isaac Newton's Arithmetic. Edited by Wilder.

Bishop Hamilton's Works. 2 vols.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy. By the same.

Locke on Civil Government.

Euripides Hippolytus. Curante Gabr. Stokes.

——— Iphigenia in Aulide, Græce et Latine. Curante Gabr. Stokes.

——— Iphigenia in Taur., Græce et Latine. Curante Stokes.

Sophoclis, Œdipus Tyrannus, Œdipus Coloneus, et Philoctetes. Curante Stokes.

Bishop Young's Psalms. 4to.

Bishop Young's Psalms. 8vo.

Bishop Young's Analysis of Natural Philosophy.

Leland's Translation of Demosthenes and Æschines.

Leland's Life of Philip of Macedon.

Homer's Iliad. 2 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. James Kennedy, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Terentii Comœdiæ. Curante Hawkey.

Sallustii Opera. Curante Hawkey.

Juvenalis et Persii Satyræ. Curante Hawkey.

Virgilii Opera. Curante Hawkey.

Horatii Opera. Curante Hawkey.

Lectures on the Gospel of St. Luke. By J. Stack, F.T.C.D.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles. By the same Author.

Plutarchi Opera, Græce et Latine. Tom. V. 8vo.

Plutarchi, Vitæ Parallelæ Lycurgi et Numæ. 8vo.

Cebetis Tabula, et Epicteti enchiridion, Græce et Latine.

6. What other books have been published at the University Press, entirely at the expense of the College, since 1830?

The following books have been printed at the University Press since the year 1830, entirely at the expense of the College:

T. Livii Patavini Historiarum, ab urbe condita, libri quinque priores, e recensione Johannis Walker. A.M., Coll. Dubl. olim Socii. 8vo.

Ὁμήρου Ὀδυσσεία. Homeri Odyssea, una cum Versione Latina, ex recensione et cum Notis Saml. Clarkii, S.T.P., et Jo. Aug. Ernesti. Edidit suasque Notulas adspersit Johannes Walker, A.M., Coll. SS. Trin. Dubl. quandam Socius. Tomus Primus. 8vo.

Πινδάρου Ὀλυμπιονῖκαι. Pindari Carmina Olympica, ex Recensione et cum Notis Heynii, Boeckhii, Dissenii, et Walker. Adnotavit systematis metricis variisque subsidiis instruxit Georg. B. Wheeler, A.B., e Coll. Sanctiss. Trin. apud Dubl. 8vo.

A Short System of Optics, principally designed for the Use of Undergraduates in the University of Dublin. By the Rev. John Stack, D.D. Third Edition. 8vo.

Euripidis Hecuba, Medea, Orestes, et Phœnissæ, cum notis Porsoni et aliorum. Edited by the Rev. Charles Richard Elrington, D.D.

Ussher's entire Works. The first complete Edition, with Life, and Manuscripts never before published. Fifteen volumes published. Edited by the Rev. Charles Richard Elrington, D.D.

Catalogue of Roman Silver Coins in the Library of Trinity College. By the Rev. J. A. Malet, F.T.C.D.

Catalogue of the Egyptian Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. By Edward Hincks, D.D.

Prælection on the University System of Education. By the same Author.

A Selection from the Remains of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, with Glossary and Prolegomena. By the Rev. Frederic H. Ringwood, A.M.

Life of Archbishop Ussher, with an Account of his Writings. By the Rev. Charles Richard Elrington, D.D.

Selections from Helsham's Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Treatise on Heat. Part I. By the Rev. Robert V. Dixon, F.T.C.D.

Sermon preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1849, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving. By the Rev. George Salmon, F.T.C.D.

First Report of Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., Director of the Museum.

Second Report of Ditto, Ditto,

Third Report of Ditto, Ditto,

Collection of Prices at which Public Works have been executed. For the use of the School of Engineering. Edited by Samuel Downing, Esq., A.M.

A Selection of Specifications of Public Works, &c. For the use of the School of Engineering. Edited by the same.

Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Roman Civil Law, delivered in the Theatre of Trinity College, Michaelmas Term, 1850. By John Anster, LL.D., Barrister at Law.

Catalogue descriptive of the Simple Minerals in the Systematic Collection of Trinity College. By James Apjohn, M.D.

The Book of Common Prayer. 24mo. (Two editions of 25,000 copies each.)

The University Calendar. Published annually.

The Examination Papers for each Term.

University Intelligence, published at the end of each Term.

Divinity Examinations. 8vo Edition. Published at the end of each year.

Statutes of the College. 8vo. Edited by Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Statutes of the College. 12mo. (Two editions of 3,000 copies each.)

Statutes of the Library.

Catalogue of the Lending Library. (Three editions of 250 copies each; and one of 500 copies.)

Two Introductory Lectures on Physical and Mechanical Science, delivered in Hilary Term, 1834. By the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Account of the Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, and of the Instruments and Methods of Observation employed there. By the same Author.

7. What books have been published at the University Press since 1830, of which part of the expenses of publication was defrayed by grants from the Provost and Senior Fellows out of the funds of the College?

The following books have been printed at the University Press, of which part of the expense of publication was defrayed by grants from the Provost and Senior Fellows out of the funds of the College:—

Laplace, Celestial Mechanics. 2 vols. 4to. Translated by Rev. H. H. Harte, F.T.C.D.

——— System of the World. 2 vols. 8vo. Translated by Rev. H. H. Harte, F.T.C.D.

Application of a new Analytic Method to the Theory of Curves and Curved Surfaces. By James Booth, Esq.

The ancient Rhythmical Art revived; or, a new Method of explaining the Metrical Structure of a Greek Tragic Chorus. By William O'Brien, Esq.

Laws regulating the Intensity of the Galvanic Current. By the Rev. Robert V. Dixon, F.T.C.D.

Treatise on Conic Sections, containing an account of some of the most important Modern Algebraic and Geometric Methods. By the Rev. George Salmon, F.T.C.D.

Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. By the same.

A Selection from the Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle, containing a Delineation of the Moral Virtues; with Notes, and an Introductory Discourse. By William Fitzgerald, M.A.

Elementary Treatise on the Calculus of Variations. By the Rev. John H. Jellett, F.T.C.D.

Compendium of Analytical Trigonometry, for the Use of the Junior Classes of the University. By the Rev. Thomas Luby, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Brinkley's Elements of Astronomy. Edited by Rev. Thomas Luby, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Elements of Optics. By the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Chasles's Memoirs of Cones and Spherical Conics, with Notes and an Appendix. By the Rev. Charles Graves, F.T.C.D.

Elementary Treatise on Mechanics. By Andrew Searle Hart, LL.D., F.T.C.D.

Ditto on Hydrostatics. By the same Author.

ANSWERS OF MR. M. H. GILL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 20.

The University Press.

8. Is there any inducement or encouragement given to any Members of the College to print their works at the University Press?

Works printed for the Fellows of the College, at their own expense, are done at a cheaper rate than those printed for the public.

9. Are any books or papers printed at the University Press other than those for the use of the College or for any member thereof?

The Printer to the University has the privilege of printing for the Trade (*i. e.* the Publishers) and the public generally.

10. Does any portion of the profit arising from the printing such books or papers accrue to the College?

The College does not derive any profit from such books or papers.

11. In how many languages can books be printed at the University Press?

Works wholly or in part in the following languages and characters have been printed at the University Press, viz.:—In English, Irish, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Inscription Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Sanscrit, German, Coptic, Saxon, Phonetic, Old English, Doomsday, and Cuneiform characters.

12. Is the right of obtaining a drawback on the paper used in printing certain books at the University Press, conferred by the 58 Geo. III., ch. 41, still in force?

The right to a drawback of the duty paid on paper used for printing of books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern Languages, Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Common Prayer Books, Books of Confession of Faith, and the Larger or Shorter Catechism, is secured to the College by the 2 & 3 Vict., c. 23.

13. If so, in the case of what books published at the University Press since 1830, was the drawback allowed?

The College received a drawback of the duty paid on the paper used for the printing of the following books:—

Homeri Odyssea, cum Versione Latina, ex recensione et cum Notis Saml. Clarkii, S.T.P. et Jo. Aug. Ernesti. Edidit suasque Notulas adspersit Johannes Walker, A.M., Coll. SS. Trin. Dubl. quondam Socius. Tomus Primus.

Pindari Carmina Olympica, ex Recensione et cum Notis Heynii, Boeckhii, Dissenii, et Walker. Adnovit systematis metricis variisque subsidiis instruxit George B. Wheeler, A.B., e Coll. Sanctiss. Trin. apud Dubl.

A Selection from the Remains of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. By Frederick H. Ringwood, A.M.

The Book of Common Prayer.

14. What was the number of copies of each book so published, and what was the sum allowed for drawback on each book?

The number of copies printed of each of these books, and the sums received as drawback, are as follow:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
3,000 Copies of Homer's Odyssey,	48	11	6
1,000 Copies of Pindar,	5	19	9
1,000 Copies of Selection from the Remains of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus,	5	3	9
50,000 Copies of the Book of Common Prayer,	103	0	0
	£162	15	0

15. Has the University Press any other privileges besides those of perpetual copyright and a drawback on paper, already referred to?

The University Press has no other privileges than those of perpetual copyright and drawback on paper used in the printing of the books mentioned in Answer No. 12.

16. What was the number of Examination Papers, and what was the average number of copies of each paper printed at the University Press, in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?

The following was the number of Examination Papers printed:—

In the year 1849,	152
In the year 1850,	133
In the year 1851,	136
	421

The number of Copies printed of these Papers in the year 1849 was	9,569
In the year 1850,	9,902
In the year 1851,	7,219
	26,690

The average number of each Paper printed in 1849 was	63
In the year 1850,	74
In the year 1851,	53

ANSWERS OF MR. M. H. GILL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 20.

The University Press.

17. What are the terms of the contract now in force between the Board and the University Printer?

The terms of the contract now in force between the Board and the University Printer are, that he has the use of the Type, Presses, &c., belonging to the College; he pays a Rent of £100 per annum; keeps the interior of the Printing Office in repair at his own expense; and executes all Printing for the College at the same rate as he charges the Trade.

18. How much was expended out of the funds of the College in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, under the following heads:

(*a*) Repairs of Printing Office?

(*b*) Purchase and maintenance of the Printing Presses, Types, and other articles used in the office?

(*c*) Printing the University Calendar, Examination Papers, and other printing executed for the College?

(*d*) Other expenses connected with the University Press?

There was expended out of the funds of the College in the years—

(*a*) 1850. Glazing after the Hail Storm in April,	£4	16	0
Sundry repairs of Roof, &c.	8	8	0
1851. Erecting Stoves for heating the Building,	58	0	0
	£71	4	0

(*b*) There were not any Presses, Types, or other Printing materials purchased by the College since 1843, as the Printer to the University supplies himself with these articles.

(*c*) 1849. Printing and Paper of the University Calendar, Examination Papers, and other Works,	£489	5	3
1850. Ditto, ditto,	484	11	6
1851. Ditto, ditto,	359	5	10
	£1,333	2	7

(*d*) There were no other expenses connected with the University Press.

19. How much was received for the College in the same years, under the following heads:

(*a*) From the University Printer for the use of the Printing Office, Printing Presses, and Types?

(*b*) From the sale of books, the property of the College?

(*c*) From any other sources of revenue connected with the University Press?

The following were the sums received:—

(*a*) Rent received from the Printer to the University:			
In the year 1849,	£150	0	0
In the year 1850,	150	0	0
In the year 1851,	150	0	0
	£450	0	0

(*b*) Received for sale of books, the property of the College:			
In the year 1849,	£121	18	3
In the year 1850,	95	10	10
In the year 1851,	87	3	4
	£304	12	5

(*c*) There were no other sources of revenue connected with the University Press.

(Signed) MICHAEL HENRY GILL,
Printer to the University.

PAPER No. 21.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO KEEPER OF THE LENDING LIBRARY.

PAPER No. 21. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO KEEPER OF THE LENDING LIBRARY.

1. At what time, and by what authority was the Lending Library first established in Trinity College?

2. What are the principal sources from which additions have been made to the Lending Library since its first foundation?

3. What was the total number of books in the Lending Library on the 1st of January, 1852?

4. What number of books was added to the Library in each year, for the last ten years?

5. How many books were obtained in each year during that period by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?

PAPER No. 21.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO KEEPER OF THE LENDING LIBRARY.

6. By whom, and in what manner are the books selected for purchase?
7. Is there any arrangement for having books recommended for purchase?
8. In whom is the appointment of the Keeper of the Lending Library and his Assistant vested?
9. For what period are they respectively appointed?
10. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
11. What are the arrangements which have been adopted with respect to publishing printed catalogues of the books in the Lending Library?
12. Has the publication of such catalogues been found serviceable in facilitating the selection of books for purchase and the use of the Library?
13. Of what classes of books does the Lending Library principally consist?
14. What classes of books are still required?
15. What arrangements are adopted to secure the supply of such books?
16. To what class of Students is the use of the Library now granted?
17. Are such Students required to make any pecuniary deposit or other payment for the use of the Lending Library?
18. What steps have been taken within the last twenty years to make the Lending Library more useful to the Students?
19. What was the total number of persons who borrowed books from the Lending Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
20. What was the total number of books borrowed in each of those years?
21. State the corresponding number of Students borrowing, and books borrowed for some year, about twenty years ago.
22. What are the emoluments of the Keeper of the Lending Library and his Assistant, and from what sources derived?
23. Is the Lending Library endowed with any trust property for its maintenance?
24. If so, state the nature of the trust, the value of the property, in what manner held or invested, and the annual produce in 1849, 1850, and 1851, and how applied?
25. From what other sources do the funds applicable to the Lending Library arise, besides trust funds?
26. What was the amount of the funds arising from each of such other sources in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851?
27. How much was expended out of the funds applicable to the Lending Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, under the following heads:—
(*a*) In the payment of the Keeper and his Assistant?
(*b*) In the purchase of books?
(*c*) In the cost of bookcases, binding, and other expenses incidental to the preservation of the books and bookcases?
(*d*) In any other expenses?

ANSWERS OF REV. J. A. GALBRAITH, F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 21.

ANSWERS of the Rev. JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, F.T.C.D., to the Questions in Paper No. 21.

The Lending Library—General Statement.

The Lending Library.

The Lending Library was established in the year 1800, and consisted principally of books given to the College by Sir Jerome Alexander, Dr. Claudius Gilbert, and the late Provost Murray.

The Librarian is paid a salary of £30 per annum, being the interest of £500 left for that purpose by the late Rev. Dr. Claudius Gilbert. This office is annual, the election taking place on the 20th November; the appointment is made by the Board.

From its commencement up to the year 1838, the Lending Library was conducted under a set of Rules drawn up by the Board, of which the principal are contained in the following statement:—

Those alone were entitled to borrow books whose names were on the College books at the time, and who had taken the Library oath. Before obtaining a book the borrower was obliged to deposit with the Librarian a sum not less than the value of the set to which it belonged, which sum was to be enclosed in paper, endorsed with the borrower's name by the Librarian, sealed and deposited in an iron box provided for the purpose, and retained until the book was returned in good order. Heavy pecuniary fines were levied off those who did not return the books lent to them on the day on which the term of the loan expired.

In consequence of these cumbrous, and, in some respects, vexatious rules, and also from the fact that there were never any additions made of new books, the Students hardly ever had recourse to the Lending Library; very few, in fact, were aware of its existence. In the year 1838, a complete reformation was effected in this department under the superintendence of Dr. Todd, who was Junior Dean for that year. Since that period the Lending Library has become a most useful and efficient establishment. There are, in fact, very few reading men among the Students who have not recourse to it for assistance in their studies, and particularly for books of an expensive character, which would otherwise be wholly out of their reach. In the year 1838–39, a sum of £200 was granted by the Board for the purchase of books. Since that time they have regularly made a grant of £50 a year for

the same purpose. The business of the Library is conducted by the Junior Dean, who is invariably elected Librarian for the year. He is allowed the assistance of one of the Library clerks, whose duty it is to lend out and receive back the books. The books are purchased by the Librarian, who uses his own discretion, and attends to the recommendation of the Fellows and Professors in the different departments. His Assistant also is enjoined to take a note of such books as are called for by the Students; from these a selection is commonly made of by those which are considered most fit to be placed in the Library.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the Lending Library first established in Trinity College? 2. What are the principal sources from which additions have been made to the Lending Library since its first foundation?

See General Statement.

3. What was the total number of books in the Lending Library on the 1st of January, 1852? 4. What number of books was added to the Library in each year, for the last ten years? 5. How many books were obtained in each year during that period by purchase, and how many by gift or bequest?

The number of volumes in the Library on the 1st January, 1852, was 2,768.

The number of works purchased during the last ten years may be seen from the following table:—

* 1841–42	71	consisting of	125 vols.
1842–43	36	„	93 „
1843–44	33	„	100 „
1844–45	44	„	99 „
1845–46	38	„	104 „
1846–47	58	„	99 „
1847–48	58	„	77 „
1848–49	46	„	55 „
1849–50	31	„	50 „
1851–52	45	„	69 „
	389		871

No books have been obtained by gift or bequest.

6. By whom, and in what manner, are the books selected for purchase? 7. Is there any arrangement for having books recommended for purchase? 8. In whom is the appointment of the Keeper of the Lending Library and his Assistant vested? 9. For what period are they respectively appointed? 10. What qualifications are they required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

See General Statement.

11. What are the arrangements which have been adopted with respect to publishing printed Catalogues of the books in the Lending Library? 12. Has the publication of such Catalogues been found serviceable in facilitating the selection of books for purchase and the use of the Library? 13. Of what classes of books does the Lending Library principally consist? 14. What classes of books are still required? 15. What arrangements are adopted to secure the supply of such books.

A Catalogue has been printed every three or four years. A copy of the last published is sent with these answers. It will be seen that the collection is very miscellaneous in its character. It may be said to be well furnished with modern mathematical works and journals. It also contains some very valuable and expensive works on Engineering. The department of Divinity may be said to be generally well supplied. Care has been taken that every work named in the lists both of the Professor of Divinity and of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, for their Prize Examinations, shall be in the Library. The departments of Law and Medicine may be said to be deficient in works on these subjects.

16. To what class of Students is the use of the Library now granted? 17. Are such Students required to make any pecuniary deposit or other payment for the use of the Lending Library?

All Students whose names are on the College books, and who are recommended by their Tutors and the Junior Dean, are entitled to borrow books. No deposit or payment of any kind is required.

18. What steps have been taken within the last twenty years to make the Lending Library more useful to the Students?

See General Statement.

19. What was the total number of persons who borrowed books from the Lending Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851? 20. What was the total number of books borrowed in each of those years? 21. State the corresponding number of Students borrowing, and books borrowed for some year about twenty years ago.

The Librarian regrets that he cannot give an accurate reply to the 19th question, no account having been kept by his Assistant of the yearly number of borrowers. The following table will show the number of books lent out in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851:—

1849,	3,280
1850,	2,860
1851,	2,635

* This year a grant of £100 was made by the Board, no grant having been made in the previous year.

Answers of Rev. J. A. Galbraith, f.t.c.d., to Questions in Paper No. 21.

No answer can be given to question 21, further than what is contained in the General Statement.

The Lending Library.

22. What are the emoluments of the Keeper of the Lending Library and of his Assistant, and from what sources derived? 23. Is the Lending Library endowed with any trust property for its maintenance? 24. If so, state the nature of the trust, the value of the property, in what manner held or invested, and the annual produce, in 1849, 1850, and 1851, and how applied? 25. From what other sources do the funds applicable to the Lending Library arise, besides trust funds? 26. What was the amount of the funds arising from each of such other sources in each of the years, 1849, 1850, and 1851? 27. How much was expended out of the funds applicable to the Lending Library in each of the years 1849, 1850, and 1851; under the following heads:—(*a*) In the payment of the Keeper and his Assistant? (*b*) In the purchase of books? (*c*) In the cost of bookcases, binding, and other expenses incidental to the preservation of the books and bookcases? (*d*) In any other expenses?

The Librarian is unable to give any further information on the subject of these questions than what may be collected from the General Statement. With regard to (*c*) and (*d*) of question 27, he can state that such expenses, and all others of an incidental character, are defrayed by the Board.

(Signed) Joseph A. Galbraith,
Junior Dean.

29th July, 1852.

Paper No. 22. Questions addressed to Professors in the Engineering School.

PAPER No. 22.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS CONNECTED WITH THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

I. *State of the Engineering School.*

State of the Engineering School.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the School of Engineering established in the University of Dublin?
2. What Professors are now engaged in conducting the business of the School?
3. At what time, and by what authority, were the several Professorships now connected with the Engineering School, established in the University of Dublin?
4. In whom is the appointment to these Professorships vested?
5. What are the qualifications which Candidates for them are required to possess?
6. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?
7. Were the present Professors examined, and were they required to produce any testimonials, when Candidates for their Professorships?
8. For what periods respectively, have the present Professors been appointed to hold their Professorships?
9. Are they subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting their Professorships, on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment or office?
10. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?
11. Do the present Professors hold any Collegiate or other appointment or office, besides their Professorships?
12. Is there any provision for appointing Deputies to the Professors in the Engineering School during their illness or absence?
13. Is there any provision for providing retiring pensions, in the event of their becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of their offices?
14. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows from time to time made regulations and orders for the guidance of the Professors of the Engineering School, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices?
15. Are the duties of the Professorships now connected with the Engineering School confined exclusively to that School, or do they extend to any other part of the business of the University?
16. What is the form of Diploma of Civil Engineering granted by the University?
17. Are there any privileges connected with it?
18. What is the number of Diplomas which have been granted in each year since the School was founded?
19. What alterations have been made in the constitution of the Engineering School since it was first established, and with what object were such alterations made?

II. *Discipline of the Engineering School.*

Discipline of the Engineering School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Professors connected with the Engineering School, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?
2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?
3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of the Professors of the Engineering School required to be public?
4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of the Professors of the Engineering School required to be published?
5. Have the present Professors published any of the Lectures or Examination Papers given by them?

Paper No. 22.

Questions addressed to Professors in the Engineering School.

III. *Studies of the Engineering School.*

Studies of the Engineering School.

1. How far is the education given in the Engineering School intended to be complete; and how far is it intended to be preparatory to instruction of an advanced character given elsewhere?

2. What conditions are required from Students in order to be entitled to attend the Engineering School as Candidates for the Diploma of Civil Engineering?

3. What courses of Lectures are such Students required to attend in the Engineering School, and during what period do these courses of Lectures continue?

4. What Examinations are such Students required to pass, and during what period does the entire Course for the Diploma of Civil Engineering extend?

5. What arrangements are made for giving practical instruction in Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, and Chemistry?

6. Are any other Students of the University allowed to attend the Lectures or Examinations, in the Engineering School?

7. Is any privilege or advantage, besides the Diploma, conferred on any Students for regular attendance on such Lectures, or for passing such Examinations?

8. State the subjects lectured on, and examined in by the several Professors of the Engineering School.

9. State the books or portions of books prescribed or recommended by the Professors, for the Students preparing for the Examinations in the Engineering School, during the last five years?

10. Is any person permitted to attend the Lectures or Examinations in the Engineering School, who has no other connexion with the University?

11. Is such a person permitted to be a Candidate for Prizes, or to obtain a Certificate for having attended the Lectures or Examinations?

12. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects taught in the Engineering School?

13. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, awarded for proficiency in such subjects?

14. Is it any part of the duty of the Professors of the Engineering School, as such, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate course in Trinity College?

15. What arrangements are made for having the Engineering School supplied with the apparatus necessary for instruction?

IV. *Revenues of the Engineering School.*

Revenues of the Engineering School.

1. What are the emoluments of the several Professorships of the Engineering School, and from what sources derived?

2. By what authority have the amounts of the salaries of these Professors been fixed?

3. What is the total amount of College Fees to be paid by a Student before he is entitled to attend the Engineering School as a Candidate for the Diploma?

4. What is the total amount of such Fees to be paid in each year during his attendance?

5. Is there any Fee on the Diploma?

6. How much of the entire Fees paid by an Engineering Student, from his entrance till he obtains the Diploma, is appropriated—

(*a*). To the general funds of the College?

(*b*). To the Tutor Fellows?

(*c*). To the Professors of the Engineering School?

(*d*). To any other College officers?

7. What number of Students attended the Lectures of each of the Professors of the Engineering School, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

8. What number of Students attended each Examination in the Engineering School, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Answers of the Professors and Lecturers connected with the School of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin, to the Questions in Paper No. 22.

Answers of the Professors and Lecturers in the Engineering School, to Questions in Paper No. 22.

I. *State of the Engineering School.*

State of the Engineering School.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the School of Engineering established in the University of Dublin?

The School of Civil Engineering was founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows in the year 1841.

2. What Professors are now engaged in conducting the business of the School. 3. At what time, and by what authority, were the several Professorships now connected with the Engineering School, established in the University of Dublin? 4. In whom is the appointment to these Professorships vested? 5. What are the qualifications which Candidates for them are required to possess? 6. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 7. Were the present Professors examined, and were they required to produce any testimonials, when Candidates for their Professorships? 8. For what periods respectively, have the present Professors been appointed to hold their Professorships?

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No 22.

9. Are they subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting their Professorships, on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment or office. 10. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed.

State of the Engineering School.

The business of the School is conducted by the following Professors and Lecturers:—

Sir John Mac Neill, LL.D., Professor Extraordinary of Civil Engineering.
Samuel Downing, A.M., Professor of Civil Engineering.
James Apjohn, M.D., Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy.
Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.A., Professor of Geology.
Rev. Robert V. Dixon, M.A., Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
Andrew S. Hart, LL.D., Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
Rev. George Salmon, M.A., Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

When the Board established the School of Civil Engineering, they provided the requisite corps of instructors by the foundation of five new Professorships and Assistant Professorships, and by assigning duties connected with the School to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. The circumstances connected with the appointment, qualifications, &c., of the two last-named officers, are set forth in the Answers forwarded to the Commissioners by Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the University Professor of Mathematics; it appears unnecessary, therefore, to enter into any details in reference to these officers in the present Paper.

The right of appointing to the five new Professorships is vested absolutely in the Provost and Senior Fellows, and they have the power of requiring any qualifications in Candidates which they may consider expedient. It does not appear, however, that they have as yet prescribed any such, except in the case of the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, who, according to the Resolution of the Board (June 26, 1841), must be a Junior Fellow.

As regards the mode of election to these Professorships, the Board have not limited themselves to any particular method, but hold themselves at liberty to adopt such measures in the event of a vacancy as will enable them to obtain the services of the most efficient persons. They have accordingly, in some instances, inserted advertisements in the public papers, requesting Candidates for the vacant Professorships to forward their applications, with testimonials as to fitness, &c., and have elected on the evidence of such documents; in others they have been directed in their choice by the known character of persons who, it was ascertained, were willing to accept the offices in question.

With respect to the durations of these offices, three are limited to five years, with the privilege of re-election, namely, the Professorships of Civil Engineering, of Geology, and of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy. No limit has been prescribed to the remainder, nor are any necessarily forfeited on the possessor attaining any other appointment, except the Assistant Professorship of Natural Philosophy, which must be resigned when the Fellow holding it is co-opted to the Board, or resigns his Fellowship.

11. Do the present Professors hold any Collegiate or other appointment or office, besides their Professorships?

Sir John Mac Neill practises as a Civil Engineer, but holds no Collegiate appointment except his Professorship.

Mr. Downing has at present no other occupation or office.

Dr. Apjohn is Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School connected with the University.

Mr. Haughton is a Junior Fellow and Tutor, but holds no other office except his Professorship.

Dr. Hart, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Salmon are Junior Fellows. The offices held by them in the College are detailed in the Answers to the Questions forwarded to the Tutors.

12. Is there any provision for appointing Deputies to the Professors in the Engineering School during their illness or absence? 13. Is there any provision for providing retiring pensions, in the event of their becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of their offices?

No provision has been made for appointing Deputies, nor for granting retiring pensions to any of the Professors connected with this School in event of their becoming permanently unable to discharge their duties. Most of the Professorships being limited in tenure, a provision of the latter kind appears unnecessary; and, moreover, as the Board have it always in their power to provide for these and similar contingencies, whenever they arise, it seems more satisfactory to legislate for particular cases according to their respective circumstances.

14. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows from time to time made regulations and orders for the guidance of the Professors of the Engineering School, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have frequently revised and modified the rules and regulations of the School in all its departments.

15. Are the duties of the Professorships now connected with the Engineering School confined exclusively to that School, or do they extend to any other part of the business of the University?

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 22.

The duties of the several Professorships attached to this School are specially appropriated to it, and do not extend to any other part of the business of the University.

16. What is the form of Diploma of Civil Engineering granted by the University?

The following is the Form of Diploma :—

State of the Engineering School.

"UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

"This Diploma was awarded to *A. B.*, in testimony of his having diligently attended the several Courses of Lectures and practical instruction prescribed for Students in this School, and of his having answered with credit at the final Examination in the subjects enumerated below. In attestation whereof, the respective Examiners have hereto affixed their signatures."

[*Here follow the Signatures of all the Professors and Lecturers of the School.**]

17. Are there any privileges connected with it?

There are no privileges at present connected with the possession of this Diploma. It appears reasonable, however, to expect that, before long, Public Boards and individuals possessing patronage in this department, will require Candidates for appointments to produce Diplomas or Certificates from competent authorities, attesting the fact of their having received a suitable professional education, as in the case of similar appointments connected with the other liberal professions, among which the profession of Civil Engineering now justly claims to rank.

18. What is the number of Diplomas which have been granted in each year since the School was founded?

The total number of Diplomas granted up to the present year, 1852, is 69.

19. What alterations have been made in the constitution of the Engineering School since it was first established, and with what object were such alterations made?

The principal alterations which have been made in the details of this School, since its establishment, are the following :—

I.—The Course originally lasted only for two years : this was found by experience to be too limited a period, and in 1845 it was extended to three years.

II.—There were originally no means of distinguishing Students according to their answering at their final Examination ; in 1848 it was arranged that along with the Diploma of the School, special Certificates in three several departments—namely, (1) Civil Engineering; (2) Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; and (3) Physics and Mechanics—should be granted to such Students as distinguished themselves in these subjects respectively. It was also determined at the same time to give Certificates in Surveying, Levelling, and Mapping to such Students as exhibited suitable proficiency in these departments of their Course, but had failed to satisfy the Examiners in the higher branches of Civil Engineering.

III.—Previous to 1851, a Student, before joining the School, was required not only to complete the Junior Freshman year in Arts, but also to pass the Michaelmas Examination of that year. In the year 1851, a special Entrance Examination was instituted, both to test—more satisfactorily than could be done at a Term Examination—the proficiency of the Candidates in Elementary Mathematics, and also to enable such Students as might have been prevented by any cause from attending the particular Examination above referred to, to join the School regularly at the commencement of the Session.

II. *Discipline of the Engineering School.*

Discipline of the Engineering School.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the Professors connected with the Engineering School, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The Provost and Senior Fellows have the same control and power over this School which they have over other departments of the University.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of the Professors of the Engineering School required to be public?

The Professors of Geology and Mineralogy are required, each, to deliver one public Course of Lectures in the year. There are no public Examinations connected with the School.

4. Are any of the Lectures or of the Examination Papers of the Professors of the Engineering School required to be published? 5. Have the present Professors published any of the Lectures or Examination Papers given by them?

The Professors are not required to publish any of their Lectures. They are in the habit of giving printed Papers of Questions at the Examinations conducted by them, duplicate copies of which are bound up with the other University Examination Papers, and lodged in the Lending Library for the benefit of the Students. Several of the Professors have published works on the subject of their Lectures, which will be found enumerated subsequently among the Text-books of the School.

III. *Studies of the Engineering School.*

Studies of the Engineering School.

1. How far is the education given in the Engineering School intended to be complete;

* It may be observed, that every testimonial granted by the Board in connexion with this School is signed by the Registrar of the University. It is also signed by the Student to whom it is awarded, to guard as far as possible against its being made use of by any other person.

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL, TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 22.

Studies of the Engineering School.

and how far is it intended to be preparatory to instruction of an advanced character given elsewhere?

In order to answer this question in a satisfactory manner, it is necessary to premise that every liberal profession has both a theoretical and a practical aspect, that it is at once a *Science* and an *Art*. It is an *Art*, as having a practical end and aim, which it is its object to realize; and it is a *Science*, so far forth as the best means of effecting that end have been analyzed and reduced to system and method. Now, as regards the *Science* of Civil Engineering, the Course of education given in this School professes to be complete. It includes the full development of all the principles on which the practice of the Art in its several departments should be based, as well as instruction in all the ancillary sciences. As regards the *Art* of Engineering also, the course of instruction in the School leaves nothing to be desired in several of its branches. Thus, Candidates for the Diploma are expected to be proficients in the practice as well as in the theory of Surveying, Levelling, &c.; and they have also the opportunity of acquiring a sound practical knowledge of Chemistry in the Professor's Laboratory. As to the actual formation of public works, the Students are instructed, as will be more fully explained hereafter, in the minutest details connected with their construction; their opportunities of acquiring practical skill in this department are, however, necessarily limited; and it is not in fact until they enter upon the independent practice of their profession, that it is possible for them to perfect themselves in this respect. It is unnecessary to observe, that the same thing is true in *all* the liberal professions, namely, that while it is possible to communicate a sound knowledge of the principles of the *Science*, and of several of the details and processes of the *Art*, in professional Schools, it is professional practice alone which can, in many instances, impart any degree of practical skill, and which is in all cases required to perfect it.

2. What conditions are required from Students in order to be entitled to attend the Engineering School as Candidates for the Diploma of Civil Engineering? 3. What courses of Lectures are such Students required to attend in the Engineering School, and during what period do these courses of Lectures continue? 4. What Examinations are such Students required to pass, and during what period does the entire course for the Diploma of Civil Engineering extend? 5. What arrangements are made for giving practical instruction in Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, and Chemistry? 6. Are any other Students of the University allowed to attend the Lectures or Examinations, in the Engineering School? 7. Is any privilege or advantage, besides the Diploma, conferred on any Students for regular attendance on such Lectures, or for passing such Examinations? 8. State the subjects lectured on, and examined in by the several Professors of the Engineering School. 9. State the books or portions of books prescribed or recommended by the Professors, for the Students preparing for the Examinations in the Engineering School, during the last five years. 10. Is any person permitted to attend the Lectures or Examinations in the Engineering School, who has no other connexion with the University? 11. Is such a person permitted to be a Candidate for Prizes, or to obtain a Certificate for having attended the Lectures or Examinations? 12. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects taught in the Engineering School? 13. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, awarded for proficiency in such subjects?

In order to present in a connected form the information sought in these Questions, we beg to lay before the Commissioners the following digest of the rules of the School.

Rules of Engineering School.

QUALIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS.—All Students in the Engineering School must have their names on the College Books, and be subject to its general discipline. Previous to admission into the School they must have completed one year in Arts, and passed a preliminary Examination in the Elements of Geometry, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Trigonometry. After joining the School they may continue their Course in Arts, or not, at their option. As a fact, it may be mentioned, that, with very few exceptions, the Students who have obtained the Diploma of the School, have also graduated in Arts.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Course of the School extends over a period of three years, and the subjects of instruction are distributed as follow:—

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Mathematics.	Applied Mechanics, and Hydrodynamics.	Principles of Practical Engineering.
Theoretical Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.	Experimental Physics, and Theory of Steam Engine.	Geology.
Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Crystallography.	Surveying & Levelling, Plan Drawing, with Applications of Descriptive Geometry.	Surveying and Drawing.

FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics.—The Mathematics of the first year include the Elements of Trigonometry and Logarithms, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus. The books recommended and lectured in are, Luby's Trigonometry, with Selections

from Lefebure de Fourcy's Descriptive Geometry, and Lacroix's Differential and Integral Calculus.

Answers of the Professors and Lecturers in the Engineering School, to Questions in Paper No. 22.

Theoretical Mechanics and Hydrostatics.—This course comprises the Laws of Equilibrium and Motion of Solid Bodies, and the Laws of Pressure of Fluids. The Text-books are, Dr. Hart's Treatises on Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Crystallography.—The Chemical Course is composed of two distinct parts, the first comprehending the Laws of Combination and the details of general Chemistry, as far as the Metalloids and their more important combinations are concerned.

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In the second division of the Course, delivered in Hilary Term, the Metals are discussed, and such of their compounds as are interesting in a technological point of view :—Mortars, common and hydraulic, Cements, and Building Materials of every description, are made subjects of especial study ; and speedy methods are taught of examining quantitatively ordinary and Mineral Waters, Marls, Soils, Earthy Minerals, and Metallic Ores ; and, when such may be necessary, of effecting their exact analysis.

By these preliminary exercises, the Student is prepared for the successful study of Mineralogy, to which, including Crystallography, the entire of Trinity Term is devoted.

For the Examination at the close of the year, Students are recommended to read the following works, as auxiliary to the Professor's Lectures : Turner, Gregory, or Regnault's Chemistry ; Rose or Regnault's Crystallography ; Dana's Mineralogy ; and Apjohn's Catalogue of Minerals in the College Museum.

Second Year.

Applied Mechanics and Hydrodynamics.—The following subjects are included in this Course :—the Equilibrium of Structures ; Pressure of Banks of Earth ; Strength of Beams ; Measure of Labouring Force, and its Application to the Calculation of Water-power. The Text-books are, Dr. Hart's Mechanics and Hydrodynamics, with Selections from the works of Barlow, Venturoli, and Moseley.

Experimental Physics.—The Lectures in this department are experimental. The Students are recommended to read, in connexion with them, one of the elementary treatises on Physics by Lamé, Pouillet, or Peclet, or the treatises on the Physical Sciences published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge ; and in reference to particular subjects, Mr. Dixon's Treatise on Heat, Thomson on Heat and Electricity, De Pambour on the Theory of the Steam Engine, and selections from his Treatise on Locomotive Engines.

Surveying and Levelling.—The Students are taught the principles of Surveying and Levelling, by Lectures, the practice in the field. The chief object of the instruction given in this year is to render the Students proficients in the art of Levelling, and of Surveying for acreage and boundaries. As to the former, in Michaelmas Term a section of an existing road is taken between two determined points, and also a map of the ground by the prismatic compass, and then, between the same points, a section of a proposed deviation from it is made, with the requisite cross sections. Each Student is required to have a correct field-book, with plot and fair copy. In Hilary and Trinity Terms a survey of a farm for acreage is undertaken. The class in all these exercises having been taught the proper methods of proceeding, is subdivided into parties which mutually check each other, and the Students thus learn more effectually the use of the instruments than by merely seeing the section or survey carried on by others. A large supply of instruments has been purchased for the use of the Students, who are intrusted with them on application to the Professor ; and many finish complete plans and sections in addition to those performed under instruction in class.

The books recommended to be read on these subjects are, Simms on Levelling ; Williams' Practical Geodesy ; Heather on Mathematical Instruments ; Claudel, Aide Memoire for Civil Engineers.

Plan Drawing, Orthographic and Isometric Projection.—The Drawing School is open during the whole year, with the exception of a few weeks, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When the Students commence plan drawing, the Professor is assisted in giving them the elementary instruction necessary for beginners by a draughtsman, who is at other times employed in preparing drawings and diagrams for the use of the School. There is a large collection of drawings for the use of the Students, comprising copies of the plans of several of the great public works which have been executed within the last few years in Great Britain and Ireland. As a test of their diligence and progress, the Students are required to produce at the Examination at the close of this year the plot and fair copy of all sections and surveys performed by them under instruction during the year, and also drawings and tracings of different engineering works.

On the principles of Drawing and Mapping, the Students are recommended to consult Buck on the Oblique Arch ; Gwilt on the Projection of Shadows ; Sopwith's Isometrical Perspective ; Le Blanc, Choix de Modèles appliques a l'enseignement de dessin de machines ; and Wilme's Hand-book of Mapping.

Third Year.

Geology.—This Course includes Physical Geography, with its applications to Geology,

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Studies of the Engineering School.

Descriptive Geology; and Applied Geology. In order to illustrate as far as possible the subjects treated of in his Lectures, the Professor accompanies the Students in excursions to localities of geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

The books recommended for the use of the Students are, Ansted's Elementary Manual of Physical Geography and Geology; Lyell's Principles of Geology; and Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology.

Practical Engineering.—The Students are this year instructed in the principles and details of the formation of public works designed to facilitate the intercommunication of distant countries and different parts of the same country, whose construction is the proper business of the Civil, as distinguished from the Military, Naval, or Mechanical Engineer. The Lectures on these subjects are illustrated by diagrams and models of several of the most recent works of celebrity, of which a large collection is being gradually formed. One day of the week also is set apart every term in this year to a *catechetical* lecture on the subject of *Specifications*, illustrated by drawings and diagrams. The Text-book is a *Selection of Specifications*, compiled by the Professor, and printed at the expense of the Board. This work includes the specifications of various roads railways, canals, water-works for the supply of cities, &c., which have been all actually completed under the regulation of these documents. A difficulty often felt by Students in the commencement of their engineering studies is thus obviated,—the difficulty, namely, of learning from examples the method of drawing out specifications and of forming some judgment as to the prices of work. By this course of instruction the Students acquire also a knowledge of routine duties, and a sense of the value of minute and accurate detail. The subject of the strength and deflection of materials is also taught by Lectures in this year, and illustrated by experiments, several of the forms of apparatus devised by Professor Willis, E. Hodgkinson, and Barlow, for this purpose, having been provided for the use of the School.

The Students are recommended to read selections from the following works:—*On Railways:* Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London (papers in them on Railway Viaducts and works); Dempsey's Practical Railway Engineer; Day on Railways; De Pampour on the Locomotive Engine. *On Roads:* Parnell and Leahy. *On Canals:* Selection of Specifications; and on *Miscellaneous Subjects*: Barlow and E. Hodgkinson on Strength of Materials; E. Clarke on Tubular Bridges; Moseley's Works; Sir J. Mac Neill's Tables on Earthwork; Dwyer on Hydraulic Engineering, &c.

Surveying, &c.—The practice of surveying is continued through this year, with special reference to surveying for contract plans, setting out lines of roads and railways, &c. For this purpose a *project* of some public work to be constructed in a determined district in the neighbourhood of Dublin is undertaken. The centre line is actually ranged and staked out on the curves and straight portions; transverse sections of the ground are taken; and maps and sections are made of the roads crossed. In the School the gradients are struck on the longitudinal section, and the half-widths of ground and fencing determined, and plotted on the Map, the earthwork calculated, and designs and estimates of the works of Art prepared. As a rule, no more than two Students are allowed to have the same gradients; two to enable them to check one another, and no more than two, to obviate mere copying by the idle. It may be remarked that, in consequence of the importance of the subject and the limited time at the disposal of the Students during Term, the Professor devotes to field-work a considerable portion of the intervals between the Academic Terms.

PROGRESS IN THE SCHOOL.—The classes of Students, in the first, second, and third years of their course, are called the Junior, Middle, and Senior Classes, respectively. To be entitled to rise from one of these Classes to the next succeeding, a Student must have attended with diligence and regularity all the Courses of Lectures prescribed for his Class, during each of the three Terms of the academic year. He is further required to pass an Examination at the end of the third Term in the business of the year, before the Lecturers, who examine in their respective departments. Should a Student fail from any cause to pass this Examination (which is held in the month of July), he is allowed to present himself at a Supplemental Examination in the month of November following, at the commencement of the next academic year. If he should fail in passing then, he loses a year's standing.

Graduates in Arts, or Students who have answered for their degree, are permitted to join the Middle Class on condition of their passing a preliminary Examination in the Mathematics and Mechanics of the Junior year, and attending the Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy, along with the Lectures prescribed for the Middle Class.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS FOR TESTING PROGRESS.—These Examinations are held, as has been mentioned, in July and November. They continue for three days, each Class being examined on a separate day by each of its three Lecturers. The Students who pass are divided into Classes, and arranged in order of merit.

These Examinations are found to have a very beneficial tendency; they not only encourage attention to the subjects lectured on during the year, and stimulate diligent Students to increased exertion, but they also serve to weed out of the School many who are either incompetent or idle, and who have joined it from a mistaken view of the nature of the studies pursued in it, or perhaps in consequence of the solicitations of parents or friends. Their effect in this latter respect is strikingly exhibited by a comparison of the

numbers who have joined the School with the numbers of those who have risen to the Middle and Senior Classes. These numbers are as follow:—

Total number who joined the School from* 1845–46 to 1848–49 inclusive,	110
Of these there rose to the Middle Class, ...	74
And to the Senior, ...	53

Of whom 36 obtained the Diploma of the School.

And although we should not be justified in ascribing the diminution of numbers in the Middle and Senior Classes to the effect of the Annual Examinations alone, yet there is no doubt that they have mainly contributed to it, and that they have thus been the means of causing many to discontinue their connexion with the School, before it was too late for them to apply themselves to some other course of study for which they were better qualified.

Final Examination for Diplomas and Certificates.—The Examination for the Diploma is held twice in the year, in the months of October and April. All the Professors of the School, except the Lecturer in Mathematics, assist at it; they each devote a day to the Examination, or more, if the Candidates be numerous. The Examination is conducted partly *viva voce*, and partly by paper questions. If the Professor Extraordinary of Engineering, Sir John Mac Neill, is prevented from attending, he forwards a paper of questions to the Professor, who transmits to him the answers of the Candidates. After the Examination is concluded, the Examiners meet and decide upon the result, which they communicate to the Board.

In order to obtain the Diploma of the School, a Candidate must exhibit a respectable proficiency in all the departments of the Course, most stress, however, being laid on the immediate business of his future profession. Should he display general deficiency, he is remitted to the next half-yearly Examination; but if he is only deficient in one or two subjects, the Examiners may at their discretion remit him for a shorter period, and re-examine him on those subjects alone. The form of the Diploma has been given above.

If a Student fails in Practical Engineering, but exhibits a respectable proficiency in the Practice and Theory of Surveying, &c., the Examiners are empowered to recommend him to the Board as qualified to obtain a Certificate of Surveying, &c., of which the form is as follows:—

"University of Dublin.—School of Engineering.

"This Certificate was awarded to *A. B.*, in testimony of his having attended the Course of Lectures and practical Instruction prescribed for Students in this School, and of his proficiency in Surveying, Levelling, and the general details of office work."

[*This Certificate is signed by the Professor of Engineering.*]

It may be observed, however, that no Student has ever yet been content with receiving this Certificate, even in the event of his failing altogether to obtain the regular Diploma of the School.

In order to distinguish Candidates who exhibit remarkable proficiency in certain departments, the whole Course is divided into three groups of allied subjects. These are:—(1) Practical Engineering, Surveying, &c.; (2) Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; (3) Mechanics, and Experimental Physics. And the Examiners may recommend to the Board any Student, whose answering appears to them to entitle him to such distinction, to obtain a special Honorary Certificate in one or more of these departments. The form of these Certificates is as follows:—

"University of Dublin.—School of Engineering.

"This is to certify that *A. B.*, having after a solemn Examination obtained the regular Diploma in Civil Engineering granted by this University, has been awarded this Additional Certificate, in testimony of his superior merit in the following departments."

[*This Certificate is signed by the Examiners in the departments for which it is awarded.*]

Distinctions and Prizes.—Except these Certificates, which are designed to mark the degree of proficiency attained by the Candidates in the several branches of their Course, there are no Honors awarded at any of the Examinations held in connexion with the School, nor are there any Prizes for proficiency in the subjects included in its Course. The Professors have never applied to the Board to establish any rewards of this kind. It has always appeared to them that the universally admitted dependence of success in the profession of Civil Engineering on the possession of professional skill furnishes Students in this School with sufficient motives to exertion, and renders it unnecessary to stimulate them by scholastic prizes or distinctions to a diligent use of the advantages afforded them.

Non-Professional Students.—All Students whose names are on the College books are allowed to attend any of the courses of Lectures or instructions given in this School with-

* We have selected this period because the three-year Course first came into operation in 1845–46, and the Class of 1848–49 is the latest whose members were entitled to present themselves as Candidates for the Diploma. It should be observed, that of the Students who lost standing, six subsequently joined the Middle Class, of whom five rose to the Senior, and four obtained the Diploma; and four joined the Senior Class, of whom one obtained the Diploma. Thirteen also, during the same period, availed themselves of their privilege as Graduates to join the School in the Middle Class; of these, nine rose to the Senior, and seven obtained the Diploma.

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 22.

Studies of the Engineering School.

out complying with the rules affecting Candidates for its Diploma, as to Examinations, &c. If they attend the Lectures of the Professor of Chemistry or the Professor of Engineering, they are required to pay a fee of £5 a year, but there is no fee charged for attendance on the Lectures of the other Professors. When the School was first established, it was hoped that this arrangement would encourage the attendance of non-professional Students, to whom in after life the instruction given in such of the Applied Sciences as are included in its Course would be, it was thought, most useful. This expectation, however, has been very imperfectly realized, as but few, except professional Students, have availed themselves of the advantages of the School.

14. Is it any part of the duty of the Professors of the Engineering School, as such, to assist at the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course in Trinity College?

The Professors of the Engineering School, as such, take no share in the General or Honor Examinations of the Undergraduate Course.

15. What arrangements are made for having the Engineering School supplied with the apparatus necessary for instruction?

A draughtsman is continually employed in the School in preparing the diagrams necessary for the illustration of Lectures, and the drawings required for the instruction of the Students. The Professor is allowed a fixed sum annually for the construction of models, and the Board have always shown themselves ready, on the suggestion of the Professors, to purchase any apparatus, models, diagrams, specimens, &c., which may be considered necessary for the purpose of instruction.

IV. *Revenues of the Engineering School.*

Revenues of the Engineering School.

1. What are the emoluments of the several Professorships of the Engineering School, and from what sources derived? 2. By what authority have the amounts of the salaries of these Professors been fixed?

The emoluments of the several Professorships connected with this School are as follow:—

The Professor Extraordinary of Civil Engineering, no salary.

The Professor, £200 per annum, fixed salary, and £5 from each of the Pupils in the Middle and Senior Classes.

The Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy, £250 per annum, and £5 from each Pupil in the Junior Class.

The Professor of Geology, £200 per annum.

The Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy, £50 per annum.

The Professor of Natural Philosophy and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics have no additional salaries for their duties in connexion with this School. The salaries attached to their offices are at present £60 British and £60 Irish, respectively.

3. What is the total amount of College fees to be paid by a Student before he is entitled to attend the Engineering School as a Candidate for the Diploma? 4. What is the total amount of such fees to be paid in each year during his attendance? 5. Is there any fee on the Diploma? 6. How much of the entire fees paid by an Engineering Student, from his entrance till he obtains the Diploma, is appropriated—(*a*). To the general funds of the College? (*b*). To the Tutor Fellows? (*c*). To the Professors of the Engineering School? (*d*). To any other College officers?

As a Student, before joining the School as a Candidate for the Diploma, must have completed a year in Arts, he must have paid Entrance and College fees for one year previous to admission. During his progress through the School he pays, in addition to his College fees, £10 a year to the School; of this sum £5 goes to the general funds of the College, and £5, as mentioned before, to the Professor of Chemistry, or the Assistant Professor of Engineering. Of the College fees, eight guineas a year are allotted to the Tutors, the rest to the funds of the College. There is a fee to the Registrar of £1 on the Diploma, and of the same amount for one or more special Certificates.

Thus the annual payments of a Student in the Engineering School amount to £25; for this he receives his professional education, and also education in Arts. It may be remarked, that Students in the department of Applied Sciences in King's College, London, and in the department of Civil Engineering in the University of Durham, pay for their professional education alone about £37 per annum.

7. What number of Students attended the Lectures of each of the Professors of the Engineering School, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

RETURN *of the total Number of Students in the different Classes of the Engineering School, in the years* 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

YEAR.	JUNIOR CLASS.	MIDDLE CLASS.	SENIOR CLASS.
1847-48	30	34	22
1848-49	16	13	23
1849-50	16	15	13

8. What number of Students attended each Examination in the Engineering School, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850?

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS IN THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 22.

Revenues of the Engineering School.

RETURN *of the total Number of Students who presented themselves at the different Examinations of the Engineering School, in the years* 1847–48, 1848–49, 1849–50.

YEAR.	JUNIOR CLASS.		MIDDLE CLASS.		EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA.	
	Regular Examination.	Supplemental Examination.	Regular Examination.	Supplemental Examination.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
1847-48	15	6	20	12	. .	6
1848-49	13	5	11	3	9	8
1849-50	13	6	8	6	9	10

It may be observed, that the large number of Students in all the Classes in the year 1847–48, as compared with the numbers in subsequent years, was mainly due to the great demand during the years 1846–48 for Engineers to superintend the Public Relief Works.

(Signed) SAMUEL DOWNING, A.M.
JAMES APJOHN, M.D.
SAMUEL HAUGHTON, A.M.
ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.
ANDREW S. HART, LL.D.
GEORGE SALMON, A.M.

PAPER No. 23.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

PAPER No. 23. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

The Visitors of Trinity College.

The Visitors of Trinity College.

1. Since the Royal Statutes of 1833, abolishing annual visitations, have the Visitors had any occasion to hold visitations under the power given them by that Statute?

2. Have the Visitors, since 1833, been called on to hold any extraordinary visitations under the Statutes of King Charles the First?

3. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to decide appeals by members of the College?

4. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to decide on the interpretation of the College Statutes?

5. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to give their assent to Decrees by the Provost and Senior Fellows?

6. Are the Visitors of Trinity College also the Visitors of the University of Dublin?

7. Are the provisions of the Charters and Statutes sufficient to give the Visitors complete Visitatorial Power?

ANSWERS of the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the Questions in Paper No. 23.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 23.

The Visitors of Trinity College.

The Visitors of Trinity College.

1. Since the Royal Statutes of 1833, abolishing annual visitations, have the Visitors had any occasion to hold visitations under the power given them by that Statute?

Since the Royal Statutes of 1833, abolishing annual visitations, the only occasion upon which a visitation was held was in the case of the appeal of Mr. Denis C. Heron, who claimed to be elected a Scholar, notwithstanding his being a Roman Catholic.

2. Have the Visitors, since 1833, been called on to hold any extraordinary visitations under the Statutes of King Charles the First? 3. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to decide appeals by members of the College?

Since 1833 the Visitors have not been called upon to hold any extraordinary visitation, or to decide any appeal, with the exception of that just mentioned.

4. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to decide on the interpretation of the College Statutes?

Since 1833 the Visitors were called upon to decide on the interpretation of a clause in the Queen's Letter 3 Vict.; the question being, whether, in the year 1851, a Candidate for Fellowship should have been pre-elected under that Statute, to succeed to the next vacancy.

5. In what cases, since 1833, have they been called on to give their assent to Decrees by the Provost and Senior Fellows?

In the year 1833 the Visitors gave their sanction to a change in the hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel, as proposed by the Board.

In 1834, a Decree of the Board, prohibiting the attendance of Students on political meetings, or their signing requisitions for holding any such meetings, received the sanction of the Visitors.

In 1843 the Visitors gave their formal assent to a Decree of the Board regulating the

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 23.

Library; also in the same year to another Decree, authorizing the sale of duplicates in the Library.

And in 1846, to a Decree of the Board for reducing the Scholars' fees for tuition from eight guineas to four guineas per annum each.

The Visitors of Trinity College.

6. Are the Visitors of Trinity College also the Visitors of the University of Dublin?

Trinity College being an University, it is conceived that the Visitors of the College are also Visitors of the University; but this is a question upon which there has been no legal decision (see the Answers given to Questions No. 3 and 4, under the head *State of the University*, Paper No. 2).

7. Are the provisions of the Charters and Statutes sufficient to give the Visitors complete Visitatorial power?

It is to be presumed that the provisions of the Charters and Statutes, besides the special power conferred upon the Visitors in reference to the confirmation of Decrees of the Board and other matters, give them also all such powers as belong by common law to the office of Visitors of a Royal Foundation.

In the case of the Queen at the prosecution of D. C. Heron, Esq., against the Visitors of Trinity College, the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was pronounced by Chief Justice Pennefather (10th June, 1845) on the extent of the powers committed to the Visitors by the Statutes. His Lordship said :—"It appears, therefore, that the power of the Visitors is totally unrestrained. This power is assumed to extend to every thing of which just complaint might be made." And again :—"There is nothing in these Charters, from beginning to end, to limit the general uncontrolled power extending to all cases, which is deemed at common law to be in the Visitors of a College" (see this Judgment, reported by W. N. Hancock, Esq. Dublin : 1845. 8vo.).

(Signed) THOMAS LUBY, Registrar.

Trinity College, Dublin, August, 1852.

PAPER No. 24. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE NUMISMATIST.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the office of Numismatist created?
2. Has the collection of coins in the possession of the College been formed chiefly by donations, or by purchases from the funds of the College?
3. Of what classes of coins does the collection consist?
4. What is the number of medals and coins in the collection?
5. Are any arrangements made for obtaining additional specimens?
6. Is the collection classified and arranged?
7. Has any catalogue of the collection been published?
8. What are the regulations now in force with respect to allowing Members of the University and others to see the collection?
9. For what period were you appointed to hold the office of Numismatist?
10. State, generally, the duties of the office.
11. What are the emoluments of the office of Numismatist, and from what sources derived?
12. What sum of money has been expended on the collection of coins since your appointment?
13. From what sources were the funds so expended derived?

ANSWERS OF REV. J. A. MALET, F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 24.

ANSWERS of the Rev. JOHN ADAM MALET, F.T.C.D., the Numismatist, to the Questions in Paper No. 24.

The Numismatist.

The Numismatist.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the office of Numismatist created?

In the year 1840, by the authority of the Board; but I was not aware of any such special office being created until I saw it announced in the Calendar; having been interested in the pursuit, I had merely undertaken, by the permission of the Board, to arrange the coins which, at the time, were lying in a mixed mass.

2. Has the collection of coins in the possession of the College been formed chiefly by donations, or by purchases from the funds of the College?

Previously to 1840, *solely* by donations or bequests.

3. Of what clssses of coins does the collection consist?

The only part worthy of notice consists of Roman Silver; but there are also some Roman Brass, also Greek coins, enough to form the nucleus of a good collection, if any interest in such a pursuit were evinced in the University.

4. What is the number of medals and coins in the collection?

1,281 catalogued Silver Roman coins; perhaps 300 more, and about 300 large Brass Roman and Greek.

5. Are any arrangements made for obtaining additional specimens?

None.

Answers of Rev. J. A. Malet, F.T.C.D., to Paper No. 24.

The Numismatist.

6. Is the collection classified and arranged? 7. Has any catalogue of the collection been published?

The Roman Silver are arranged and catalogued by me (I send a copy of the Catalogue); the Brass arranged as far as possible.

8. What are the regulations now in force with respect to allowing Members of the University and others to see the collection?

No special regulations; nor since the period that I undertook the arrangement of the coins, did any Member of our University, or native of Ireland, express a wish to see the collection, although *any* one could have access to it by an application to me; and even while I was employed in arranging them it was evidently looked on as a work of no practical bearing. Yet I received strong letters of approval from many English societies, and Mr. John George Akerman, the celebrated Numismatist, inspected the collection with me, and seemed much pleased, saying there was a good foundation for making an excellent Museum. But in this country there seems to be so little interest in the study (as regards Roman and Greek coins) that I cannot assert having met with a Student in the course of my experience as Lecturer, who was acquainted with the appearance of the most common of these coins.

9. For what period were you appointed to hold the office of Numismatist?

No definite period.

10. State, generally, the duties of the office.

There cannot be any duties when there are no arrangements or provisions made for the increase (or rather formation) of a collection.

11. What are the emoluments of the office of Numismatist, and from what sources derived?

None.

12. What sum of money has been expended on the collection of coins since your appointment? 13. From what sources were the funds so expended derived?

Fifty pounds granted by the Board, and expended in filling up some of the gaps in the collection of Roman Silver. I am convinced, that with a trifling annual grant, and any reasonable co-operation, this important branch of classical study might be raised to its proper position. How materially it would affect that part of University Education seems to be so evident as almost to preclude the possibility of a detailed proof.

(Signed) John A. Malet.

40, Trinity College, Dublin, July 14, 1852.

Paper No. 5. Questions addressed to John K. Ingram, LL.D., F.T.C.D.

PAPER No. 25.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D., F.T.C.D., PROFESSOR OF ORATORY.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.

The Professorship of Oratory.

1. At what time were you appointed Professor of Oratory?
2. By whom were you examined previous to your appointment?
3. What was the number of Candidates for the Professorship, and in what manner was the Examination conducted?
4. For what period were you appointed?
5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any regulations as to the duties of the Professorship since your appointment?

Answers of John K. Ingram, LL.D., F.T.C.D., to Paper No. 25.

Answers of John K. Ingram, LL.D., Professor of Oratory, to the Questions in Paper No .25.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.

The Professorship of Oratory.

1. At what time were you appointed Professor of Oratory?

I was elected Professor of Oratory on the 27th of May, 1852.

2. By whom were you examined previous to your appointment?

The Board of Trinity College appointed the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., and the Rev. W. D. Sadleir, D.D., Senior Fellows of the College, to conduct the Examination.

3. What was the number of Candidates for the Professorship, and in what manner was the Examination conducted?

Eleven gentlemen presented themselves as Candidates. The Examination is printed at length in the University Calendar for 1852. Two papers of Questions on Rhetoric were proposed to the Candidates. They were also required to write a Speech on a given subject, an Essay or Speech on another given subject, and an Introductory Lecture on Oratory, with a Syllabus or Synopsis of a Course of Lectures.

4. For what period were you appointed?

The Registrar of the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools has informed me that my appointment "was made in the usual form, 'during the pleasure of the Board.'"

ANSWERS OF JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D., F.T.C.D., TO PAPER No. 25.

The Professorship of Oratory.

5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any regulations as to the duties of the Professorship since your appointment?

At the time of my appointment, the Provost and Senior Fellows made regulations respecting the duties of the Professorship. Those duties are now the following:—

To deliver at least six public Prelections in each Academic year.

To assist the Senior Lecturer in examining the Compositions sent in to compete for Vice-Chancellor's Prizes.

To examine, in conjunction with the Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer, for the Downes' Premiums for Written Composition, Extempore Speaking, and Reading the Liturgy.

The Board of Trinity College, at my suggestion, have established an annual Examination in Rhetoric and English Literature, at which the sum of £10 is given in Premiums to the best Answerers. It is one of the duties of the Professor to hold this Examination.

(Signed) JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D.

PAPER No. 26. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

PAPER No. 26.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

The Undergraduate Course.

The Undergraduate Course.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Entrance Examination established in Trinity College?
2. What are the principal changes which have been recently made in the course for that Examination?
3. When was the system of having a special Examination for the high places at Entrance established?
4. What number of Students entered in each year for the past ten years?
5. How many were rejected at Entrance in each of those years?
6. What is the course for the Entrance Examination as now established?
7. What was the general Course of Studies prescribed for Undergraduates in the Statutes of King Charles the First?
8. At what time and on what grounds was authority given to the Board and Visitors to change the Course of Studies?
9. What was the general character of the alterations made under that authority prior to 1830?
10. What has been the general character of the alterations made since 1830, and with what result attended?
11. What is the present Undergraduate Course of education?
12. Is the same Course compulsory on all Students not Candidates for Honors, or to what extent is the Course optional?
13. Is the Course for Candidates for Honors contained in prescribed books, or is it merely confined to certain subjects?
14. Have any and what steps been taken to provide Lectures for Undergraduates who are Candidates for Honors in Classics and Science respectively?
15. Is the instruction provided by the Tutor Fellows and the Honor Lecturers found to be sufficient to enable those who avail themselves of it to pass the General Examinations creditably, and compete successfully for Honors, without the aid of private Tutors?
16. During how many weeks in the year do the Lectures of the Tutor Fellows and Honor Lecturers continue?
17. What is the average annual number of Lectures given to each class?
18. Can you state, approximately, how many private Tutors are now engaged in preparing Students for Examinations in the College other than the Entrance Examination?
19. Can you state, approximately, how many Undergraduates are now reading with private Tutors?
20. For what Examinations and at what times of the year is the assistance of private Tutors chiefly sought?
21. What provision is made for ascertaining the progress and proficiency of Undergraduates in the prescribed studies?
22. What penalty is inflicted on a Student for neglecting these studies?
23. In what manner are the Examination at the end of the Senior Freshman year, and the Degree Examination, now conducted, and in what manner is the merit of the Candidates ascertained?
24. Is there any classification of the Undergraduates according to answering at any and which of the Examinations?
25. In what subjects can a Student graduate with distinction?
26. Is there any special instruction provided for Candidates for such distinctions?
27. What number of Students have so distinguished themselves during the last ten years?
28. Are Roman Catholics or Dissenters excluded from any of the advantages or distinctions of the Undergraduate Course?
29. When was the present system of conducting Honor Examinations introduced?

Paper No 26.

Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Undergraduate Course.

30. How are the Honor Examiners and the Examiners for Moderatorships now selected?

31. Have any and what changes been made in the last twenty years in the mode of distributing Honors and Prizes among the Undergraduates, and what has been the effect of these changes, if any such were made?

32. Have any and what additional Prizes for Undergraduates been founded within the same period, and have such Prizes been successful in producing a spirit of emulation amongst the Students?

33. Has the attendance on Lectures by Undergraduates increased within the same period; and if so, do you attribute such increase to any encouragement given to attendance on such Lectures, or to any improvement in their quality or management?

34. Have any and what alterations been made in the same time for the purpose of making such Lectures more useful and attractive to Undergraduates?

35. Has any and what additional encouragement been given for residence within the walls or in the vicinity of the College?

36. Have any and what additional studies been introduced for the purpose of qualifying Students for the professions or active employments of life?

37. What was the total number of Undergraduates during the past year?

38. How many of these came from England and Scotland, how many from the County of Dublin, and how many from other Counties in Ireland?

39. How many of these resided during Term within the College, and how many in the City and suburbs of Dublin?

40. How many of these attended the Lectures provided for them, and how many kept their terms by passing the Examinations only?

41. What is the entire sum necessarily paid by a Student, as fees to the College, to the Tutor Fellows, and to other officers of the College, up to the time that he receives a Certificate, of obtaining the Degree of A.B.?

(*a*) If a Nobleman?
(*b*) If a Fellow Commoner?
(*c*) If a Pensioner?
(*d*) If a Sizar?

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows, to the Questions in Paper No. 26.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows, to the Questions in Paper No. 26.

The Undergraduate Course.

The Undergraduate Course.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Entrance Examination established in Trinity College?

No Records exist to enable us to give a complete answer to this question. An Entrance Examination seems to be implied in some statements in the Statute respecting Sizars and Scholars; also in the forms of the old Notes of Admission. The earliest notice to be found on record of a course of reading prescribed for Entrance is in 1736, in the Senior Lecturer's book of that year, where it is mentioned not as a new institution, but as a thing already in existence. The Entrance Course then consisted of the Greek Testament and Cornelius Nepos. On November 1st, 1774, it was ordered that an Entrance Examination be held on the first Monday of every month. There exists evidence that for some time between the years 1769 and 1825 the Entrance Course was as follows, viz.: Homer's Iliad, eight Books; Murphy's Lucian; Xenophon's Cyropædia, three Books; Greek Testament, Four Gospels and Acts; Epictetus; Tabula Cebetis; Virgil's Georgics and Æneid (six Books); Terence, three Plays; Horace (Odes, Satires, and Epistles); Juvenal, Satires, 3, 10, 13, and 14. The authority by which all recent changes of the Course have been made is that of the Board. See Answer to Question 8.

2. What are the principal changes which have been recently made in the course for that Examination?

The most important change recently made in the Entrance Course was that made in 1849, when the course was settled as follows:—Homer's Iliad, Books i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi.; Greek Testament, Gospel of St. Luke, and Acts; Euripides, Hecuba; Lucian, Walker's Selections; Livy, Books i. ii. iii.; Virgil's Æneid, Books i. ii. iii. iv. v.; Sallust; Horace: Latin and English Composition.

Candidates for Classical Sizarship read, in addition, *all* the Classics of the first two Examinations of the Junior Freshman Year. Candidates for Sizarships in Science, Hebrew, or Irish, read the ordinary Entrance Classical Course, in addition to the courses of Science, Hebrew, or Irish, as stated in the Calendar.

Another important change was made in the year 1851, viz., that of allowing Candidates who seek for Entrance merely, and not any honors or places, to take up any two Greek and any two Latin classical authors of their own choosing, with Latin and English Composition.

3. When was the system of having a special Examination for the high places at Entrance established?

The system of having a special Examination for the high places at Entrance was first established in 1828.

4. What number of Students entered in each year for the past ten years?

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 26.

The Undergraduate Course.

The annexed Table contains the numbers required, made up for each year to the 20th of November.

ENTRANCE.

	Nob.	F.C.	Pens.	Sizars.*	Total.
1843	1	35	292	3	331
1844	0	32	357	3	392
1845	0	31	315	6	352
1846	2	29	354	6	391
1847	0	19	296	2	317
1848	2	27	324	0	353
1849	0	21	315	4	340
1850	1	15	241	0	257
1851	1	16	254	5	276
1852	0	12	266	2	280

5. How many were rejected at Entrance in each of those years?

No complete record has been kept of the numbers rejected at Entrance. We believe the number rejected each year to be on an average about 12.

6. What is the Course for the Entrance Examination as now established?

The Course for Entrance has not been altered since 1849. See Answer to Question 2.

7. What was the general Course of Studies prescribed for Undergraduates in the Statutes of King Charles the First?

For a complete answer to this question, see Statutes, cap. xv. (13th Charles I.) "De Classium Scholasticis Exercitiis."

8. At what time and on what grounds was authority given to the Board and Visitors to change the Course of Studies?

The Course has been amended from time to time by the Board, in pursuance of the authority granted for that purpose by Letter 1, George III., chap. 6.

9. What was the general character of the alterations made under that authority prior to 1830?

The general character of the alterations in the Course of Studies made prior to 1830 was that of adaptation to the advancing state of Science and Literature, especially by introducing Mathematics, the Physical Sciences, Butler's Analogy, and some valuable treatises on the Evidences of Christianity, &c.

10. What has been the general character of the alterations made since 1830, and with what result attended?

The general character of the alterations since made is the same, but the alterations themselves have been of a much more extensive and important character, both in the nature of the studies and their arrangement. The principal features of those alterations are:—(1) The appointment of separate Courses, one compulsory, to be read by all Students; the other voluntary, to be read by those only who are Candidates for Honors; (2) The introduction at the Honor Examinations of a large amount of printed papers, in addition to the *viva voce* questions; (3) The rendering of the Course a suitable preparation for the several professions; and (4) The establishment of a completely new school, viz., that of Engineering. The results of these changes have been most satisfactory. They have produced a great increase in the number of Candidates for Honors, and rendered the last year of the Undergraduate Course—instead of being, as in former times, comparatively neglected—particularly effective and useful.

11. What is the present Undergraduate Course of Education? 12. Is the same Course compulsory on all Students not Candidates for Honors, or to what extent is the Course optional?

The present Undergraduate Course, with specifications of the extent to which it is compulsory or optional, will be found in the Appendix to this Paper.

13. Is the Course for Candidates for Honors contained in prescribed books, or is it merely confined to certain subjects?

The Course for Candidates for Honors is contained in prescribed books; but questions may be, and constantly are, asked beyond these limits, especially in the case of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. This is done, partly for the purpose of testing the Student's knowledge of principles, and partly because the ordinary Text-books are often not sufficiently comprehensive. The Junior Fellows—especially those who are Lecturers in the Honor Courses—communicate such additional information to their Classes during Term.

14. Have any and what steps been taken to provide Lectures for Undergraduates who are Candidates for Honors in Classics and Science respectively?

For a full answer to this question, see the Answers furnished by the Tutors to Paper No. 13, Questions 7, 10, and 12.

15. Is the instruction provided by the Tutor Fellows and the Honor Lecturers found to be sufficient to enable those who avail themselves of it to pass the General Examinations creditably, and compete successfully for Honors, without the aid of private Tutors?

The instruction provided by the Tutor Fellows and the Honor Lecturers is found to be fully sufficient for the generality of Students, without the aid of private Tutors.

* It should be observed, that in addition to the Sizars mentioned in the above Table, several others were elected who had previously entered as Pensioners.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 26.

16. During how many weeks in the year do the Lectures of the Tutor Fellows and Honor Lecturers continue?

The Lectures of the Tutor Fellows and Honor Lecturers continue about six weeks in each Term.

17. What is the average annual number of Lectures given to each class?

The Undergraduate Course.

The average annual number of Tutors' Lectures is about 150 for each class.—See Table III. in the Answers to Paper No. 13.

18. Can you state, approximately, how many private Tutors are now engaged in preparing Students for Examinations in the College other than the Entrance Examination?

It would be impossible to answer this question exactly. The number of those who make a profession of private Tuition within the walls of the College is very small, and variable: at present the number is about ten; many take pupils only occasionally. As regards the case of private Tutors living in private families, we have no means for ascertaining their number.

19. Can you state, approximately, how many Undergraduates are now reading with private Tutors?

We have no means of stating approximately how many Undergraduates are now reading with private Tutors; it is quite certain, however, that the number is much smaller than it was previous to the recent changes in the Course and system of Lecturing.

20. For what Examinations and at what times of the year, is the assistance of private Tutors chiefly sought?

The assistance of private Tutors is chiefly sought for the Degree Examination, and that which closes the Senior Freshman year. The Degree Examination for Pensioners, as well as the closing Examination of the Senior Freshman year, for both Pensioners and Fellow-Commoners, take place in October and November. The Degree Examination for Fellow-Commoners takes place in April or May.

21. What provision is made for ascertaining the progress and proficiency of Undergraduates in the prescribed studies?

The provisions for ascertaining the progress of the Students are Examinations—Ordinary and for Honors. Also, the Catechetical method, which forms an essential part of the Tutors' Lectures. It is worth observing, that the system of this College, in requiring in general two such tests each year, operates most beneficially in stopping incompetent Students *early* in their course. This will explain why it is that comparatively few of those who come up to the Degree Examination are unable to pass.—See the Table in answer to the Question 40.

22. What penalty is inflicted on a Student for neglecting these studies?

The penalty for neglecting these studies is loss of Term, and consequent liability to loss of class; disgrace of being cautioned, and a fine of *5s.* for each Term not kept, either by attendance on Lectures, or by passing the corresponding Examination.

23. In what manner are the Examination at the end of the Senior Freshman year, and the Degree Examination, now conducted, and in what manner is the merit of the Candidates ascertained?

The Degree Examination, and that at the end of the Senior Freshman year, are now conducted by a corps of Examiners (viz., one in each book or subject) for the whole class, and not, as in the ordinary Examinations, in divisions, with two Examiners to each. The merit of the Candidates is ascertained by the average of numbers given by each Examiner. (See Appendix to this Paper.)

24. Is there any classification of the Undergraduates according to answering at any and which of the Examinations?

There is a classification of the Undergraduates according to answering at the Examinations at the close of the Senior Freshman year, and at the Degree Examination, as fully explained in the Appendix.

25. In what subjects can a Student graduate with distinction?

The subjects in which a Student may graduate with distinction are four, viz.:—1. Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; 2. Classics; 3. Logics, Ethics, and Political Economy; and 4. Experimental Physics.

26. Is there any special instruction provided for Candidates for such distinctions?

Over and above the regular Honor Lectures given by the Tutors to Candidates for such distinctions, as stated in Answer to Paper 13, there are also the Lectures for Students in Experimental Physics, given by the Professors of the Engineering School, viz.: the Professor of Mineralogy, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Chemistry, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; also, the Lectures given by the Professors of Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Oratory, and Political Economy.

27. What number of Students have so distinguished themselves during the last ten years?

The annexed Table contains the answer to this question. The Medals for Experimental Physics were not instituted until the year 1851.

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Moderators at the Degree Examinations for the last ten years, viz. from 1843 *to* 1852 :—

		MATH. AND PHYSICS.	ETHICS AND LOGICS.	CLASSICS.	EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
1843	Senior,	6	5	1	–
	Junior,	0	8	5	–
1844	Senior,	2	7	4	–
	Junior,	4	8	0	–
1845	Senior,	3	6	1	–
	Junior,	2	4	4	–
1846	Senior,	5	6	4	–
	Junior,	1	14	0	–
1847	Senior,	4	5	2	–
	Junior,	0	8	1	–
1848	Senior,	5	6	2	–
	Junior,	3	8	1	–
1849	Senior,	5	7	0	–
	Junior,	1	9	2	–
1850	Senior,	2	7	3	–
	Junior,	4	5	0	–
1851	Senior,	5	5	4	2
	Junior,	5	7	0	0
1852	Senior,	6	6	5	3
	Junior,	2	6	1	1

28. Are Roman Catholics or Dissenters excluded from any of the advantages or distinctions of the Undergraduate Course?

Neither Roman Catholics nor Dissenters are excluded from any of the advantages or distinctions of the Undergraduate Course, as such. The conditions of the Scholarships on the Foundation have been stated in a former Paper, No. 9.

29. When was the present system of conducting Honor Examinations introduced?

The present system of conducting Honor Examinations was introduced in the year 1833.

30. How are the Honor Examiners and the Examiners for Moderatorships now selected?

The Honor Examiners and the Examiners for Moderatorships are now selected in accordance with the following rule of the Board, passed July 24, 1852 :

"Resolved—That four Courts of Examiners for conducting the Honor Examinations of Undergraduates be instituted as follows, viz. :—

I. "*Mathematical Sciences.*—The Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; the Donegal Lecturer; and two others, to be nominated by the Board from the Junior Fellows.

II. "*Ethics and Logics.*—The Professor of Moral Philosophy, and two to be nominated as above.

III. "*Classics.*—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professor of Oratory; the Greek Lecturer; and two to be nominated as above.

IV. "*Experimental Physics.*—The Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology; the Professor of Chemistry; and two to be nominated as above."

31. Have any and what changes been made in the last twenty years in the mode of distributing Honors and Prizes among the Undergraduates, and what has been the effect of these changes, if any such were made?

In former times the mode of distributing Honors and Prizes among the Undergraduates at the Term Examinations was, to give separate Honors in Classics and Science to the several divisions of each class, there being about 35 or 40 Students in each division. The present system is, to examine by a corps of Examiners on a separate day all those recommended for Honors at the Preliminary Examination of each class (conducted, as before, according to divisions), and to give Honors or Prizes of two ranks; the number of Honors or Prizes of the first rank being limited to one-fortieth of the class, and those of the second rank being limited to one-twentieth of the class. (For full details on the subject of Honors and Prizes, see the Appendix to this Paper.)

The effect of these changes has been very great, chiefly in the two following respects, viz. : first, in establishing a more accurate standard of merit; and secondly, in diffusing the competition for Honors more widely.

32. Have any and what additional Prizes for Undergraduates been founded within the same period, and have such Prizes been successful in producing a spirit of emulation amongst the Students?

The following additional Prizes for Undergraduates have been founded within the last twenty years :

(*a*). The increase in the *number* of Honors granted at the Degree Examinations in Science and Classics when the change was made, viz. : that instead of a *single* gold medal in each, a number of first and second rank Moderatorships in each was established.

(*b*). New Moderatorships established in Ethics and Logics in 1834.

(*c*). New Moderatorships in Experimental Physics, established in 1851.

(*d*). Separate Prizes in Logics and Ethics at the closing Examination of the second year, established in 1844.

(*e*). The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics and Physics, established in 1839.

(*f*). The Wray Prize in Metaphysical Science, established in 1848.

(*g*). Medals (subsequently changed into Prizes) in Modern Languages, established in 1835.

(*h*). Premiums in Modern History, established in 1842.

(*i*). Prizes in Biblical Greek, established in 1840.

(*j*). Prizes in Political Economy, established in 1837.

(*k*). Prizes in Ecclesiastical History, established in 1851.

(*l*). Prizes in Feudal and English Law, established in 1842; also in Civil Law, established in 1851.

(*m*). The Kyle Irish Prize, established in 1850.

(*n*). The Bedell Irish Scholarship, established in 1845.

(*o*). S. Columba Irish Scholarships, five in number, established in 1842.

(*p*). Premiums in Irish, established by Board in 1842.

(*q*). Academic Association Exhibitions, established in 1842.

(*r*). Foyle College Exhibitions, established in 1846 by the Hon. Irish Society of London.

(*s*). Medical Prizes, established in 1839.

(*t*). Exhibitions on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, *remodelled* in 1834.

(*u*). Royal Scholarships, or Exhibitions, 30 in number, founded by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland in 1834.

(*v*). Exhibitions for the Middleton School, established in 1838.

(*w*). Prizes for Divinity Students selected at the General Examination, which closes the first year of their Divinity Course, being the Senior Sophister year of their Undergraduate Course, established in 1836.

(*x*). In 1835, the Primate's Hebrew Premiums were partly opened to Undergraduates, Senior Sophisters being permitted to attend the Lectures and Examinations of the junior year.

(*y*). Premiums in Rhetoric and English Literature, established in 1852.

(*z*). It may also be mentioned, that during the period referred to in the question, the change in the Sizarship Examination, by which one Sizarship is annually given for Science, one for Hebrew, and one for Irish, was made.—See Answer to Paper No. 37, Question 4.

The above Prizes have been, in general, very successful in producing a spirit of emulation amongst the Students. Further information respecting them will be found in the Calendar for 1853.

33. Has the attendance on Lectures by Undergraduates increased within the same period; and if so, do you attribute such increase to any encouragement given to attendance on such Lectures, or to any improvement in their quality or management?

The attendance on Lectures by Undergraduates has increased most remarkably, the more so as all pecuniary fines (with the single exception of the *5s.* fine for the loss of the Term, see Answer to Question 22) for non-attendance on Lectures have been of late years abolished. The increase is to be attributed, partly, to the encouragement arising from the recent changes, whereby Terms may, in certain cases, be kept by attendance on Lectures; and partly to their improvement in quality and management, as explained in the Answers to Paper 13.

34. Have any and what alterations been made in the same time for the purpose of making such Lectures more useful and attractive to Undergraduates?

The making of such Lectures more useful and attractive to the Students was the main object of the recent alterations of the course, especially that for the last year, whereby professional attendance is allowed to count as a part of the Undergraduate Course, and a choice of subjects allowed.—See Answer to Question 11. The establishing of separate Lectures for Candidates for Honors has also contributed greatly to the same result.

35. Has any and what additional encouragement been given for residence within the walls or in the vicinity of the College?

Additional encouragement for residence has been given, by the advantages of attendance on Lectures.—See Answers to Questions 33 and 34. Also, the deposits of College chambers have been reduced within the last year.

36. Have any and what additional studies been introduced for the purpose of qualifying Students for the professions or active employments of life?

The most satisfactory answer to this question will be found in the account of the Course, especially that for the last year, given in the Appendix to this Paper.

37. What was the total number of Undergraduates during the past year?

The total number of Undergraduates during the past year was 1,217.

38. How many of these came from England and Scotland, how many from the County of Dublin, and how many from other Counties in Ireland?

The annexed Table contains the information required by this question, under a form which shows the relative supply and its variation, from different places. The numbers denote those who actually *passed* the Entrance Examination in the several years, reckoning from the 1st of January in each year, and not, as in the Table in answer to Question 4, from the 20th of November. It should be observed, that of those who pass the Entrance Examination, some few do not afterwards put their names on the College Books; and of

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those who do so, many drop off from time to time, and never proceed to the Degree of A.B. See the observations appended to the answer to Question 21.

	Dublin City and County.	Other parts of Ireland.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Foreign Countries.
1848	91	201	42	6	14
1849	99	203	46	4	15
1850	92	150	32	5	15
1851	73	139	46	1	5
1852	79	137	45	3	8

39. How many of these resided during Term within the College, and how many in the City and suburbs of Dublin?

Of the number mentioned in answer to Question 37, 118 resided within the College; and 518 returned themselves as residing in the City and suburbs.

40. How many of these attended the Lectures provided for them, and how many kept their Terms by passing the Examinations only?

The annexed Tables show the attendance on Lectures and Examinations during the year 1851–2.

TERMS.

	1851.		1852.			
	MICHAELMAS.		HILARY.		TRINITY.	
	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
Senior Sophisters, . .	102	27	83	30	16	23
Junior Sophisters, . .	41	30	51	18	33	20
Senior Freshmen, . .	99	18	49	31	4	35
Junior Freshmen, . .	71	23	64	35	40	25

EXAMINATIONS.

	1852.					
	HILARY.		TRINITY.		MICHAELMAS.	
	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
Candidate Bachelors, .	41	2	22	1	175	6
Supplementalists, Senior Sophisters,	1	2	–	–	18	1
Senior Sophisters, .	84	11	55	3	–	–
Junior Sophisters, .	111	16	82	7	90	4
Supplementalists, Senior Freshmen,	25	7	–	–	7	3
Senior Freshmen, .	94	10	58	5	188	13
Junior Freshmen, .	119	14	118	15	125	7

It should be observed, in reference to the above Tables, that several of the Students attend Lectures for the sake of the instruction, without designing to save the Term; consequently, many are returned among the *disallowed* who had full credit in the particular Lectures which they attended; and some, who are returned as having been allowed the Term, also passed the succeeding Examination. It should be also observed, that it is only at Michaelmas and Hilary that Examinations for Supplementalist Senior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen are held; and that all the Senior Sophisters, except Supplementalists, become Candidate Bachelors at Michaelmas.

41. What is the entire sum necessarily paid by a Student, as fees to the College, to the Tutor Fellows, and to other officers of the College, up to the time that he receives a Certificate of obtaining the Degree of A.B.? (*a*) If a Nobleman? (*b*) If a Fellow Commoner? (*c*) If a Pensioner? (*d*) If a Sizar?

The entire sum necessarily paid by a Student as fees to the College—to the Tutor Fellows, and to other officers of the College—up to the time that he obtains the Testimonium of the Degree of A.B., is as follows:—(*a*) If a Nobleman, £213. (*b*) If a Fellow Commoner, £152 5*s*. (*c*) If a Pensioner, £83 17*s*. 6*d*. (*d*) If a Sizar, £4 16*s*. 3*d*.

In addition to the above fees, each Student is obliged by the late Act of Parliament, to pay the following stamp duties: viz., £1 for Entrance; £3 for admission to the Degree of A.B., or if a Nobleman, £5; and £3 for the Testimonium.

Appendix.—Programme of the Undergraduate Course for 1853.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 26.

The Undergraduate Course.

The Undergraduate Course at each Examination is divided into two parts; the one to be read by all Students, the other by those who aspire to the higher Honors of their Class.

Junior Freshmen.

	For all Students.	Additional for Honors.
Hilary Examination.	*Mathem.* Elrington's Euclid, Books i. ii. Arithmetic (the Theory of Fractions, vulgar and decimal, and the Rule of Three).	
	Greek. Stock's Lucian: the Dialogues.	Stock's Lucian:—Art of writing History.
	Latin. Livy, Books iv. v.	Livy, Books xxi. xxii.
Trinity Examination.	*Mathem.* Euclid, Books i. ii. iii.; Defins. of Book v., and Book vi. (except Props. 27, 28, 29). Arithmetic as before.	
	Greek. Stock's Demosthenes, vol. i.	Æschines against Ctesiphon.
	Latin. Cicero, Archias and Milo.	Cicero de Oratore, Book i.
Michaelmas Examination.	*Mathem.* Euclid and Arithmetic, as before. Algebra (Elementary rules and Binomial Theorem, Arithmetical and Geometrical series. Simple and quadratic equations). Trigonometry (Definitions; and Solution of Plane Triangles).	Algebra, Theory of Equations. Luby's Trigonometry (new edition).
	Greek. Stock's Demosthenes, vol. ii.	Demosthenes de Coronâ.
	Latin. Cicero against Catiline, i. ii. iii. iv.	Cicero, Phillippics, i. ii. ix.

Senior Freshmen.

	For all Students.	Additional for Honors.
Hilary Examination.	*Mathem.* All the Mathematics read in the Junior Freshman year.	The add. Math. of the Jun. Fresh. year. Salmon's Analytic Geometry, Part I., selected Course.
	Logic. Murray's Logic, with Walker's Commentary.	Whately's Logic (Analytical Outline), with Book iii. (on Fallacies), and Book iv. cap. i. (of Induction).
	Greek. Plato's Apology and Crito.	Plato's Phædo.
	Latin. Cicero de Amicitiâ et de Senectute.	Cicero, Tusc. Quæst., Books i. and ii.
Trinity Examination.	*Mathematics*, as before.	Additional Mathematics as before. Salmon's Analytic Geometry, Part II., selected Course.
	Logic, as before; with Locke's Essay, Introduction, with Books ii. and iii. (omitting in Book ii. chap. i. sections 10-20; chap. xiii. sections 10 to the end; chap. xv.; chap. xxi., sections 11–71; chaps. xxx. and xxxii., and in Book iii. chap. vi).	Additional Logics as before.
	Greek. Herodotus, Book i.	Thucydides, Book ii.
	Latin. The Agricola and Germany of Tacitus.	The Annals of Tacitus, Books. i. and ii.
Michaelmas Examination.	*Mathematics*, as before.	As before; with Lacroix, Diff. Calc. first 38 sects., and Calc. Int. sects. 164-170, 182–191, 207–228.
	*Logic.** Logic and Locke as before, with Locke, Book iv.	Additional Logic, as before. Bacon *de Augm. Scient.*, lib. v., and the remainder of Whately's Logic, omitting the Appendix. Cousin's Psychology, Henry's Translation.
	Greek. Homer, Iliad, ix. xviii. xxiv.	Odyssey, ix. x. xi. xii.
	Latin. Virgil, Georgics.	Æneid, vi. vii. viii. ix.

Junior Sophisters.

	For all Students.	Additional for Honors.
Hilary Examination.	*Logic.* Logic and Locke as read in the Senior Freshman year.	The additional Logic of the Senior Freshman year.
	Physics. Hart's Mechanics, part I., and first three chapters of Part II., omitting the Notes.	The remainder of Hart's Mechanics. Lloyd's Mechanics, *Statics*, sections i. ii. vi. vii. xii. *Dynamics*, sections i. ii. iii. v. Sect. vii. arts. 1-5.
	Greek. Sophocles, Œdipus Rex.	Œdipus Colonæus.
	Latin. Terence, Adelphi and Hecyra.	Phormio, Andria and Heautontimorumenos.
Trinity Exam.	*Logic*, as before.	Addit. Logic, as before.
	Physics. Hart's Mechanics as before. Hart's Hydrostatics. Lloyd's Optics.	Webster's Principles of Hydrostatics, first nine chapters.
	Greek. Euripides, Medea.	Æschylus, Prometheus.
	Latin. Juvenal, Sat. i. iii. iv. vii. viii. x. xiii. xiv.	Persius, except Sat. iv.
Michaelmas Exam.	*Logic*, as before.	Addit. Logic, as before.
	Physics, as before.	Addit. Physics, as before.
	Astron. Brinkley's Astronomy, chaps. i. to viii. inclusive, and xiv. xvi. xviii.	The remainder of Brinkley's Astronomy, including the Appendix.
	Greek. Æschylus, Septem Contra Thebas.	Knights of Aristophanes.
	Latin. Horace, Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare.	The Art of Poetry.

* At this Examination separate Honors are awarded for Mathematics and Logic.

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SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

		*First Course.** Astronomy.	*Second Course.* Ethics.	*Third Course.* Mathematical Physics.	*Fourth Course.†* Experimental Physics.	*Fifth Course.* Classics.
Hilary Examination.	*For all Students.*	Brinkley's Astronomy, as in the Junior Sophister Year.	Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.	All the Physics of the Junior Sophister Year.	Dixon on Heat, parts marked. Gregory's Outlines of Chemistry, 2nd ed. vol. i. to p. 154.	Aristotle's Ethics, Books i. ii. and iii. Cicero, De Officiis, Book i.
	For Honors.	The remainder of Brinkley's Astronomy, including the Appendix, as in the Junior Sophister Year.	Bp. Butler's Sermons: Preface and first three Sermons.	All the additional Physics of the Junior Sophister Year.	The remainder of Dixon on Heat. Regnault's Crystallography.	Additional. Aristotle's Ethics, Books vi. vii. viii. ix. Cicero, De Officiis, Books ii. iii.
Trinity Examination.	*For all Students.*	Brinkley's Astronomy as before.	Stewart, as before. Butler's Analogy, Part I., Introduction, and chaps. iv. v. vii. and Conclusion: Part II., except chap. vii.	As before.	Heat as before. Roget on Electricity and Galvanism. Gregory's Outlines, remainder of vol. i.	Xenophon's Memorabilia, Books i. and ii. Horace, Satires and Epistles.
	For Honors.	Brinkley's Astronomy, as before.	Butler's Sermons, as before. Remainder of Butler's Analogy; and Cicero, Tuscul. Quæst., Book i.	As before.	Roget on Electro-Magnetism. Gregory's Outlines, vol. ii., p. 297 to 319; 332 to 387; 398 to 403; 550 to 553; and p. 583 to end.	Additional. Memorabilia, Books iii. and iv. Annals of Tacitus, Books iii. iv. and v.
Mich. or Degree Examination.		Brinkley's Astronomy, as before.	Stewart and Butler, as before. Paley's Evidences, Part I.	As before.	Heat and Electricity, as before. Chemistry, as before. Roget on Magnetism.	Thucydides, Book vii. Lucretius, Book i.

COURSES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

1.—MATHEMATICAL.

Mathematics. Hamilton's Conic Sections, Book I.
Luby's Trigonometry.
Salmon's Treatise on Conic Sections.
Salmon's Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. Chaps. ii. iii. (omitting sect. 9) and Chap. vi.
Leroy, Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Lacroix, Elemens d'Algebre.
Young, Theory of Algebraic Equations.
Newton's Prime and Ultimate Ratios.
Lacroix, Differential and Integral Calculus, omitting Calc. of Variations and of Differences.
Graves's Translation of Chasles on Cones and Spherical Conics, with the Appendix.

Physics. All the Physics of the Undergraduate Course.
Lloyd's Mechanical Philosophy.
Duhamel, Cours de Mecanique.
Lloyd's Optics, Parts I. II. and Appendix.
Newton's Principia, Lib. I. sects. i. ii. iii. ix. xi.
Luby's Physical Astronomy.
Pratt's Mechanical Philosophy, Dynamics, chaps. iv. v. vi.

* REGULATIONS.—PRIVILEGES OF PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.—1. In the Junior Sophister year, Medical Students may keep Terms by attending the Lectures, or answering at the Examinations, in Science only.

2. To obtain this privilege the Student must be matriculated in Medicine, according to the Act of Parliament, 40 Geo. III. c. 84, and must be in actual attendance on the full Courses of the Medical Session necessary for completing an *Annus Medicus*.

3. In the Senior Sophister year the subjects of Undergraduate Lectures and Examinations are divided into five Courses, viz.: 1. Astronomy; 2. Ethics; 3. Mathematical Physics; 4. Experimental Physics; 5. Classics.

Of these the first and second are compulsory upon all Students; the other three are voluntary, to this extent, that professional Students may omit any two of the three, and non-professional Students any one of the three. In other words, professional Students may keep Terms (either in Lectures or at Examinations) by studying any *one* of the three voluntary Courses, whereas non-professional Students must study *two* of those Courses.

4. This privilege is allowed to Divinity Students, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term for which they claim such privilege.

The same privilege is allowed to Law and Engineering Students, provided they have full attendance on the professional Lectures of their respective Schools, during the Term for which they claim such privilege.

The same privilege is allowed to Medical Students, provided they shall have complied with Rule 2, during that portion of the Medical Session coinciding with the Term for which they claim such privilege.

5. But at the Degree Examination this privilege is allowed to such professional Students only as have completed full professional attendance on Lectures, in accordance with the regulations of their respective Schools, during the whole of the actual Academic year or session preceding the Michaelmas Term of their Senior Sophister year.

6. Fellow Commoners answering for their Degree at the Trinity Examination of their Senior Sophister year will be allowed the privilege aforesaid, if they shall have had, up to that time, full professional attendance during the year, as far as was possible in accordance with the regulations of their respective Schools.

7. Students answering for their Degree at a supplemental Examination will be allowed the privilege of professional Students, provided it shall appear that they would have been entitled to such privilege at the regular Degree Examination of their class. But this rule does not apply to any other supplemental Examination.

† Separate Honors are given for Experimental Physics at the Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 26.

The Undergraduate Course.

2. Classical.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Greek.			
Aristotle, . .	Rhetoric, read as a Science.	Same.	Same.
	Poetic.	Same.	Same.
Æschylus, . .	Eumenides.	Same.	Choephoræ.
Aristophanes, . .	Frogs.	Same.	Birds.
Pindar, . . .	Pythian.	Same.	Nemean and Isthmian.
Thucydides, . .	Hist. lib. vii.	Lib. viii.	Same.
Latin.			
Lucretius, . .	De Rerum Natura, lib. iii. iv.	Lib. i.	Same.
Tacitus, . . .	Annals, lib. vi.–xvi.	Hist. lib. i.–v.	Same.
Horace, . . .	Epist. lib. ii. Ars Poet.	Same.	Same.

3. Ethical.

Logic. All the Logics of the second year.
Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Mind, Vols. I. and II.
Bacon, the Prefaces to the Instaur. Magna and Novum Organum, together with the Distributio Operis.
Cousin's Psychology, Henry's Translation.
Ethics. All the Ethics of the fourth year.
Butler's Sermons (Preface and Sermons, i. ii. iii. v. vi. viii. ix. xi. xii. xiii. xiv., with the Dissertation on Virtue).
Cicero, De Officiis.
—— De Nat. Deorum, lib. i.
Bacon, de Augm. Scientiarum, lib. vii.
Smith's View of Moral Systems.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
Sir J. Mackintosh's Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy, with Preface by the Rev. W. Whewell.
Political Economy. Archbishop Whately's Lectures.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and iv.

4. Experimental Physics.

All the Experimental Physics of the Senior Sophister year.
Pouillet, Elemens de Physique et de Meteorologie, *new ed.*
Dixon's Laws of Galvanic Current.
Lloyd's Account of Instruments in the Dublin Magnetic Observatory.
Dixon's Treatise on Heat.
Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light.
Regnault, Cours de Chimie.
Rose, Crystallographie, trad. par Regnault.
Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.
Apjohn's Catalogue of Minerals in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

Regulations respecting Honors and Prizes.

1. At each Term Examination, after the ordinary Examinations of the class, Examinations are held of those Students who have previously been recommended as qualified to become Candidates for Honors in the several departments of Undergraduate studies, or who are otherwise entitled to present themselves for Honors, in accordance with these regulations.

At the Michaelmas Examination in each of the first three years, Prizes of £4 and of £2 are awarded by the Honor Examiners to the best answerers among the Candidates. The limit of the number of first Prizes is the one-fortieth of the entire class, or the next integer below the quotient, should the number in the class not be measured by forty. The limit to the number of second Prizes is double of the former.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations of each of the four years, Honors without Prizes are awarded; of which Honors there are two ranks, the limit to the number of each rank being determined as above.

No Student who has dropped a class will be allowed to present himself as a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for which he has previously had credit.

2. At the Michaelmas Examination of the fourth year, Examinations for Moderatorships, with gold and silver medals, are held in each of the following subjects:—1. Mathematics and Physics; 2. Classics; 3. Logics and Ethics; 4. Experimental Physics.

Of the successful Candidates in the four departments there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators. The limit to the number of Moderators of each rank is determined as in the case of Honors and Prizes at the previous Examinations.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, at the Commencements, when they are admitted to their Degrees.

The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal.

3. Students who have kept a Term by Lectures may be recommended by their Lecturers in Science or Classics as Candidates for Honors; and may present themselves at the Examinations for Honors at the beginning of the next succeeding Term, without passing the general preliminary Examination. And if the Student so recommended shall obtain Honors in *both* Science and Classics at the subsequent Examination, the Term shall be counted to him as a Term kept by Examination. But this regulation does not apply to the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year, which must be passed by all Students, whether they have been previously recommended for Honors or not; nor to the Degree Examination, for which special rules are provided.

4. Students who have kept a Term by Examination may be recommended as qualified to become Candidates for Honors in either department of Science or Classics, provided their judgments in the department for which they shall be so recommended shall not be below *Bene*, or in the other department below *Satis Bene*. But this regulation does not extend to the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, or to the Degree Examination.

5. At the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year, the Examiners do not give judgments, as at other ordinary Examinations, but mark their estimate of the

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 26.

The Undergraduate Course.

merit of the answering by numbers. Such numbers are given in each of the eight following subjects:—1. Arithmetic and Algebra; 2. Pure Geometry; 3. Trigonometry; 4. Logic; 5. Metaphysics (Locke and Logic); 6. Greek; 7. Latin; 8. Latin Composition.

Such Students as have answered sufficiently to be allowed the Examination are distributed by the Senior Lecturer, according to the order of merit, into the two orders of Classed and Unclassed.

The Classed Students are divided into three grades, and all who are so classed may present themselves as Candidates for Honors at the Honor Examination next ensuing.

The Unclassed Students are arranged in alphabetical order.

6. At the Degree Examination, both of Fellow Commoners at the beginning of Trinity Term, and of other Students at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, the Examiners mark the merit of the answering by numbers (and not by judgments), in the following subjects: 1. Astronomy; 2. Ethics [viz., *a*, Butler's works; *b*, Stewart and Paley]; 3. Mathematical Physics; 4. Experimental Physics [viz., *a*, Chemistry; *b*, Heat; *c*, Electricity and Magnetism]; 5. Greek; 6. Latin; 7. Latin Composition.

At the end of this Examination the Senior Lecturer determines the relative value of the answering by taking the average numbers for each Student; and arranges the Candidates who have passed the Examination into the two orders of Classed and Unclassed.

The Classed Candidates are divided into three grades. The first grade consists of the Moderators, to be elected at a subsequent Examination, and the Respondents, or best answerers at this general Examination. And all Classed Candidates are entitled to present themselves at the subsequent Examination for Moderatorships. The Respondents, also, even though they should not be elected Moderators at this subsequent Examination, have the privilege of acting as Moderators in the public University Disputations for the Degree of A.B.

The Unclassed Candidates are arranged in alphabetical order.

All Students who have obtained Honors at any preceding Examination of their Undergraduate Course (provided they are otherwise qualified by having kept the requisite number of Terms), are permitted to present themselves at the Examination for Moderatorships, without appearing at the general Degree Examination; and if their answering for Moderatorships shall be deemed sufficient by the Examiners, it shall be allowed as equivalent to the general Degree Examination, even though they should not be nominated Moderators or Respondents.

8. With respect to the unsuccessful Candidates at the Examination for Moderatorships, if they have not been already classed at the general Degree Examination, it is competent to the Examiners to determine whether they shall be placed among the Respondents, or in the second or third grade, or whether they shall be rejected, and lose the Examination, for insufficient answering.

9. Distinctions conferred at the Examinations for Honors, whether by Prizes, Certificates, or Moderatorships, are confined to those Candidates who are prepared in all the subjects (including the extended course), as prescribed in the Programme of the Undergraduate Course.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) H. Lloyd, Registrar.

January 11th, 1853.

Paper No. 27. Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

PAPER No. 27.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

1. What was the number of Sizarships founded by the Statutes of King Charles the First?

2. In what manner were Sizars selected and what was their position in the College at that time?

3. What is the present number of Sizars and in what manner are they elected?

4. What changes have the Board made in the Sizarship Examination within the last twenty years, and with what result?

5. Have the Board adopted any arrangements to improve the position of Sizars in the College?

6. State, approximately, the pecuniary value of the privileges and emoluments of a Sizarship as now constituted in assisting a Student in pursuing his entire Collegiate course?

7. Are Sizarships open to Roman Catholics and Dissenters from the Established Church?

8. Are there any Exhibitions attached to Trinity College, or to which Students of Trinity College are eligible as such, other than those mentioned in the list given below?

9. Have any Exhibitions formerly attached to Trinity College become extinct, and if so, state the name of the Exhibitions, the time when they ceased to be filled up, and the cause of their extinction?

10. State with regard to all the Exhibitions in any way connected with Trinity College—

(*a*) The number and annual value of the Exhibitions on each distinct foundation, and the period for which they can be held.

(*b*) By whom and in what manner they were founded, and whether the foundation is perpetual; or whether it is determinable, at the discretion of the Founder or his Trustees, or on any other contingency.

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The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

(*c*) In what manner the Exhibitioners are selected in each class of Exhibitions, and by what authority the rules of selection are made, and whether such rules are invariable, or by what authority they can be changed.

(*d*) Where the Exhibitioners are selected by Examination, whether they are elected by relative or absolute merit, and in how many cases in the last ten years Exhibitions have been withheld or reduced for want of Candidates, or for want of merit in the Candidates.

(*e*) Whether the rules of selection with respect to each class of Exhibitions are made public, and if so, in what manner.

(*f*) What limitation exists with respect to the Students who can be Candidates for each class of Exhibitions, and whether such limitation depends, in any of the cases, on the religion of the Candidate, the place of his birth, or the School where he was educated, or on any other special circumstance.

(*g*) Whether there is any notification made by which persons eligible to Exhibitions may be informed when vacancies arise, or at what time they may be expected to arise?

List of Classes of Exhibitions.

1. Royal Exhibitions or Royal Scholarships, or Queen's Scholarships.
2. Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions.
3. Foyle College Exhibitions.
4. Middleton Prizes.
5. Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association.
6. Downes Exhibitions.
7. Sterne ,,
8. Worrall ,,
9. Griffith Exhibitions.
10. Parsons ,,
11. Yelverton ,,
12. Crowe ,,
13. Span ,,
14. Avary ,,
15. Clanbrassil ,,
16. Lloyd ,,
17. Wray ,,

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 27.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to Paper No. 27.

The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

1. What was the number of Sizarships founded by the Statutes of King Charles the First?

The Statutes of Charles I. limit the number of Sizarships to thirty.

2. In what manner were Sizars selected, and what was their position in the College at that time?

The Sizars were originally nominated by the Provost and Fellows; the Provost having the power, by the Statutes of Charles I., of admitting eight or more (subject to the restriction as to number already mentioned), and each Fellow one. At that time the Sizars were poor Students, admitted gratuitously upon the condition of the performance of menial offices,—especially that of attendance at the tables of the Fellows and Students. The duty of Sacristan in the College Chapel was also discharged by Sizars.

3. What is the present number of Sizars and in what manner are they elected?

The number of Sizars is at present thirty, as limited by the Statutes of Charles I.; but they are now elected upon a public examination, the Provost and Fellows having ceded their statutable right of nomination.

4. What changes have the Board made in the Sizarship Examination within the last twenty years, and with what result?

The Examination for Sizarship was at first limited to Classics. Within the last twenty years twelve, out of the thirty Sizarships, have been appropriated to the encouragement of the study of other branches of knowledge. There are now four Sizars chosen (one in each year) upon an examination in Science, four in Hebrew, and four in the Irish language—in addition to the Classics of the ordinary Entrance Course. This change is believed to have operated beneficially.

The institution of Irish Sizarships is the most recent of these arrangements, and was intended to remedy, in some measure, the want which has been long felt in Ireland—that of an Irish-speaking Clergy.

5. Have the Board adopted any arrangements to improve the position of Sizars in the College?

The principal arrangement adopted by the Board to improve the condition of the Sizars is that affecting their dinner. Until the year 1843 the Sizars dined *after* their fellow-students, free of expense, and their table was furnished chiefly from that of the Fellows. They now dine at the same hour as other Students; and are allowed one shilling *per diem*, out of the funds of the College, to pay for their dinner.

6. State, approximately, the pecuniary value of the privileges and emoluments of a Sizarship as now constituted in assisting a Student in pursuing his entire Collegiate course?

The pecuniary privileges of a Sizarship, as now constituted, consist in the exemption from College half-yearly charges, and in the allowance for Commons already mentioned; these together amount to £33 4*s*. per annum. There are also certain small offices in College, to which emoluments are attached, and to which Sizars only are eligible. The average value of these to each Sizar is about £4 per annum; so that the total pecuniary

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The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

value of the privileges and emoluments of a Sizarship is about £37 per annum. In a few instances also Sizars obtain chambers without deposit.

7. Are Sizarships open to Roman Catholics and Dissenters from the Established Church?

Sizarships are open to Roman Catholics and other Dissenters from the Established Church.

8. Are there any Exhibitions attached to Trinity College, or to which Students of Trinity College are eligible, as such, other than those mentioned in the list given below?

The Exhibitions in Trinity College not enumerated in the list furnished by the Commissioners, are the Bedell Scholarships, and the Briggs' Exhibition. The Middleton Prize and the Wray Prize are of the nature of Premiums, not Exhibitions.

9. Have any Exhibitions formerly attached to Trinity College become extinct, and if so, state the name of the Exhibitions, the time when they ceased to be filled up, and the cause of their extinction?

The S. Columba Irish Scholarships have not been awarded for the last two years. The Provost and Senior Fellows are not aware of any other Exhibitions formerly attached to Trinity College, which have become extinct.

10. State with regard to all the Exhibitions in any way connected with Trinity College—(*a*) The number and annual value of the Exhibitions on each distinct foundation, and the period for which they can be held. (*b*) By whom and in what manner they were founded, and whether the foundation is perpetual; or whether it is determinable, at the discretion of the Founder or his Trustees, or on any other contingency. (*c*) In what manner the Exhibitioners are selected in each class of Exhibitions, and by what authority the rules of selection are made, and whether such rules are invariable, or by what authority they can be changed. (*d*) Where the Exhibitioners are selected by Examination, whether they are elected by relative or absolute merit, and in how many cases in the last ten years Exhibitions have been withheld or reduced for want of Candidates, or for want of merit in the Candidates. (*e*) Whether the rules of selection with respect to each class of Exhibitions are made public, and if so, in what manner. (*f*) What limitation exists with respect to the Students who can be Candidates for each class of Exhibitions, and whether such limitation depends, in any of the cases, on the religion of the Candidate, the place of his birth, or the School where he was educated, or on any other special circumstance. (*g*) Whether there is any notification made by which persons eligible to Exhibitions may be informed when vacancies arise, or at what time they may be expected to arise?

List of Classes of Exhibitions.

1. Royal Exhibitions or Royal Scholarships, or Queen's Scholarships.
2. Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions.
3. Foyle College Exhibitions.
4. Middleton Prizes.
5. Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association.
6. Downes Exhibitions.
7. Sterne „
8. Worrall „
9. Griffith Exhibitions.
10. Parsons „
11. Yelverton „
12. Crowe „
13. Span „
14. Avary „
15. Clanbrassil „
16. Lloyd „
17. Wray „

(*a*) The number and annual value of the Exhibitions on each distinct foundation, as also the period for which they can be held, are given in the following Table:

Exhibitions.	Number.	Annual Value. £	s.	d.	Period.
Royal Scholarships,	15	50	0	0	5 years.
Ditto,	10	30	0	0	do.
Ditto,	5	25	0	0	do.
Academic Association Exhibitions,*	–	15	0	0	2½ years.
Foyle College Exhibitions,	5	30	0	0	5 years.
Bedell Scholarships,	4	20	0	0	4 years.
Lloyd Exhibitions,	2	18	6	4	2 years.
Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions,	20	7	7	8	Masters' standing.
Ditto,	15	5	10	9	do.
Downes Exhibitions,	5	9	4	8	do.
Worrall Exhibitions,	12	9	4	8	do.
Stearne Exhibitions,	10	4	12	4	do.
Avary Exhibitions,	2	4	12	4	do.
Parsons Exhibition,	1	4	12	4	do.
Yelverton Exhibition,	1	4	12	4	do.
Griffith Exhibition,	1	4	12	4	do.
Briggs Exhibition,	1	4	12	4	do.
Crowe Exhibitions,	2	13	16	11	do.
Clanbrassil Exhibition,	1	7	7	8	do.
Span Exhibition,	1	46	3	1	indefinite.

* The number of the Academic Association Exhibitions is variable. Fifteen Exhibitioners have been appointed on this foundation in the last ten years.

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(*b*). The Royal Scholarships were founded by the Commissioners of Education, out of the funds belonging to the Royal Schools. The Academic Association Exhibitions were founded by the body whose name they bear, from funds raised by the subscribers. The Bedell Scholarships were founded by the Irish Society for promoting the Scriptural education of the native Irish through the medium of their own language, the funds of which Society are raised by subscription. The Foyle College Exhibitions were founded by the Hon. The Irish Society of London, from the revenues of their estates in the north of Ireland. All of these are terminable at the discretion of the founders, or their trustees, and the funds out of which they are paid are not in the possession of the College, or subject to its control.

The Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I.).

The Lloyd Exhibitions were founded by the subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition fund, and are perpetual, the sum subscribed being vested in the College. All the other Exhibitions were founded by the individuals whose names they bear,* and are likewise perpetual.

(*c*). The Royal Scholars, the Academic Association Exhibitioners, the Bedell Scholars, the Foyle College Exhibitioners, and the Lloyd Exhibitioners, are all selected by examination; the rules of selection having been made by the founders, with the consent of the Board of Trinity College. These rules may be changed by the same authority by which they were made.

The Erasmus Smith's Exhibitioners are partly selected by examination, according to rules laid down by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and partly by the Board, according to certain rules depending upon Collegiate merit. The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, from those Students in Divinity who have distinguished themselves at the Divinity Professors' Examination.

The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from among the Students who are sons of Clergymen of the diocese of Dublin, or sons of freemen of the city, regard being had to the poverty of the Student. The Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, Briggs, and Span Exhibitioners, are selected by the Board from general Collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The Avary Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars. The right of nomination to the Crowe and Clanbrassil Exhibitions is reserved, by the founders, to their representatives.

(*d*). The Exhibitioners selected by Examination are chosen according to their absolute merit, unless when the number of deserving candidates is greater than the number of vacancies, in which case the selection is made according to relative merit.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have no direct means of answering the latter part of this question, as respects the Royal Scholarships, the Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions, the Foyle College Exhibitions, and the Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association; the reports of the Examiners being made, not to the Officers of the College, but to the founders of the Exhibitions, or their representatives. The following reply of the Secretary of the Commissioners of Education to the Registrar furnishes a complete answer to the question so far as it relates to the Royal Scholarships.

"THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

"8, Clare-street, Dublin,
"18th December, 1852.

"DEAR SIR,—

"In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of Royal Scholarships, I have to state, that the selections are made by the Commissioners, upon a report of the absolute and of the relative merit of the Candidates. As, however, *absolute merit is necessary*, the Commissioners either grant the Exhibitions in full, reduce their amount, or withhold them altogether, according to the circumstances of each case.

"Within the last ten years the total number of Royal Scholarships, not filled for want of Candidates, amounts to 8. The total number reduced for want of sufficient merit within the same period is 12. Many of those so reduced have been, however, *subsequently increased* in consequence of distinguished merit evinced in their Undergraduate Course by the Exhibitioners.

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful Servant,
"WILLIAM COTTER KYLE,
"Secretary.

"Rev. Doctor Lloyd, Registrar,
"Trinity College, Dublin."

Of the numerous Exhibitions founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, only a small number are appointed to by Examination at entrance—viz., twenty in the last ten years, or on an average two in each year; the remaining Exhibitions on this foundation are filled up by the Board from Students who have been already distinguished in their academic career, without reference to the Schools at which they were educated. Of the Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association, fifteen have been filled up since they were founded, *i. e.* in the last ten years. The Foyle College Exhibition has not been presented to for the last two years. In no other case, that the Board are aware of, has an Exhibition lapsed for want of Candidates, or of proper qualification.

* The Exhibition now denominated "Clanbrassil," was founded by William Hamilton, Esq., in 1698, and was for some years called the Hamilton Exhibition.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO PAPER No. 27.

The Sizarships and Exhibitions.

(*e*). The rules of selection for all the principal Exhibitions are published in the Dublin University Calendar. There are, however, cases in which the rules of selection are not published, although generally known to the Tutors.

(*f*). The Royal Scholarships are limited to Students educated in the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Cavan. The Foyle Scholarships are limited to the Pupils of the Foyle College, Londonderry; and the Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions appointed to at entrance, to the Pupils of the Endowed Schools at Drogheda, Ennis, Galway and Tipperary.

The Downes Exhibitions are limited to Divinity Students; the Worrall Exhibitions to the sons of Clergymen of the diocese of Dublin, or sons of freemen of the city; and the Crowe and Clanbrassil Exhibitions to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders. Most of the Exhibitions are intended for poor Students; the Span and the Avary Exhibitions are so specially limited by the wills of the founders.

It may be questioned whether Exhibitions founded previously to the Act of the 33 Geo. III., and the College Statute of the following year, are not limited to members of the Established Church; but the Board have not acted on that assumption. The only express limitation depending on the religion of the Candidates is in the case of the Downes Exhibitions. There is no limitation depending on the place of birth.

(*g*). The vacant Exhibitions are generally filled up in the Michaelmas Term; the times of Examination are published in the University Calendar. As the Exhibitions are appointed to according to fixed rules, no notification of vacancies seems to be necessary, except in the case of the Worrall Exhibitions, in which case the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their Pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

By order of the Board,

(Signed), H. LLOYD, Registrar.

PAPER No. 28. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO SENIOR AND JUNIOR DEANS.

PAPER No. 28.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR DEANS.

The Discipline of the Students.

The Discipline of the Students.

1. To what officers of the College is the discipline of the Students intrusted?
2. What are the rules now enforced by the Deans with respect to the attendance of Students of the Established Church in the College Chapel?
3. To what extent do these rules apply to Students residing outside the College?
4. What supervision over the moral conduct of the Students residing in the College is exercised by the Deans, Tutors, or other officers of the College?
5. Do the Tutors or other College authorities exercise any control over the lodgings or residences of Students who reside in Dublin, outside the College walls, or do they inquire respecting the conduct of such Students when outside the College?
6. How often are Corrections now held by the Deans, and are all the Students required to attend them?
7. Is the system of punishing by pecuniary fines found adequate?
8. May not a great neglect of attendance on Lectures and at Chapel exist without drawing on the Student any observation or punishment except the usual pecuniary fines?
9. In what cases is a public admonition given, and in how many cases has that punishment been imposed during the last ten years?
10. In what cases are rustication and expulsion used as punishments, and in how many cases have each of these punishments been imposed during the last ten years?
11. Is any other form of punishment frequently resorted to, such as confinement within the College walls, writing on a given subject, or copying or committing to memory passages from authors?
12. Are the fines paid when imposed, or are they charged in the Student's half-yearly account?
13. What sum of money do the fines imposed produce annually, and in what manner is this sum appropriated?
14. What are the average annual expenses, in addition to the fees paid to the College and to College officers, incurred by a Student residing within the College during the time usually occupied by those who attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations of their class:—
    (*a*) If a Fellow Commoner?
    (*b*) If a Pensioner?
    (*c*) If a Sizar?
15. What are the average annual amounts of the similar expenses of a Student residing in Dublin for the same time?
    (*a*) If a Fellow Commoner?
    (*b*) If a Pensioner?
16. Do the Tutors or other College authorities interfere in any way with the expenditure of Students, or the payment of their accounts with tradesmen?
17. Are complaints often made of Students having expensive habits, or of their contracting debts, or of their obtaining excessive credit from shopkeepers and tradesmen in Dublin?
18. Can Students become heavily indebted without the knowledge of their Tutors?
19. Can you suggest any means by which the expenses of a Student can be reduced?

ANSWERS of the SENIOR and JUNIOR DEANS to the Questions in Paper No. 28.

ANSWERS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., SENIOR DEAN, REV. J. W. STUBBS, JUNIOR DEAN, TO PAPER NO. 28.

The Discipline of the Students.

The Discipline of the Students.

1. To what officers of the College is the discipline of the Students intrusted?

The maintenance of discipline is intrusted by the Statutes to the Provost, assisted by the Vice-Provost and by the Senior and Junior Deans. The same duty also devolves, in part, on the Censor, an officer since created; and each Tutor is charged with the care of the moral conduct of his own Pupils.

All grave breaches of discipline are brought before the Board.

2. What are the rules now enforced by the Deans with respect to the attendance of Students of the Established Church in the College Chapel? 3. To what extent do these rules apply to Students residing outside the College?

Students of the Established Church, residing within the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning, and four other times during the week. For Students living outside the College, the number of attendances required depends on the distance at which they reside.

4. What supervision over the moral conduct of the Students residing in the College is exercised by the Deans, Tutors, or other officers of the College?

All resident Undergraduate Students are required to attend at night-roll, in the presence of the Junior Dean, or to return their names at the College gate. A list of the latter, and of those who come into College after 9 o'clock, is furnished to the Junior Dean by the gate-porters; and a fine is imposed by him upon those who come in after 12 o'clock without his permission. When a Student is absent from College all night, he is summoned to appear before the Junior Dean the next day; and, failing to give a satisfactory account of his absence, is punished.

Misconduct of any kind, on the part of a Student, may be punished, not only by the Deans, but also by any of the Fellows under whose cognizance it falls.

It is the duty of each Tutor to send for his Pupils, when thus fined, and to expostulate with them. For grave or repeated breaches of discipline the Student is summoned by the Deans before the Board, and is liable to one of the severer forms of punishment provided by the Statutes in such cases.

5. Do the Tutors or other College authorities exercise any control over the lodgings or residences of Students who reside in Dublin, outside the College walls, or do they inquire respecting the conduct of such Students when outside the College?

The great majority of the Students residing in the city live with their parents or other relatives. The Tutors and College Officers have no direct control over the lodgings of others residing in Dublin, outside the College walls; but a public registry has been for some time kept of the residences of all such extern Students, and a certain check on irregularity is thus indirectly maintained.

It is the duty of the Tutors to inform themselves, as far as possible, respecting the conduct of their Pupils residing outside the College, when not under the charge of parents or relatives, and to communicate with the latter respecting it.

6. How often are corrections now held by the Deans, and are all the Students required to attend them?

Corrections are held by the Junior Dean weekly. All Undergraduate Students within distance are expected to attend, and to offer such excuses for non-attendance at Chapel, or other apparent neglect, as it may be in their power to give.

7. Is the system of punishing by pecuniary fines found adequate?

The system of pecuniary fines, taken in connexion with other academic punishments, is, on the whole, effective in the maintenance of discipline.

8. May not a great neglect of attendance on Lectures and at Chapel exist without drawing on the Student any observation or punishment except the usual pecuniary fines?

Neglect of attendance on Lectures is no longer punished by pecuniary fines, but entails the severer penalty of the possible loss of an academic term. Such neglect cannot occur without the knowledge of the Tutors, and of the Senior Lecturer.

A great neglect of attendance at Chapel on the part of a Student cannot exist without the cognizance of his Tutor and of the Senior and Junior Deans, the fines for non-attendance imposed by the Junior Dean being read over by the Senior Dean, every Saturday, in the presence of the Tutors. It is the duty of each Tutor to expostulate with his Pupils for this or any other neglect; and when a Student is repeatedly fined for non-attendance at Chapel, it is the duty of the Deans to bring his case before the Provost and Senior Fellows, by whom he is censured or admonished, or, when incorrigible, deprived of his Chambers in College.

9. In what cases is a public admonition given, and in how many cases has that punishment been imposed during the last ten years? 10. In what cases are rustication and expulsion used as punishments, and in how many cases have each of these punishments been imposed during the last ten years?

The grosser breaches of discipline, which subject a Student to public admonition, rustication, or expulsion, are happily rare of late years. Within the last ten years there appear to be only eighteen cases in which Students were brought before the Board for offences of this nature. In four of these the Student was rusticated; in the others, some lighter punishment (such as private admonition or censure) was inflicted. No Student has been expelled within the last ten years.

ANSWERS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., SENIOR DEAN. REV. J. W. STUBBS, JUNIOR DEAN, TO PAPER No. 28.

The Discipline of the Students.

11. Is any other form of punishment frequently resorted to, such as confinement within the College walls, writing on a given subject, or copying or committing to memory passages from authors?

Students are sent to the Censor to commit to memory passages from some classical author, or to perform some other literary exercise, for breaches of discipline which are not so grave as to subject them to a severer penalty. They are never confined within the College walls as a punishment.

12. Are the fines paid when imposed, or are they charged in the Student's half-yearly account?

The fines are charged in the Students' half-yearly accounts.

13. What sum of money do the fines imposed produce annually, and in what manner is this sum appropriated?

The average annual amount of the fines, for the last three years is £328 14s. 6*d.* The sums levied in fines are appropriated to the Building Fund, as directed by the Statutes.

14. What are the average annual expenses, in addition to the fees paid to the College and to College officers, incurred by a Student residing within the College during the time usually occupied by those who attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations of their class:—(*a*) If a Fellow Commoner? (*b*) If a Pensioner? (*c*) If a Sizar?

It is difficult to answer this question exactly. The yearly rent of chambers, unfurnished, varies from £2 to £18, the average being about £8. As the chambers in Trinity College are usually constructed to accommodate two Students, this expense is generally halved to each. The charge for Commons varies with the price of meat, but is generally about 9*s.* 6*d.* a week for a Pensioner, and 15*s.* 6*d.* for a Fellow Commoner. The other necessary expenses of a Student residing within the College (for breakfast, attendance, washing, coals, &c.) are left to his own discretion, but need not exceed 10*s.* per week; so that it is possible for a Student to reside during the thirty weeks of Term, in which Lectures and Examinations are held, at an expense of about £35 if a Pensioner, and £45 if a Fellow Commoner.

Sizars are under no expense for Commons, and they generally occupy the less expensive chambers; their total expenses are, consequently, about one-half of those of a Pensioner.

15. What are the average annual amounts of the similar expenses of a Student residing in Dublin for the same time:—(*a*) If a Fellow Commoner? (*b*) If a Pensioner?

It is not possible to state the average expenses of Students residing in Dublin. Most of them (as has been already said) reside with their families, and their expenses are merged in that of the entire household. As respects Students living alone, it is, of course, possible for those to whom the strictest economy is necessary, to live at a somewhat cheaper rate in the city than in College; but it may be safely asserted, that no Student residing in the city could have the same accommodation and comfort which those in College possess, unless at a cost at least one-half greater.

16. Do the Tutors or other College authorities interfere in any way with the expenditure of Students, or the payment of their accounts with tradesmen?

The Tutors and College Officers do not interfere, except by advice, with the personal expenditure of Students, or with the payment of their tradesmen's accounts.

17. Are complaints often made of Students having expensive habits, or of their contracting debts, or of their obtaining extensive credit from shopkeepers and tradesmen in Dublin?

The habits of the Students are generally very inexpensive, and instances of their contracting debts seldom come to the knowledge of their Tutors. As the authorities of the College do not interfere in the settlement of their accounts, the credits they obtain from the Dublin shopkeepers are regulated by the same principles as those of the public at large. There is no reason to believe that they are excessive.

18. Can Students become heavily indebted without the knowledge of their Tutors?

It is possible for Students to become heavily indebted without the knowledge of their Tutors; but such occurrence is unlikely, at least as respects those residing in College.

19. Can you suggest any means by which the expenses of a Student can be reduced?

We do not think that the expenses of a Student in Trinity College could be easily or advantageously reduced.

(Signed) HUMPHREY LLOYD, Senior Dean.
JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS, Junior Dean.

January 1, 1853.

PAPER No. 29. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PAPER No. 29.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROFESSORS CONNECTED WITH THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

I. *State of the School of Physic.*

State of the School of Physic.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Regius Professorship of Physic established in the University of Dublin?

2. What is the earliest record of Degrees in Medicine having been granted by the University?

3. At what time and by what authority were the Lectureships in Anatomy and Surgery Chemistry and Botany, which were in existence before the passing of the Statute of 25th of Geo. III., chap. 42, established?

4. At what time and by what authority were the Professorship of Surgery, and the University Professorship of Surgery, respectively, established?

5. What Professors are now engaged in the School of Physic established by the Statutes of the 25th of Geo. III., chap. 42, and the 40th of Geo. III., chap. 84, and who of these are University Professors?

State of the School of Physic.

6. In whom is the appointment to the University Professorships vested?

7. What are the qualifications which Candidates for them are required to possess?

8. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

9. Were the present University Professors examined, or were they required to produce any Testimonials, when Candidates for their Professorships?

10. For what periods respectively have the present Professors been appointed to hold their Professorships?

11. Are they subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting their Professorships on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment or office.

12. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

13. Do the present Professors hold any Collegiate or other appointment or office, besides their Professorships?

14. Is there any provision for appointing Deputies to the Professors in the School of Physic during their illness or absence?

15. Is there any provision for providing retiring pensions in the event of their becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of their offices?

16. Have the University Professors in the School of Physic any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, or in any other way, in the government of the School of Physic?

17. To what extent is such power vested in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, in the governing body of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, or in any other authority?

18. Explain the precise nature and extent of the connexion between the University of Dublin and the College of Physicians, arising from their being associated in the School of Physic?

19. Can the Provost and Senior Fellows grant Degrees in Medicine in all respects independent of the College of Physicians?

20. Can the College of Physicians elect Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, independent of the authorities of Trinity College?

21. Can the College of Physicians, of its own authority, grant Degrees in Medicine?

22. Are there any and what privileges attached to the Degrees of M.B. and M.D. of the Dublin University?

23. Of what Universities are the Graduates in such Degrees entitled to *ad eundem* privileges; and to what Universities are *ad eundem* privileges, in the case of Medical Degrees, granted by the University of Dublin?

24. In what Medical or Surgical Schools may a Student pursue part of his Education so as to obtain credit for it in the School of Physic, and to what extent is this allowed?

25. In what Medical or Surgical Schools is the course of Education in the School of Physic recognised, so as to enable a Student to obtain credit for it in obtaining any Degree, Diploma, or other privilege from such Schools?

26. Explain the nature of the distinction between the professions of Physician and Surgeon as now existing, and state the classes of appointments to which Physicians are alone eligible, and those to which Surgeons must be elected, and those which are open to both professions?

27. In all cases where only one Medical Man is employed, as on board ship, in workhouses, in dispensaries, in towns of a small size, and in country districts, must not a Medical Man, to whichever profession he belongs, discharge the duties of both?

28. For what period has the teaching of Surgery existed in the University of Dublin?

29. Was the University Course of Instruction in Surgery ever recognised by the College of Surgeons, is it recognised at present, or at what time did it cease to be recognised?

30. When did the Provost and Senior Fellows first grant a Diploma of Surgery, and under what authority?

II. *Discipline of the School of Physic.*

Discipline of the School of Physic.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the University Professors of the School of Physic, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested?

2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of such Professors, required to be public?

4. Are any of the Lectures or Examination Papers of such Professors, required to be published?

5. Are the Students of the School of Physic, who are matriculated in the University under the Statute of the 40th of Geo. III., but who are not under College Tutors, placed under the care of any College Officer?

6. Are such Students, if members of the Established Church, required to attend College Chapel; and are the rules with respect to their attendance the same as for other Students?

7. Do the College authorities exercise any control over the lodgings or residences where such Students reside, or do they inquire respecting their conduct when outside the College?

III. *Studies of the School of Physic.*

PAPER No. 29.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

Studies of the School of Physic.

1. State, with respect to each University Professor of the School of Physic:—

(*a*). The nature and extent of his duties with respect to lecturing, the period of the year through which the Lectures extend, and the average number of Lectures given in that period.

(*b*). The nature and extent of his duties with respect to Examinations, the number of Examinations to be conducted, and the times when they occur.

(*c*). The precise classification of subjects amongst the different Professors.

2. State with respect to each of the University departments of the School of Physic, whether suitable Lecture-rooms and apparatus are provided by the College, and whether the Museums connected with the several departments are in a satisfactory state; and whether any Library in the College is specially appropriated to the School of Physic.

3. State whether there is any course of study requisite in a complete School of Medical and Surgical Education, not adequately provided for in the School of Physic, or any appliances or arrangements still required to bring the School of Physic to a perfect state.

4. What is the entire Course of Education required from a Candidate for the Diploma of Surgery?

5. What is the shortest period within which a Student can obtain the Diploma of Surgery, and what is the total amount of Fees to be paid from the commencement of his course until he has obtained it?

6. What is the entire Course of Education required from Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, respectively?

7. What is the usual, and what is the shortest time, within which a Student can obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and what is the total amount of Fees to be paid from the commencement of his course until he has obtained it?

8. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any change in the last twenty years in the Course of Education required for the Degree of M.B., or in the time or expense of obtaining that Degree?

9. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine?

10. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine?

11. Are any terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Medicine should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine?

12. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and what is the entire sum to be paid by a Bachelor of Medicine in order to obtain that Degree?

13. Are other Students of the University besides Candidates for the Diploma of Surgery and Medical Degrees, allowed to attend the Lectures or Examinations in the School of Physic; and if so, on what terms, and under what arrangements?

14. Is any privilege or advantage, besides the Diploma and Degrees, conferred on any Students for regular attendance on such Lectures, or for passing such Examinations?

15. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects taught in the School of Physic?

16. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships, awarded for proficiency in such subjects?

IV. *Revenues of the School of Physic.*

Revenues of the School of Physic.

1. What are the emoluments of the several University Professorships of the School of Physic, and from what sources derived?

2. By what authority have the amounts of the Salaries and Fees payable to these Professors been fixed?

3. How much of the entire Fees paid by a Candidate for the Diploma of Surgery, a Candidate of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine is appropriated?

(*a*). To the General Funds of the College?
(*b*). To the Tutor Fellows?
(*c*). To the University Professors of the School of Physic?
(*d*). To any other College Officers?
(*e*). To any other purpose?

4. What are the expenses connected with the University departments of the School of Physic besides the payment of Professors?

5. From what sources have these expenses been defrayed, and how much has been expended upon them during the last ten years?

6. What number of Students attended the Lectures of each of the University Professors in the School of Physic, during each year commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

7. What number of Students attended each Examination by such Professors in the School of Physic, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850?

8. In how many cases have Diplomas in Surgery been granted by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College since they were first instituted?

9. How many persons have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and how many the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University, in each year for the last twenty years?

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 29.

I. *State of the School of Physic.*

State of the School of Physic.

1. At what time and by what authority was the Regius Professorship of Physic established in the University of Dublin?

In 1598 mention is made in the College Register of a concordatum of £40 a year, granted by the Government to the University, "for a physitian's pay." This was continued for several years, although it was afterwards reduced to £30 per annum. It seems to have been the origin of the Regius Professorship of Physic.

In Bishop Bedell's Statutes (framed about 1628), it is enacted, that one of the Fellows shall be Professor of Medicine, and shall deliver Lectures in that faculty every Term, an enactment which is continued and confirmed by the Statutes of Charles I. Hence it would seem that the Medical Fellow was considered to be the Regius Professor of Physic, there being at that time no other foundation for the Professorship—in like manner as the Law Fellowship is identified with the Regius Professorship of Law by the Statute of 20 Car. II.

The earliest appointments to the office of Medical Fellow mentioned in the College Registries are those of John Temple, in 1618, and of Mr. Beere, in 1621. During the Commonwealth, Dr. John Stearne was Professor of Physic, being at the time a Fellow of the College, and had a grant of certain premises in Trinity-street, for the foundation of a College of Physicians. On the Restoration (June 3, 1662), he was formally elected "public Professor of Medicine in the University," an office which he held until his death in 1669. He was succeeded by Dr. John Margetson, who was not a Fellow; and the Professorship has ever since been separated from a Fellowship.

Although there exists no distinct charter for the foundation of this Professorship, it must, nevertheless, be regarded as of royal foundation, as it appears to have been coeval with the College itself, and to have formed a part of its constitution in the earliest Statutes, as well as in those of Charles I. It is recognised under the title of Regius Professorship of Physic in the Acts of Parliament commonly called the School of Physic Acts: 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.

2. What is the earliest record of Degrees in Medicine having been granted by the University?

The earliest Degrees in Medicine of which we can find any distinct record in the College Registries are those conferred at the first great Commencement after the Restoration, Jan. 26, 1660, at which the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Ormond presided, as Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, as Vice-Chancellor. At this Commencement one Doctor of Medicine, John Cusacke, was created; and three incorporated from other Universities, viz., Dr. Bramhall, Dr. Halle, and Dr. Lambert Gougleman.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the University must have created Doctors of Medicine before this date, because Dr. John Stearne, who was a Doctor of Medicine of the University during the Usurpation, was of standing senior to that date. But the early books of the University, as distinguished from the College, in which a record of Degrees conferred was kept, were all lost during the troublous times of that period.

3. At what time and by what authority were the Lectureships in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Botany, which were in existence before the passing of the Statute of 25th of Geo. III., chap. 42, established?

The Lectureships in Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, alluded to in the Act 25 Geo. III., c. 42, as having been then many years in existence, appear to have been founded in 1711, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In June, 1710, ground was set apart in the College for the erection of an Anatomical Theatre and Laboratory, which was opened August 16, 1711, and on September 8th of the same year, Dr. Robinson and Surgeon Green were appointed "to officiate in the Anatomy School as Lecturer and Anatomist." From this time to the passing of the Act above cited, regular Lectures in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Botany, were appointed.

4. At what time and by what authority were the Professorship of Surgery, and the University Professorship of Surgery, respectively, established?

The Professorship of Surgery was established in the year 1848. The University Professorship of Surgery was established in 1852.

Both these Professorships were created by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

5. What Professors are now engaged in the School of Physic established by the Statutes of the 25th of Geo. III., chap. 42, and the 40th of Geo. III., chap. 84, and who of these are University Professors?

Of the Professors now engaged in the School of Physic, three are termed *University* Professors in the Acts 25 Geo. III., c. 42, and 40 Geo. III. c. 84, as being supported at the expense of the University. These are:—1. The Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; 2. The Professor of Chemistry; and 3. The Professor of Botany.

The same Acts create also three Professorships, under the name of *The King's Professorships on the Foundation of Sir Patrick Dun*, viz.:—1. Of the Institutes of Medicine; 2. Of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and 3. Of the Practice of Medicine. These Profes-

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

State of the School of Physic.

sorships are not, properly speaking, Professorships of the University, although recognised by the University, and forming an essential part of the School of Physic of the University.

Since the passing of the aforesaid Acts, the University has added to its Medical School two new Professors, viz., the Professor of Surgery, established for the assistance of the original Professor of Anatomy and Surgery (whose duties, owing to the advance of science in modern times, had become too onerous to be performed by one Professor); and the University Professor of Surgery, established in order to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duty of examining Candidates for the Diploma in Surgery.

Besides these, there is also at the head of the Medical Faculty of the University the Regius Professor of Physic, whose sanction is required by the Board for all Degrees in Medicine.

Since the Acts of Parliament above cited were passed, the College of Physicians—to meet the modern advance of science—has also instituted the Professorships of Midwifery and of Medical Jurisprudence, which now constitute part of the School of Physic.

6. In whom is the appointment to the University Professorships vested?

The appointment to the University Professorships is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

7. What are the qualifications which Candidates for them are required to possess? 8. By what authority were such qualifications made imperative? 9. Were the present University Professors examined, or were they required to produce any testimonials, when Candidates for their Professorships?

The Act of Parliament, 40 George III., chap. 84, requires that on the vacancy of any of the University Professorships therein mentioned, unless when it shall be thought proper to continue the former Professors, three months' notice shall be given in the Dublin and London Gazettes, desiring that Candidates shall send in their names, the places of their education, the Universities in which they have taken their Medical Degrees, and the places where they have practised, to the end that opportunity may be given to the Provost and Senior Fellows to inquire into the merits of the several Candidates.

No Examination is required by the Act, and none of the present University Professors have been examined, but all Candidates are expected to produce testimonials.

The Professorships established by the University, independently of the Act of Parliament, have been elected by the Board without examination, from the general character of the Candidate.

10. For what periods respectively have the present Professors been appointed to hold their Professorships?

The Regius Professor of Physic is elected for life. The University Professors named in the School of Physic Act, and the Professor of Surgery, who is in connexion with the School of Physic, are elected for seven years, unless it shall be thought proper at the expiration of that period to re-elect the former Professors.

The University Professor of Surgery is elected for five years.

11. Are they subject to any conditions of resigning or forfeiting their Professorships on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment or office? 12. If so, state the nature of the condition, and the authority by which it was imposed?

No Professor in the School of Physic can hold with his Professorship the Regius Professorship of Physic in the University, or a Fellowship (an honorary Fellowship excepted) in the College of Physicians. These restrictions are imposed by the Act 40 George III. chap. 84. With these exceptions the Professors are under no condition of resigning or forfeiting their Professorships on attaining any Collegiate or other appointment or office.

13. Do the present Professors hold any Collegiate or other appointment or office, besides their Professorships?

None of the Professors hold any other Collegiate office, except the Professor of Chemistry, who is also Professor of Mineralogy in the University, and Professor of Applied Chemistry in the School of Engineering in the University. Most of the other Professors hold certain professional appointments in the city—such as Physicians and Surgeons to Hospitals and to other public institutions, &c., &c. These appointments are added to the signature of each Professor subscribed to this Paper.

14. Is there any provision for appointing Deputies to the Professors in the School of Physic during their illness or absence?

There is no legal provision for appointing Deputies during the illness or absence of the Professors; but Deputies have, in several cases, been appointed both by the University and by the College of Physicians.

15. Is there any provision for providing retiring pensions in the event of their becoming permanently unable to discharge the duties of their offices?

There is no provision for providing retiring pensions in the event of permanent disability from old age or other infirmities; such pensions, however, have, in some instances, been granted by the Board to the University Professors. But in the case of the Professors on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, or of those established by the College of Physicians, the latter body has no power to allocate any portion of its funds to retiring pensions.

16. Have the University Professors in the School of Physic any power in regulating the Courses of Lectures and Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, or in any other way, in the government of the School of Physic? 17. To what extent is such power vested in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, in the governing body of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, or in any other authority? 18. Explain the precise nature

and extent of the connexion between the University of Dublin and the College of Physicians, arising from their being associated in the School of Physic?

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

State of the School of Physic.

The University Professors have no power to regulate the Courses of Lectures or Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, except so far as the Provost and Senior Fellows may defer, as they generally do, to their advice and recommendation. All regulations of the School of Physic, so far as the University Professors are concerned, are made by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, with consent of the College of Physicians, each College having, by the Act 40 George III. chap. 84, a power of appeal to Visitors when one disapproves the rules made by the other.

With respect to the three Professors on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, the King and Queen's College of Physicians stand to them in the same position, so far as regulations are concerned, that the Provost and Senior Fellows do to the University Professors. But no regulation ordained by the College of Physicians for these Professors is binding, unless with the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The same observations apply to the Professors of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, who are elected specially by the College of Physicians.

The University of Dublin and the King and Queen's College of Physicians are, by Act of Parliament, appointed joint heads of the School of Physic; and it is ordained, that while the Professors on the foundation of the University, viz., those of Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Botany, are to be elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows, the Professors on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun are to be elected by a joint Board, consisting of the Provost and Regius Professor of Physic, and of three Fellows of the College of Physicians, who are to be elected by the College for this special purpose.

In addition to the University Professors and those on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, there are yet two more, viz., those of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. The Professorship of Midwifery is noticed in the Act 40 Geo. III., in which it is stated that the Professorship is to be endowed, whenever there shall be a surplus of funds from the estates of Sir Patrick Dun competent for that purpose. In the meantime, this Professorship, and that of Medical Jurisprudence (which was subsequently added, owing to the requirements of modern science) are elected to by the College of Physicians.

19. Can the Provost and Senior Fellows grant Degrees of Medicine in all respects independent of the College of Physicians?

The University have the power to give Degrees in Medicine, in all respects independent of the College of Physicians.

20. Can the College of Physicians elect Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, independent of the authorities of Trinity College?

The College of Physicians can elect Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, independent of the authorities of Trinity College. In the case of Fellows, the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 42, provides that no person shall be capable of being elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians who shall not have taken the Degree of A.B., A.M., or M.D., in one of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, unless the number of Fellows shall at any time be reduced to six, in which case only, whenever it may happen, such qualification may be dispensed with.

21. Can the College of Physicians, of its own authority, grant Degrees in Medicine?

The College of Physicians cannot confer Degrees in Medicine.

22. Are there any and what privileges attached to the Degrees of M.B. and M.D. of the Dublin University?

The Degree of M.B. gives the privilege of becoming a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, without further examination; and the Degree of M.D. gives its possessors the elective franchise in voting for the University Representatives in Parliament.

23. Of what Universities are the Graduates in such Degrees entitled to *ad eundem* privileges; and to what Universities are *ad eundem* privileges in the case of Medical Degrees granted by the University of Dublin?

With those of Oxford and Cambridge reciprocally.

24. In what Medical or Surgical Schools may a Student pursue part of his education, so as to obtain credit for it in the School of Physic, and to what extent is this allowed?

For a Medical Degree, the whole of the medical education which is given at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge is received; one-third of the courses of the medical education required by the University of Dublin may have been pursued in the University of Edinburgh, or at the Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

For the Surgical Diploma, one-fourth of the required courses may have been pursued in any School recognised by the Board; a special application for recognition being made in each case.

25. In what Medical or Surgical Schools is the Course of Education in the School of Physic recognised, so as to enable a Student to obtain credit for it in obtaining any Degree, Diploma, or other privilege from such Schools?

For a Medical Degree, the Course of Education of the Dublin School of Physic is wholly recognised by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and in a great part by those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Queen's University in Ireland.

For a Surgical Diploma, it is wholly recognised by the Colleges of Surgeons of England and of Edinburgh, and partially by that of Ireland. It is wholly recognised for the Licence from the Apothecaries' Halls of London and of Dublin.

26. Explain the nature of the distinction between the Professions of Physician and

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Surgeon as now existing, and state the classes of appointments to which Physicians are alone eligible, and those to which Surgeons must be elected, and those which are open to both Professions?

State of the School of Physic.

There is no perfect separation between Medicine and Surgery—they are cognate sciences. In Ireland, the Practitioner is generally qualified in both, and in country districts practises in each department. Every County Infirmary in Ireland must have a Surgeon attached to it, and (by Act 36 Geo. III., c. 9, s. 3,) such Surgeon must have the Licence of the College of Surgeons of Ireland. The Governors of such Infirmary may also elect a Physician, who (by the same Act) must be a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Every Fever Hospital in Ireland must have a Physician attached to it. Every Prison has a Surgeon, and some have also a Physician attached. The Medical Attendant to the Prisons of Dublin must be a Licentiate of the College of Physicians (7 Geo. IV. c. 72, s. 73). Every district Lunatic Asylum has its Medical Officer, who may be either a Physician or a Surgeon. In all these cases the Degree or Diploma from any University or College in Great Britain is sufficient qualification. Every Dispensary or Medical charity must have a Surgeon, who has a Diploma from a College of Surgeons, or from any College or University legally empowered to grant the same.

In the Medical service of the Army the Candidate must possess a Surgical Diploma from some College or University legally empowered to grant the same, and the Surgical Diploma of the University of Dublin has been recognised by the Army Medical Board. A Medical Degree is not indispensable, although it is considered as an important additional qualification, and is necessary for promotion to the office of Inspector of Hospitals.

27. In all cases where only one Medical Man is employed, as on board ship, in Workhouses, in Dispensaries, in towns of a small size, and in country districts, must not a Medical man, to whichever Profession he belongs, discharge the duties of both?

Unquestionably he must; and he ought, therefore, to possess the several qualifications which imply that he has attained a competent knowledge of all branches of the Medical Profession.

28. For what period has the teaching of Surgery existed in the University of Dublin?

See Answer to Question 3.

29. Was the University course of instruction in Surgery ever recognised by the College of Surgeons, is it recognised at present, or at what time did it cease to be recognised?

Some years since the Certificates from the Professors in the School of Physic were received from Candidates for the Diploma in the College of Surgeons. Shortly after 1829, when that College received its second Charter, it passed a By-law, excluding the Certificates of all Colleges and Universities which refused the Certificates of its Professors as qualifications for Medical Degrees or Licences; but reserving a discretionary power to admit Candidates to Examination whose curriculum of study might be considered by the Court of Examiners as equivalent to, though not in strict conformity with, the regulations of the College. Under this discretionary power, the Certificates from the School of Physic Professors were admitted. Latterly, however, the Certificates issued by the University Professors, and by those on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun were refused by the College of Surgeons, although they continued to receive the Certificates from any private School in Dublin; thus disqualifying a School under the joint direction of the University and College of Physicians, and established by more than one Act of Parliament. One result of this regulation was, that the College of Surgeons ignored the Certificates of two gentlemen, who had been for many years Professors in their own School, but who had afterwards been promoted to similar Professorships in the University, namely, the present Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry in the University.

Another result (and one necessarily consequent upon the foregoing regulation) was, the entailing upon the Student who wished to obtain the Degree of M.B. in the University of Dublin, as well as that of Licentiate in the Royal College of Surgeons; and again, on him who desired to avail himself of the instruction in the School of Physic, yet without the intention of taking the M.B.; the necessity and expense of attending Lectures upon the same subject in two different Schools of Medicine. Owing to this regulation, a large proportion not only of the Students in Arts of the University, but also of those not in Arts, but who were attending the Professors of the School of Physic, were compelled to seek for their surgical qualification out of this country. While, on the other hand, its operation was equally injurious as regards those Students who, in addition to their Licence from the College of Surgeons in Ireland, were anxious to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University of Dublin, and thus tended to discourage the Medical Student from seeking an education in Arts.

Under these circumstances, the University of Dublin, with a hope of remedying these evils, opened the following Correspondence with the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons:—

No. I.

"SIR, "November 12, 1850.

"I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College to send you the enclosed Decree of the Board, passed this day, for the regulation of the conditions upon which Students will in future be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University.

"The subject has been for many months under the consideration of the Board, in consequence of the inconvenience experienced by many Students from the rules hitherto in

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force, which have operated to the discouragement of a liberal education in Candidates for the Medical and Surgical Professions, and driven many of them to seek elsewhere for their legal qualifications as Physicians and Surgeons.

"The Provost and Senior Fellows have therefore determined, in the hope of remedying these evils, to offer reciprocity to the School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, on the terms proposed in the enclosed Decree.

"They desire, you will perceive, to recognise the Royal College of Surgeons as being an Educational Institution, empowered by Royal Charter to secure a good system of Surgical education in Ireland. They are of opinion that two such national Institutions as the College of Surgeons and the University of Dublin ought to co-operate for the promotion of Medical and Surgical Science, and therefore ought, as far as possible, to harmonize their Regulations, so as to encourage Irish Students to obtain their Professional qualifications at home.

"They have desired me to request you to lay the enclosed Decrees before the Royal College of Surgeons, and to express to you their hopes that it will receive your approbation, as well as the approbation and co-operation of your College.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"James H. Todd,
"Senior Lecturer."

(*Copy of Decree.*)

"I. Any of the courses required for the Degree of M.B., being also courses required for the Licentiateship in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, may be attended in the School of that College, provided the Student attend also an *annus medicus* in the School of Physic.

"II. Licentiates of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, being Graduates in Arts of the University, will be admitted to Examination for the Degree of M.B. on attending an *annus medicus* in the School of Physic.

"This regulation is not to take effect, unless the College of Surgeons will agree to a regulation equivalent to the following:

"III. Bachelors of Medicine of the University will be admitted to Examination for the Licentiateship of the College of Surgeons, provided they exhibit Certificates of having attended two courses in the School of that College, or in any School recognised by that College.

"To the President of the
"Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland."

It will be observed that this Decree directly recognised the School of the College of Surgeons, and (by accepting the Licence of that body as part qualification for the Degree of M.B.) indirectly acknowledged the private schools of Dublin.

No. II.

"Sir, "November 21, 1850.

"I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows to send you a copy of the enclosed Resolution of the Board of Trinity College, and to inform you that the recent Regulations, a copy of which I had the honour of transmitting to you some days ago, are not to be considered as final, nor can they be put in force until the assent of the Royal College of Surgeons is received.

"As it may prevent misapprehension, the Board will be obliged by your communicating this information to the Council and to the Medical Students of the College of Surgeons.

(*Copy of Resolution.*)

"University of Dublin.—Notice to Medical Students.

"Medical Students are required to take notice, that, inasmuch as the contemplated alterations in the Medical Regulations of the University are, to a certain degree, dependent on the decision which may be come to by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, they must be considered as at present only under discussion. They will not, therefore, be in force until further notice.

"By Order of the Board,
"J. H. Todd,
"Senior Lecturer.

"To the President of the
"Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland."

No. III.

"Sir, "December 3, 1850.

"I am directed by the Board of Trinity College to express to you their regret at not having yet had any reply to the communication I had the honour of making to you relative to Medical Education.

"The regulations which I submitted to you being conditional, and dependent on the acceptance of them by the College of Surgeons, many of our Students are suffering inconvenience from the present unsettled state of the question. And as some misapprehension seems to exist on the subject, I am desired by the Board to inform you that in resolving to accept as a qualification for the Degree of M.B. the Tickets of the School of the College of Surgeons, the Board had in view the By-law of the College, which

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prohibits you from granting reciprocity to any School in which your own Tickets are not received.

"The Board were not aware that any difficulty could be made on the part of the College if this By-law was complied with by the University, believing it to be the fair and obvious meaning of the By-law, that any School which accepted the Tickets of the College of Surgeons would be acknowledged by them, unless a fair objection of inefficiency could be brought against its Professors. The Board, therefore, did not deem it necessary, nor did they conceive that it would have been courteous towards the College of Surgeons, to accompany this part of their Decree with any conditional clause.

"The Board are very desirous to receive a final answer from your College with as little delay as possible, especially as the Michaelmas Term is now far advanced, and in the event of the propositions made to you not being adopted by the College of Surgeons, it will be necessary for the University to reconsider the whole subject of Medical Education here.

"The Provost and Senior Fellows desire me to request that you will have the kindness to lay this communication before the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons at the earliest opportunity.

"J. H. TODD,
"Senior Lecturer."

Upon the 5th of December, the following Reply of the Council of the College of Surgeons was received through their Secretary:—

No. IV.

"SIR,

"I am directed by the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to express to the Provost and Board of the University the gratification they feel at the offer made to them of reciprocity in the reception of Certificates for attendance on Medical and Surgical Lectures. The Council fully appreciate the reasons assigned by the Board of the University, and are most anxious to co-operate with them in the adoption of measures whereby the Students will be enabled to obtain both Medical and Surgical qualifications in Dublin without being obliged to seek them in other places.

"The Council consider the two first Regulations submitted to them as being highly conducive to this important object, and they will be happy to see them carried into operation by the Board.

"With respect to the third Regulation, and the equivalent which the Council is asked to grant, they have to observe, that being intrusted with the supervision of Surgical Education in this country, they have arranged the Course of Study so as to insure a full amount of opportunity for acquiring professional knowledge. The Council feel that they ought not to lower the standard they have laid down for Candidates seeking their Diploma; but being anxious in every way to encourage Graduation in Arts in the University, and to afford facility to those wishing to take Medical Degrees, they have passed the enclosed Resolution, which they think and hope will meet the wishes and fulfil the objects of the Board of the University:

"RESOLVED—That this Council, being anxious to encourage liberal education among Candidates for their Fellowship and Letters Testimonial, in future all Graduates in Arts of the University of Dublin, being Registered Pupils of the College of Surgeons, shall be admitted to the Examination for Fellowship and Letters Testimonial, provided they produce the Certificates of Surgical Education required by the By-laws; and of such course of education, the several Certificates of the School of Physic now required by the 'Regulations of the University' to be produced by Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall be received as part.

"To the Rev. Dr. Todd."

This Resolution was held by the Board to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it excluded not only those Students in Arts who had not yet graduated, but also those who, although matriculated in Medicine, under the regulations of the University, were not in Arts, but over whom the heads of the College had jurisdiction; and also because the College of Surgeons accepted the Certificates of all other Medical Schools in Dublin without any restriction; and while they offered to admit the Certificates of the University Professors as valid in the case of Students who had graduated in Arts, they refused them from the same Professors in the case of Students not in Arts.

Acting under these impressions, the Board transmitted the following Letter to the Secretary of the Council of the College of Surgeons:

No. V.

"SIR,

"I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a Resolution of the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; and in reply to state, that they must abstain from expressing any opinion on that Resolution, until they are more explicitly informed of the intention of the College of Surgeons with respect to establishing a full and unrestricted reciprocity with regard to the reception of the Certificates respectively granted by the Professors in the School of Physic and by those in the School of your College.

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"The Board conceive, that if they consent to receive the Certificates of the College of Surgeons, they will have fully complied with the obvious and legal meaning and intent of the By-law of that College, regarding the reception of Certificates; and they assume in consequence that a full reciprocity would be thereby established between the Schools of the two Institutions: and that, accordingly, *all* Certificates issued by Professors in the School of Physic to Students matriculated as directed by the Act of Parliament in that School, must then be received as qualifications from Candidates for the Fellowship and Letters Testimonial in the College of Surgeons; and on the other hand, that all Certificates issued by the Professors in the School of the College of Surgeons must, in like manner, be received as qualifications by the University for the Degree of M.B.; provided always, that such Student shall pass one *annus medicus* in the School of Physic, a corresponding proviso being of course conceded to the College of Surgeons, should the Council so desire.

"The Board did not anticipate the necessity of again reverting to this very important part of the contemplated arrangements, having in their last communication, which I had the honour of transmitting to you, called your special attention to it, as a condition indispensable to the completion of their proposed regulations; but it appears to them that while the Council of the College of Surgeons express approbation of the proposed reciprocity, it is not distinctly stated whether they will receive the Certificates granted to *all* Students (without distinction) matriculated in the School of Physic.

"I am, therefore, directed by the Board to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, favour them with the decision of the Council on this point, as it is the opinion of the Board that they could not agree to a partial reciprocity, while, as they are credibly informed, an unrestricted acceptance of Certificates is conceded by the College of Surgeons to other Institutions for the education of Medical Students."

Your obedient Servant,

"J. H. TODD,
"Senior Lecturer."

To this Letter the following reply of the Council of the College of Surgeons was transmitted by their Secretary to the Board:—

No. VI.

"Royal College of Surgeons,
"SIR, "December 23rd, 1850.

"I am directed by the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to inform the Board of the University, that the Council are of opinion that by the Resolutions of the 4th instant,—a copy of which I had the honour of transmitting to you,—they have gone as far as circumstances will permit to establish a reciprocity with the University in the reception of Certificates granted by the Professors in the respective schools.

"The Council, seeing that the University as at present constituted cannot enter into a full and unrestricted reciprocity with the College of Surgeons in receiving Certificates or granting Degrees, but that the benefit of the arrangements proposed by the University can extend to only a very limited number of Pupils attending the School of the College,—viz. Graduates in Arts,—the Council have determined to restrict their concessions to that class of Pupils; and they do not consider the University has any reason to expect they should extend them to a class which the University itself cannot and does not recognise. If the time should ever arrive when all the Pupils of the College of Surgeons, and all the Pupils of the University Professors, shall be admissible to Examination for Medical Degrees, then the Council will be happy to perfect the reciprocity, which, owing to the present restricted powers of the University in granting Degrees, must now be incomplete. I am further directed to state, that the Council, being anxious in every way in their power to encourage Students to take the Degrees of A.B. and M.B. in the University, have determined that the Resolution of the 4th instant, already alluded to, shall continue in force; but they beg to call the attention of the Board to an important point, viz., that unless a similar indulgence is accorded to Graduates in Arts, as proposed in No. 1 of the Decrees of the University, transmitted to this College on the 12th November, that Resolution of the Council cannot come into operation; for if the University refuses to confirm and act upon the first Decree, the College will be thrown back upon its By-law, and will be disabled thereby from extending that boon to Graduates in Arts, which they are most anxious to grant. It rests, therefore, with the University to enable their own Graduates to take advantage of this concession of the College of Surgeons, and the Council hopes the Board will avail themselves of this opportunity of doing so.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"H. MAUNSELL,
"To the Rev. Dr. Todd." "Secretary.

To this letter the Board replied as follows:—

No. VII.

"Trinity College,
"SIR, "January 8, 1851.

"I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult., which should have been replied to before this, but for the interference of the Christmas vacation.

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"The Board regret very much that the proposal which they made for establishing reciprocity between the School of Physic and the School of the Royal College of Surgeons has not been favourably received by the Council of that College.

"Your obedient Servant,

"J. H. TODD,

"Senior Lecturer.

"H. Maunsell, Esq."

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30. When did the Provost and Senior Fellows first grant a Diploma of Surgery, and under what authority?

In the present year, and under the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. The validity of this Diploma having been called in question by the Council of the College of Surgeons, the opinions of Counsel, including the chief Law Officers of the Crown in this country and in England, were obtained in favour of the University.—See Appendix.

II. *Discipline of the School of Physic.*

Discipline of the School of Physic.

1. In case of the negligent performance of duties by the University Professors of the School of Physic, in what body or office is the jurisdiction of censure and punishment vested? 2. By what authority was this jurisdiction created?

The jurisdiction of censure and punishment, in case of negligent performance of duties by the University Professors, is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows, by the Act of 40 Geo. III., c. 84.

3. Are the Lectures or Examinations, or any of them, of such Professors, required to be public?

Each of the University Professors delivers a public Course of Lectures at the commencement of the Session. The Examinations for Medical Degrees and for Surgical Diplomas are not required to be public, but the Academical Exercises for the Medical Degree are public. The Examinations for Premiums by the individual Professors are public, except those by the Professor of Botany, which, being by written papers, are private.

4. Are any of the Lectures or Examination Papers of such Professors required to be published?

They are not required to be published; but in some cases the Professors have published them.

5. Are the Students of the School of Physic, who are matriculated in the University under the Statute of the 40th of Geo. III., but who are not under College Tutors, placed under the care of any College officer?

Students matriculated in Medicine only, under the Act referred to, are expressly exempted by that Act from the necessity of being under a College Tutor. The Act does not expressly place them under the care of any College officer; but as they are matriculated by the Senior Lecturer, and as the Act directs that to him returns of their attendance shall be made, they are considered as being to a certain extent under his care.

6. Are such Students, if members of the Established Church, required to attend College Chapel; and are the rules with respect to their attendance the same as for other Students?

The Act directs that such Students shall not be obliged to attend "to any of the Academical duties of the University."

7. Do the College Authorities exercise any control over the lodgings or residences where such Students reside, or do they inquire respecting their conduct when outside the College?

As the Act of Parliament exempts such Students from all Academical duties, and as they are under no Tutor, the University can exercise no control over their lodgings. But if their conduct should be grossly immoral, or otherwise scandalous, the University possesses a power of punishing them either by rustication or expulsion.

III. *Studies of the School of Physic.*

Studies of the School of Physic.

1. State, with respect to each University Professor of the School of Physic:—(*a.*) The nature and extent of his duties with respect to Lecturing, the period of the year through which the Lectures extend, and the average number of Lectures given in that period. (*b.*) The nature and extent of his duties with respect to Examinations, the number of Examinations to be conducted, and the times when they occur. (*c.*) The precise classification of subjects amongst the different Professors.

Each Professor of the School of Physic is required to deliver a full Course of Lectures on the branch of Science he professes; he is also required to examine the Candidates for Medical Degrees and for Surgical Diplomas.

(*a.*) Each Professor is required by the Act of Parliament to commence his Course of Lectures in the first week in November, and to continue it until the last week in April, except the Professor of Botany, whose Course commences in the middle of April, and terminates about the middle of July. Each Professor is also required by the Act to Lecture at least four days in each week; but this limit is always exceeded, as each Professor delivers many more Lectures, in order to make his Course as full as possible. The Professor of Chemistry delivers a Course of Lectures on Practical Chemistry during the months of April, May, and June. The Professor of Anatomy also delivers a Course of Lectures on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy during the session, and superintends the Museum. The Professor of

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Botany delivers a Course of Lectures and of Demonstrations in the Botanic Garden of the University, to which the public, as well as his class, are admitted free of expense; he also, during the session, makes Botanical excursions with his class. It is also the duty of the Professors in the School of Physic to attend the Clinical Hospital, and to deliver Clinical Lectures in rotation, pursuant to the provisions in the Act.

(*b*) The University Professors attend the Examinations for Medical Degrees and for Surgical Diplomas whenever summoned, and each Professor examines in his own branch of Science. These Examinations usually take place in January and in June, previous to the University Commencements. Each Professor also examines his own class for the Premiums at the end of each session.

(*c*) The titles of the Professorships, with what has been said above, sufficiently explain the classification of subjects among the Professors with respect to the Examinations for the Degree of M.B.; but for the Surgical Diploma, the Professor of Chemistry and the Professor of Botany examine in Materia Medica, Toxicology, and Pharmacy.

2. State with respect to each of the University departments of the School of Physic, whether suitable Lecture-rooms and apparatus are provided by the College, and whether the Museums connected with the several departments are in a satisfactory state; and whether any Library in the College is specially appropriated to the School of Physic.

Suitable Lecture-rooms and apparatus are provided by the Board of Trinity College. The Museums are in a state of good preservation, and are annually increasing; one Museum is in the School, the other is in the University: the latter Museum is one of Natural History. Both Museums are open to the Students. There is also an extensive and well-kept Botanic Garden, accessible to the Students. There is no Medical Library in the University distinct from the University Library specially appropriated to the School of Physic: but there is one attached to the Clinical Hospital, from which Students are permitted to borrow books. There is also a valuable Herbarium in the University, under the special care of a Curator appointed by the Board.

3. State whether there is any course of study requisite in a complete School of Medical and Surgical Education, not adequately provided for in the School of Physic, or any appliances or arrangements still required to bring the School of Physic to a perfect state.

Since the creation of the Professorships of Surgery by the University, the revival of the Professorship of Midwifery and the creation of the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence by the College of Physicians, it appears to us that there is now no course of study requisite in a complete School of Medical and Surgical Education which is not adequately provided for in the School of Physic, excepting that of Pathology. Although this branch of Medical Science is taught by the Professors of the Institutes, and of the Practice of Medicine, and by those of Anatomy and Surgery, the Professors are of opinion that it would be very advantageous to create a distinct Professorship of Pathology in the Medical School in this University. In the present rapidly progressive state of our knowledge, new appliances and arrangements are continually required in every efficient School; and the Professors feel bound to declare that the Board of Trinity College have at all times paid prompt attention to any suggestions made for the improvement of the School, and have carried those suggestions into effect with zeal and liberality; but they are of opinion that increased accommodation for the Museum is necessary, and that another Lecture Theatre is urgently required. The Professors have further to observe, that while the Medical School possesses all the appliances necessary for instruction, and although the several Professors have a considerable number of Pupils, yet comparatively few proceed to graduate in Medicine, and for the following reasons. A Medical Degree in this University has no superior privileges or advantages above that in any other Institution in Great Britain, while the attainment of it requires a much greater amount of labour, expense, and time. In the Scotch Universities, the Degree of M.D. requires no previous Academical education, and in the Queen's University in Ireland, a Matriculation Examination, together with a Course of Lectures on one Modern Language, and one on Natural Philosophy, are alone required. In these Institutions, also, the full Degree of M.D. is conferred at once, whereas in this University four years' Academical education, and a Degree in Arts, are necessary, in addition to the Medical Curriculum and Examination. Here also, the Degree of M.B. only can be conferred at first, and three years must elapse before that of M.D. can be taken; and finally, an important difference exists as to the expenses inflicted by the Stamp Act, and which prove very prejudicial to the School of Medicine in the University. It may be observed, also, that the Statute 40 Geo. III. c. 84, contains some obsolete enactments, which frequently stand in the way of improvements.

4. What is the entire Course of Education required from a Candidate for the Diploma of Surgery?

The Course of Education required from a Candidate for the Diploma in Surgery will be found in the following Regulations of the Board:

"The Diploma in Surgery may be obtained by such Students as are matriculated in Medicine, and have completed at least one year in Arts, on the following conditions:—

"1. To complete one year in Arts it shall be necessary to have answered at least one Examination, subsequent to the Junior Freshman year; or to have completed the Junior Freshman year only by passing the Michaelmas Examination of that year, and keeping one previous Term, either by Lectures or by Examination.

"2. Students who have not passed an Examination in the Senior Freshman year will be required to attend one Course of Lectures in Logic. Students who have not passed the

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Junior Sophister year of the Undergraduate Course will be required to attend one Course of Lectures on Mechanics with the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

"3. Students so qualified will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Surgery, as soon as they shall have completed the prescribed Curriculum.

"4. This Curriculum shall extend over a period of four years, and shall comprise attendance upon the following Course of Lectures in the School of Physic in Ireland:—

"Anatomy and Physiology,	Three Courses.
Demonstrations and Dissections,	Three Courses.
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	Three Courses.
Practice of Medicine,	One Course.
Chemistry,	One Course.
Materia Medica,	One Course.
Midwifery,	One Course.
Practical Chemistry,	One Course each, of three months' duration.
Botany,	One Course each, of three months' duration.
Medical Jurisprudence,	One Course each, of three months' duration.

"Four of the above-named Courses, together with a Course of Demonstrations and Dissections, may be attended in any School of Medicine recognised by the Board.

"Also, attendance for three Sessions, each of nine months' duration, on the practice of any of the following Hospitals, together with attendance on the Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery there delivered:—

"1. Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals; 2. Meath Hospital; 3. Steevens' Hospital; 4. Jervis-street Infirmary; 5. City of Dublin Hospital; 6. Mercer's Hospital; 7. St. Vincent's Hospital.

"Of the Courses of Lectures which are of six months' duration, not more than three can be attended during any one Session.

"4. Candidates for the Diploma, who have complied with the foregoing Regulations must pass an Examination before a Court of Examiners, consisting of the Regius Professor of Physic, the University Professor of Surgery, and the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Midwifery, and Botany, of the School of Physic.

"The Examination of each Candidate will be divided into two parts, one of which shall be devoted to Anatomy and Physiology, Surgical Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Toxicology; the other to the Theory and Practice of Surgery, Operative Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery.

"5. Candidates for the Diploma must submit their Certificates and Testimonials of qualification to the Regius Professor of Physic and to the Professor of Surgery, who shall sign the Chart necessary to be laid before the Senior Lecturer and Registrar, previous to the issuing of the *Liceat ad Examinandum* to the Professors.

"A Fee of £2 10*s.* is charged on taking the Diploma.

"The following Courses of Lectures and of Clinical Study are recommended to Students intending to qualify for the public service in the above departments:—

"1. Ophthalmic Surgery.

"2. Military Surgery.

"3. Pathological Anatomy.

"4. Comparative Anatomy and Natural History.

"5. Attendance in an Hospital for the Treatment of the Insane.

5. What is the shortest period within which a Student can obtain the Diploma of Surgery, and what is the total amount of Fees to be paid from the commencement of his Course until he has obtained it?

The shortest period in which a Student can obtain the Diploma in Surgery is four years. The total amount of Fees to be paid from the commencement of his Course until he has obtained it, exclusive of the Fees for his year's Course in Arts, is about £75, or Guineas. This will vary slightly according as a Student takes more or less of the Courses which are free to him during the time when he is on the College Books.

6. What is the entire course of education required from Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, respectively?

The entire Course of Education required for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine (exclusive of the Education in Arts required for his B.A. Degree) will be found in the following extracts from the regulations:—

"1.—BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

"A Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine must be a Graduate in Arts, and may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the same commencement as that at which he received his Degree of B.A., or at any subsequent commencement, provided the requisite Medical Education shall have been completed.

"The Medical Education of a Bachelor of Medicine is of four years' duration, and comprises attendance on the following Courses of Lectures:—

"*Courses of Six months' Duration, or longer.*

Anatomy and Physiology.—Every day.
Practical Anatomy, with Anatomical Demonstrations.—Every day.

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Surgery.—Three days in each week.
Chemistry.—Four days in the week.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Four days in the week.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology.—Four days in the week.
Practice of Medicine.—Four days in the week.
Midwifery.—Four days in the week.
Clinical Lectures.—Attendance on Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital during nine months, with three consecutive Courses of Clinical Lectures, each of three months' duration. These Lectures are delivered by the Professors, at twelve o'clock. Also, nine months' attendance on some general Hospital in Dublin, approved of by the Board, in which Clinical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery is delivered.

"*Courses of Three Months' Duration.*

Botany.—In the last week of April, and continued during the months of May, June, and July.
Practical Chemistry.
Medical Jurisprudence.

"A year's attendance, or an *annus medicus* in the School of Physic, may be kept in three ways:—1. By attending at least two, or not more than three, of the foregoing Courses of Lectures, which are of six months' duration. 2. By attending one Course of six months', and two of three months' duration. 3. By nine months' attendance on Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and Clinical Lectures; together with one Course of Lectures of six months', or, in lieu thereof, two Courses of three months' duration.

"Three of these Courses at the discretion of the Candidate, may be attended in the University of Edinburgh, or in the Queen's University of Ireland.

"The Course of Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations does not count as a Course of Lectures.

"Every Pupil, before he be admitted to attend the Clinical Lectures, must pay the Professor £3 3*s.* for each three months' Course of Lectures, and shall enter his name with the Treasurer of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and pay him ten Guineas, unless he shall have been matriculated in the University of Dublin, or of Oxford, or of Cambridge, and shall have continued his studies in Arts, under a Tutor, in one of the said Universities, for the space of *two years at least*, in which case he shall pay the sum of £3 3*s.* to such Treasurer, for the first half-year, with a proportionate sum for any longer period.

"The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine is conducted by the Regius Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Surgery in the University, and the Professors of the School of Physic in Ireland.

"2.—DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

"A Doctor in Medicine must be M.B. of at least three years' standing; and must perform Exercises for the Degree before the Regius Professor of Physic, in accordance with the Rules and Statutes of the University."

7. What is the usual, and what is the shortest time, within which a Student can obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and what is the total amount of fees to be paid from the commencement of his course until he has obtained it?

A Student can obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the same commencement at which he graduates in Arts. The shortest time is, therefore, about four years and a half. The usual time is about five or six years. The total amount of fees to be paid from the commencement of his course until he has obtained the Degree of M.B., is, for fees for his professional education, about £40; fees for the Degree, £11 15*s.*; fees imposed by the Stamp Act, £16; making a sum total of £67 15*s.* This is exclusive of the expenses of his education in Arts.

8. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any change in the last twenty years in the course of education required for the Degree of M.B., or in the time or expense of obtaining that Degree?

The regulation which enables a Student to obtain the Degree of M.B. at the same commencement at which he obtained the Degree of B.A. is a very recent one, having been made in the year 1851. Originally the time was three years after B.A.; it was then reduced to two years; afterwards it was further reduced to the commencement next after that at which B.A. was taken; and now to the same commencement. Some years ago a Student was allowed to take the Degree of M.B. at the next commencement after he had completed his Senior Freshman year, and therefore before he had taken the Degree of A.B. But this regulation remained in force a very short time, and very few Degrees were conferred in virtue of it.

With respect to the expenses of the Degree and the course of Education, the only alterations made within the last twenty years are the late rules, allowing the Student whose name is on the College books to attend one course free of expense with each of the University Professors, and requiring him to attend one course of lectures on Practical

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

Studies of the School of Physic.

Anatomy, one on Midwifery, one on Medical Jurisprudence, and one on Practical Chemistry.

9. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine?

The Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, after he has received his *Liceat ad Examinandum* from the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass an Examination before the Faculty of Medicine; he must also perform certain formal Exercises in the Schools, consisting of one Opponency and a Thesis.

10. What are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine?

The Doctor of Medicine must be a Bachelor of three years' standing. His Exercises are one Opponency and a Thesis.

11. Are any terms required to be kept by attendance on Lectures, or by passing Examinations, in order that a Bachelor of Medicine should obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine?

No attendance on Lectures or Examinations are required in order that a Bachelor of Medicine should obtain the Degree of Doctor.

12. What are the Exercises required to be performed before obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and what is the entire sum to be paid by a Bachelor of Medicine in order to obtain that Degree.

See Answer to No 10. The entire sum to be paid by a Bachelor of Medicine in order to take the Degree of Doctor, is £38, including £6 stamp duty on the Degree, and £10 stamp duty on the Testimonium or Certificate, under the College seal.

13. Are other Students of the University besides Candidates for the Diploma of Surgery and Medical Degrees, allowed to attend the Lectures or Examinations in the School of Physic; and if so, on what terms, and under what arrangements?

No inquiry is made whether the object of the Student is to graduate in Medicine or Surgery, or whether he attends for the sake of information. If his name is on the College books, and if he is matriculated in Medicine, he may attend one course with each Professor free of expense. If he is simply matriculated in Medicine, not being on the College books, he must pay the usual fees for every course.

14. Is any privilege or advantage, besides the Diploma and Degrees, conferred on any Students for regular attendance on such Lectures, or for passing such Examinations?

Prizes are given to those Students who, upon examination, are found entitled to them.

15. What is the number and aggregate value of the Prizes awarded for proficiency in the subjects taught in the School of Physic?

About £50 a year is the aggregate value of the Prizes given for proficiency in the subjects taught in the School of Physic.

16. Are any Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships awarded for proficiency in such subjects?

There are no Medals, Exhibitions, or Scholarships connected with the Medical School, but the Professors are decidedly of opinion that these several rewards of merit ought to be instituted.

IV. *Revenues of the School of Physic.*

Revenues of the School of Physic.

1. What are the emoluments of the several University Professorships of the School of Physic, and from what sources derived?

The salaries of the University Professors of the School of Physic are as follow:—

Professor of Anatomy,	£250
Professor of Surgery,	150
Professor of Chemistry,	250
Professor of Botany,	200

Besides these, each Professor receives from Students not in Arts a fee of £3 3*s.* for each first course of Lectures. This class of Students, however, constitutes but a small proportion of the entire number. Students in Arts are allowed each first course free of expense, but all Students pay a fee of £2 2*s.* for every course beyond the first.

The Regius Professor of Physic and the University Professor of Surgery deliver no Lectures. The salary of the Professor of Physic is £192 6*s.* per annum, with certain fees on Medical Degrees, viz. £1 for each M.B., and £2 for each M.D.

The salary of the University Professor of Surgery is £100 per annum.

2. By what authority have the amounts of the salaries and fees payable to these Professors been fixed?

The amount of these salaries and fees has been fixed by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. How much of the entire fees paid by a Candidate for the Diploma of Surgery, a Candidate of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine is appropriated. (*a*). To the general funds of the College? (*b*). To the Tutor Fellows? (*c*). To the University Professors of the School of Physic? (*d*). To any other College Officers? (*e*). To any other purpose?

The following Table exhibits the manner in which the fees paid by Candidates for Medical Degrees is appropriated:

	Cista Communis.			Prov. and Sen. Fellows			Vice-Chancellor.			Professor of Physic.			Proctor.			Registrar.			Bedell.			Library.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
M.B.	1	5	0	5	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
M.D.	1	10	0	10	10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	4	0	0

The Fee paid for the Diploma in Surgery is £2 10*s.*, of which £2 is paid to the general funds of the College, and 10*s.* to the Registrar of the University.

4. What are the expenses connected with the University departments of the School of Physic besides the payment of Professors?

In addition to the salaries of the Professors, the College supports a Curator of the Anatomical Museum, at a salary of £40 per annum; a Porter for the Chemical Laboratory, at a salary of £36 per annum; and a Porter for the Anatomical Department, at a salary of £21 per annum.

Besides these fixed expenses, there are variable expenses, of different kinds, which will be specified in the answer to the next question.

5. From what sources have these expenses been defrayed, and how much has been expended upon them during the last ten years?

All the expenses of the several departments of the School are defrayed from the general funds of the College.

The total expenses defrayed by the College for the last ten years (exclusive of the salaries mentioned in the answer to the last question) are as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
1842–43, ...	136	15	0
1843–44, ...	59	11	8
1844–45, ...	73	19	7
1845–46, ...	143	18	5
1846–47, ...	382	9	5
1847–48, ...	165	1	1
1848–49, ...	262	3	5
1849–50, ...	182	2	1
1850–51, ...	255	11	9
1851–52, ...	286	12	11
	£1948	5	4

In the foregoing items are included the expenses of materials for anatomical preparations; optical instruments and repairs; chemicals for laboratory; glass articles for lectures; gas; ironmongery; glazing; carpenters' work; coals; oil; painting; printing; insurance; repairs of building; sundries.

6. What number of Students attended the Lectures of each of the University Professors in the School of Physic, during each year, commencing 1st January, 1848, 1849, and 1850?

Number of Students in	1848–49.	1849–50.	1850–51.	1851–52.
Anatomy, . . .	56	45	60	62
Chemistry, . .	—	—	65	74
Surgery, . . .	54	23	55	61
Botany, . . .	22	14	51	27

7. What number of Students attended each Examination by such Professors in the School of Physic, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850?

It has been already stated that the Examinations for Medical Degrees and Surgical Diplomas are not public. There is no record of the number of Students who attended the Examinations held by the individual Professors.

8. In how many cases have Diplomas in Surgery been granted by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College since they were first instituted?

In two cases. The Diploma was only instituted in November, 1851, and as the Curriculum of study extends over a period of four years, a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable many Candidates to present themselves for Examination for the Diploma.

Answers of the Professors in the School of Physic to Paper No. 29.

Revenues of the School of Physic.

9. How many persons have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and how many the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University in each year for the last twenty years?

Years.	M.D.	M.B.	Years.	M.D.	M.B.
1832	4	24	1843	5	12
1833	3	14	1844	3	12
1834	1	21	1845	4	15
1835	1	17	1846	0	9
1836	0	12	1847	2	11
1837	5	25	1848	3	14
1838	2	9	1849	3	13
1839	6	20	1850	2	10
1840	5	20	1851	5	10
1841	7	12	1852	3	11
1842	6	21			

(Signed)

William Stokes, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin; Physician to the Meath Hospital.

James William Cusack, M.D., University Professor of Surgery; Surgeon to Steevens' Hospital, and to Swift's Lunatic Asylum.

Robert Harrison, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital; and Visiting Medical Attendant to the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

Robert William Smith, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital.

James Apjohn, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Examiner in Chemistry to the Queen's University in Ireland; Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin Hospital.

George J. Allman, M.D., Professor of Botany; Examiner in Botany to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Case as to Diploma of Surgery, and opinion of the Rt. Hon. Mr. (now Baron) Greene, Rt. Hon. Mr. Napier, Q.C., and Mr. Lloyd, Q.C.

Appendix to Answers of Professors in the School of Physic.

The Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin.—Case proposed to Counsel, with the joint Opinion of the Right Hon. Richard W. Greene, Q.C., Joseph Napier, Esq., M.P., Q.C., and Bartholomew C. Lloyd, Esq., thereon.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have recently resolved to confer *a Diploma in Surgery* upon Students of the University, according to Regulations inclosed.

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland dispute the right of the Provost and Senior Fellows to confer this Diploma, on the ground that an exclusive right to license Surgeons by Diploma has been conferred upon that College by Royal Charter.

Counsel is desired to consider the Charter of the Royal College of Surgeons sent herewith, and to advise whether it confers upon that College an exclusive right to give Diplomas in Surgery, and whether it interferes with the right of the Provost and Senior Fellows to confer such Diplomas upon Students of the University.

Counsel is requested to read the Charters of Trinity College, particularly the sections of the Charter, 13 Car. I., beginning,

"Et cum gradus quosdam in artibus."—(p. 13, Mac Donnell's Edition.)
"Cum vero varii casus."—(p. 17.)

Also cap. 27 of the Statutes, the paragraph beginning

"Et quoniam alii etiam casus."

Also to consider the large powers in reference to Degrees conferred upon the Provost and Senior Fellows by the Charter of Elizabeth in the section beginning,

"Et cum gradus quosdam in artibus"—(p. 7),

subsequently confirmed by the corresponding passage in the Charter of Charles I. already referred to, and by cap. 4 of the Statutes of Charles I. in the passage beginning

"Volumus igitur, ut Præpositus et horum seniorum pars major."—(p. 35.)

Counsel will also bear in mind, that from the earliest period there has been in the University a Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, which Professorship was placed under new regulations, calculated to render it more useful and efficient, by the Acts 25 Geo. III., c. 42, and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.

This Profession having been thus admitted into the University, must not the University have the power to appoint a Curriculum and an Examination for the purpose of testing the qualifications of Students devoting themselves to the study of *Anatomy and Surgery*,

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

Case as to Diploma of Surgery, and opinion of the Rt. Hon. Mr. (now Baron) Greene, Rt. Hon. Mr. Napier, Q.C., and Mr. Lloyd, Q.C.

and to give a Diploma or Testimonium certifying that a Student has passed that Examination, and is (in the judgment of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of the University) qualified to practise Surgery?

Counsel is also requested to consider the inclosed extracts from the Statutes of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from which it appears that the English Universities have given a Diploma in Surgery exactly similar to that which the Provost and Senior Fellows have now resolved to establish in this University.

It is also to be observed that the object in view is to enable Students to obtain a Surgical qualification before the completion of their Undergraduate Course in Arts, enforcing, however, as a minimum of education, one year of the Undergraduate Course, together with attendance on one Course of Lectures in Logic, and one Course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy.

The Diploma in Surgery thus obtained may be regarded as a step to the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and will of course be recognised in conferring such Degrees, and if it be competent to the University to confer such Degrees, is it not also within their power to prescribe a Curriculum, or course of education, and to give Certificates or Diplomas preparatory to and qualifying for admission to Degrees?

In addition to what has been said, it is right that Counsel should know that the Provost and Senior Fellows, before passing the Regulations for the establishment of the Surgical Diploma, communicated their intentions to the Heads of the Medical Department of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, and received from those gentlemen the highest approval of the object contemplated; with assurances that the Diploma would be accepted as a qualification for Surgeons in their several departments. Copies of the letters received from these gentlemen are sent herewith.

Having considered these premises, Counsel is requested to say:

1. Whether the Provost and senior Fellows have a legal right to confer such a Diploma as the Regulations recently passed by them contemplate?

We are of opinion that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College have a legal right to confer such Diploma as is proposed to be granted, in accordance with the Regulations recently made and sent with this Case.

We think the words of the Charters of the 34th Elizabeth and 13th Car. I. (whereby the College is authorised to confer degrees "in omnibus artibus et facultatibus") are sufficiently comprehensive to include a Degree or Diploma in Surgery. In several Acts of Parliament, passed both before and since the date of these Charters, Surgery is designated as a Faculty. See 3 Hen. VIII., c. 11, Eng.; and also 32 Hen. VIII., c. 40, Eng.; and 32 Hen. VIII., c. 42, Eng. In the latter Act Surgery is treated as a part of the Science of Physic, and by that Act Physicians are permitted to practise Surgery. The terms "Science" and "Faculty" are repeatedly applied to Surgery in the Statute 18 Geo. II., c. 15, Eng., which recognises the increasing importance of this Science, and was passed in order to incorporate the body of Surgeons into a distinct Society. It appears from the extracts of the Statutes of Oxford and Cambridge sent with this Case that these Universities have granted a Diploma in the nature of a Degree in Surgery, the form of which is given in the Statutes of Oxford, enacted in the time of Car. I., the same King by whom one of the Charters of Trinity College referred to was also conferred. The 25 Geo. III., c. 42, Ir., recites, that for many years previous to the passing of that Act a Lectureship had existed in Trinity College for the teaching of Anatomy and Surgery. This statutable recognition of such a branch of learning in the College appears to imply a right on the part of the College to attest in some form the qualification of the Students in these departments of Science.

2. If so, whether there is anything in the Statute Law of the land, or in the Charters and privileges granted by Royal Prerogative or Act of Parliament to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which prohibits the Provost and Senior Fellows giving such a Diploma to the Students of the University?

We are not aware of anything which, in point of law, would prohibit the Board from conferring such a Diploma as we have above referred to: we think nothing short of some prohibiting Statute would have such an effect. No such Act, we believe, exists in this country, although a Statute of that nature, viz., the 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, before referred to, exists in England; and even in that Act it is remarkable that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are excepted.

3. Whether a person holding this Diploma, without any other professional qualification, and without being a Member, Licentiate, or Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, could legally practise in this country or in England the Art or Profession of Surgery, and whether he could recover Fees, or sue in a Court of Law for Fees, and be regarded by law as a Surgeon?

We think that a person holding such a Diploma as before mentioned could legally practise in Ireland as a Surgeon, and recover in a Court of Law Fees due to him in that character, although he might not do so as a Practitioner in England, in consequence of the Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, which contains no saving in favour of the University of Dublin, or of any other Society in Ireland. Perhaps, however, so far as the University is concerned, even this difficulty would be removed if the Graduate here were to take an *ad eundem* Degree in either of the two English Universities.

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

Case as to Diploma of Surgery, and opinion of the Rt. Hon. Mr. (now Baron) Greene, Rt. Hon. Mr. Napier, Q.C., and Mr. Lloyd, Q.C.

4. Whether such person would be legally eligible to fill the place of *Surgeon* to a Dispensary, County Infirmary, Gaol, or Poorhouse in England or Ireland; or whether he could be legally appointed to be a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department of the Army or Navy of Her Majesty's Service, or of the East India Company's Service?

This must depend upon the Statutable Regulations or the By-Laws of the different bodies referred to. The 36 Geo. III. c. 9, s. 3, provided that no person should be capable of being elected to a County Infirmary or Hospital [in Ireland] who had not obtained Letters Testimonial from the Royal College of Surgeons [of Ireland]. See also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116, s. 86. But the Commissioners appointed under the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 68, are empowered by sect. 8 to determine the qualification requisite for Medical Officers of districts under this Act.

With regard to the Army and Navy and East India Company's Service, we are not apprized of their Rules or of the course taken when a Surgeon from Ireland is appointed to any of these Services. But at present we see no difficulty in respect of them which would not equally apply to a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

5. Counsel is also requested to say whether the Regulations (sent herewith) made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in reference to this Diploma, are in any respect illegal either in reference to the Charter and Statutes of the College, or in reference to the law of the land; and if so, in what respect they are so?

For the reasons already stated we see nothing illegal in these regulations.

(Signed) RICHARD W. GREENE.
JOSEPH NAPIER.
B. C. LLOYD.

Case as to Diploma of Surgery, and opinion of Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. Willes.

The DIPLOMA in SURGERY of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.—CASE for the joint Opinion of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER (Attorney-General) and Mr. WILLES.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have recently resolved to confer a *Diploma in Surgery* upon Students of the University, according to Regulations inclosed.

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland dispute the right of the Provost and Senior Fellows to confer this Diploma, on the ground that an exclusive right to license Surgeons by Diploma has been conferred upon that College by Royal Charter.

Counsel is desired to consider the Charter of the Royal College of Surgeons sent herewith, and to advise whether it confers upon that College an exclusive right to give Diplomas in Surgery, and whether it interferes with the right of the Provost and Senior Fellows to confer such Diplomas upon Students of the University.

Counsel is requested to read the Charters of Trinity College, particularly the sections of the Charter, 13 Car. I., beginning,

"Et cum gradus quosdam in artibus."—(p. 13, Mac Donnell's Edition.)
"Cum verò varii casus."—(p. 17.)

Also cap. 27 of the Statutes, the paragraph beginning,

"Et quoniam alii etiam casus."

Also to consider the large powers in reference to Degrees conferred upon the Provost and Senior Fellows by the Charter of Elizabeth in the section beginning,

"Et cum gradus quosdam in artibus"—(p. 7),

subsequently confirmed by the corresponding passage in the Charter of Charles I. already referred to, and by cap. 4 of the Statutes of Charles I., in the passage beginning,

"Volumus igitur, ut Præpositus et horum seniorum pars major."—(p. 35.)

Counsel will also bear in mind, that, from the earliest period, there has been in the University a Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, which Professorship was placed under new regulations, calculated to render it more useful and efficient, by the Acts 25 Geo. III. c. 42, and 40 Geo. III. c. 84.

This Profession having been admitted into the University, must not the University have the power to appoint a Curriculum and an Examination for the purpose of testing the qualifications of Students devoting themselves to the study of *Anatomy and Surgery*, and to give a Diploma or Testimonium, certifying that a Student has passed that Examination, and is (in the judgment of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of the University), qualified to practise Surgery?

Counsel is also requested to consider the inclosed extracts from the Statutes of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from which it appears that the English Universities have given a Diploma in Surgery exactly similar to that which the Provost and Senior Fellows have now resolved to established in this University.

It is also to be observed, that the object in view is to enable Students to obtain a Surgical qualification before the completion of their Undergraduate Course in Arts, enforcing, however, as a minimum of education, one year of the Undergraduate Course, together with

attendance on one Course of Lectures in Logic, and one Course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy.

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

The Diploma in Surgery thus obtained may be regarded as a step to the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine, and will, of course, be recognised in conferring such Degrees; and if it be competent to the University to confer such Degrees, is it not also within their power to prescribe a Curriculum, or course of education, and to give Certificates or Diplomas preparatory to, and qualifying for, admission to Degrees?

Case as to Diploma of Surgery, and opinion of Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. Willes.

The foregoing Case was laid before the Attorney-General of Ireland, Mr. Baron Greene, and Mr. B. C. Lloyd, and a joint Opinion obtained from those gentlemen, a copy of which is sent herewith.

A Case was also drawn up by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a joint opinion obtained by that body from Messrs. Fitzgerald and O'Hagan. A copy of this Case and opinion is sent herewith.

Having considered these premises, Counsel is requested to say:

1. Whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have a legal right to confer such a Diploma as the Regulations recently passed by them contemplate?

We are of opinion that the Provost and Senior Fellows have a legal right to confer such a Diploma as the regulations recently passed by them contemplate.

2. If so, whether there is anything in the Statute Law of the land, or in the Charters and privileges granted by Royal Prerogative or Act of Parliament to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which prohibits the Provost and Senior Fellows giving such a Diploma to the Students of the University?

We are of opinion that there is nothing either in the Statute Law of the land, or in the Charters and privileges granted to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which prohibits the Provost and Senior Fellows from giving such a Diploma to the Students of the University.

3. Whether a person holding this Diploma, without any other professional qualification, and without being a Member, Licentiate, or Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, could legally practise in this country, or in England, the Art or Profession of Surgery, and whether he could recover Fees, or sue in a Court of Law for Fees, and be regarded by law as a Surgeon?

We are of opinion that a person holding that Diploma, without any other professional qualification, and without being a Member, Licentiate, or Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, could legally practise in that part of the United Kingdom the profession of Surgery, and that he could recover Fees, or sue in a Court of Law for Fees, and that he would, in point of fact and law, be a properly qualified Surgeon, and capable of acting as such in all cases in which no other specific qualification is rendered necessary by the provisions of an Act of Parliament.

4. Whether such person would be legally eligible to fill the place of *Surgeon* to a Dispensary, County Infirmary, Gaol, or Poorhouse in England or Ireland; or whether he could be legally appointed to be a Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon in the Medical Department of the Army or Navy of Her Majesty's Service, or of the East India Company's Service?

The answer to this appears by what we have already written. When a Statute requires a particular qualification, other than the Diploma of the University, then, of course, that Diploma will not avail; but, where no Statute intervenes, as in the case of the Army, and Navy, and East India Company's services—as to which we are not aware of any Statute which restrains the respective Boards from sanctioning the employment of Surgeons provided with that Diploma—only it will be in the discretion of the Board having the regulation of the Medical Department of the particular service to admit Surgeons holding such Diploma only, or not.

5. Counsel is also requested to say whether the Regulations (sent herewith) made by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in reference to this Diploma, are in any respect illegal, either in reference to the Charter and Statutes of the College, or in reference to the law of the land; and if so, in what respect they are so?

We see nothing illegal in the Regulations.

(Signed) FREDERICK THESIGER.
JAMES S. WILLES.

Inner Temple, 2nd July, 1852.

REPLY to a STATEMENT emanating from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in IRELAND relative to the DIPLOMA in SURGERY of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.

Reply on behalf of Trinity College to Statement of Royal College of Surgeons, as to Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin.

A PAPER, bearing the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and dated April 30, 1852, has been circulated, with the following title, "Statement on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in reference to the proposed granting of Surgical Diplomas by Trinity College, Dublin.

The object of this "Statement" is to call in question the right or power of the University of Dublin to grant Diplomas in Surgery; and as it contains many assertions calculated

ANSWERS OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC TO PAPER No. 29.

Reply on behalf of Trinity College to Statement of Royal College of Surgeons, as to Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin.

to injure the Medical School of the University, and is intended to bring its Surgical Diploma into disrepute, the Medical and Surgical Professors have been authorized and requested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to put forward a counter Statement, in which its allegations will be fully considered and replied to.

The "Statement" consists of ten clauses, or sections, which shall be here quoted verbatim, and their errors, both in fact and reasoning, pointed out.

I. The first of these clauses is as follows:—

"1. After a careful examination of the Charters and Statutes which define the powers and authority granted by the Crown or Parliament to Trinity College, the College of Surgeons finds that they contain no provision whatever enabling the Provost and Board of the University to give Certificates entitled Diplomas in Surgery."

The College of Surgeons might easily have found in the Charters of Trinity College that very large powers, with respect to Degrees in all Arts and Faculties, commensurate with the powers belonging to all other Universities, have been committed by Royal authority to Trinity College. The following passage in the Charter of Charles I., confirming and reciting a corresponding passage in the Charter of Elizabeth, may suffice to establish the existence of these powers:—

"Et cum gradus quosdam in artibus et facultatibus constitui, literis fuisse adjumento compertum sit, eadem nuper regina [Elizabetha] per easdem literas suas patentes ordinaverit, ut studiosi in eodem Collegio sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Elizabethæ reginæ juxta Dublin, libertatem et facultatem haberent gradus tum Baccalaureatûs, Magisterii, et Doctoratûs, juxta tempus ideoneum, *in omnibus artibus et facultatibus obtinendi;* et ut intra se, pro hujusmodi gradibus assequendis *haberent libertatem omnia acta et scholastica exercitia adimplendi;* quemadmodum Præposito et majori parti sociorum visum foret; prout per easdem literas petentes inter alia plenius apparet."

By this passage it appears that the Provost and Senior Fellows have the power of conferring the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in the faculty of Surgery, according to such regulations as they may think fit to enact, as well as of directing the performance of all acts and exercises necessary as a step to those Degrees, of which acts and exercises a Diploma is the proper evidence.

So far from exceeding their powers, therefore, by granting a Diploma in Surgery, the Provost and Senior Fellows have not as yet thought proper to exert their whole authority in this respect; inasmuch as they have hitherto refrained from granting Degrees in Surgery, although they have clearly full power to do so whenever it shall seem to them expedient.

It is also to be observed, that the Provost and Senior Fellows, having understood that the College of Surgeons had questioned the right of this University to give a qualification for Surgical practice, were induced to take the opinion of Counsel on the subject. They, therefore, laid a case before Mr. Greene, now Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Napier, the present Attorney-General for Ireland, and Mr. B. C. Lloyd, and received a joint opinion from those gentlemen, giving it as their decided judgment that the University did possess the right claimed. To the question, "Whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have a legal right to confer such a Diploma as the regulations recently passed by them contemplate?" the above-named eminent Counsel thus reply:—

"We are of opinion that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College have a legal right to confer such Diploma as is proposed to be granted, in accordance with the Regulations recently made and sent with this Case.

"We think the words of the Charters of the 34th Elizabeth and 13th Car. I. (whereby the College is authorized to confer Degrees 'in omnibus artibus et facultatibus') are sufficiently comprehensive to include a Degree or Diploma in Surgery. In several Acts of Parliament, passed both before and since the date of these Charters, Surgery is designated as a Faculty. See 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, Eng.; and also 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40, Eng.; and 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42, Eng. In the latter Act, Surgery is treated as a part of the Science of Physic, and by that Act Physicians are permitted to practise Surgery. The terms 'Science' and 'Faculty' are repeatedly applied to Surgery in the Statute 18 Geo. II. c. 15, Eng., which recognises the increasing importance of this Science, and was passed in order to incorporate the body of Surgeons into a distinct society. It appears from the extracts of the Statutes of Oxford and Cambridge, sent with this Case, that these Universities have granted a Diploma in the nature of a Degree in Surgery, the form of which is given in the Statutes of Oxford, enacted in the time of Car. I., the same King by whom one of the Charters of Trinity College referred to was also conferred. The 25 Geo. III. c. 42, Ir., recites, that for many years previous to the passing of that Act, a Lectureship had existed in Trinity College for the teaching of Anatomy and Surgery. This statutable recognition of such a branch of learning in the College appears to imply a right on the part of the College to attest in some form the qualification of the Students in these departments of Science."

It may be proper to mention that a printed copy of the Case, with the opinion given on it, was officially forwarded to the President of the College of Surgeons. But it will be seen that no notice of the existence of this opinion, or allusion to the arguments by which it was supported, has been introduced into the "Statement" now put forth by that College.

It is more extraordinary, however, that the authors of the "Statement" found it convenient also to ignore the existence of a legal opinion, given at the instance of the College of Surgeons themselves, by two eminent Queen's Counsel, Messrs. J. D. Fitzgerald and O'Hagan.

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These gentlemen have given it as their opinion that "the words *in omnibus artibus et facultatibus*, in the Charter of Elizabeth, may be comprehensive enough to embrace the Profession of Surgery as it now exists," and that "in the absence of prohibitory legislation, the University may assume to grant such Diplomas" in Surgery. They qualify this opinion, however, by stating that "there is not evidence of any intention on the part of the framers of the Charter [of Trinity College] to confer on Trinity College any specific right to grant Diplomas in Surgery." They appear not to have been aware, that from the earliest times Diplomas in Surgery were granted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. If these gentlemen had been acquainted with the contemporaneous practice of the English Universities, they could not have relied, as they have done, on the supposed degraded state of the Profession of Surgery in the reign of Elizabeth, to show that that Profession "could not have then been regarded as a liberal Art or Faculty, entitled to the recognition of the University;" and they would have seen that it did not require any *special* or *specific* mention of Surgery in the Charter, to enable the University to give Degrees in that branch of science. There is no more *specific* mention of Law, or of Divinity, or of Medicine, in the Charter of the University, than there is of Surgery, and yet the power of the University to give Degrees and Diplomas in those Faculties cannot be questioned. It was clearly the intention of the founder of the University of Dublin to give it the same powers as to creating and conferring Degrees *in all Arts and Faculties*, which were possessed, and had been from time immemorial exercised by the English Universities; and, therefore, as those Universities did at that time grant Degrees and Diplomas in Surgery, and as the Counsel consulted by the College of Surgeons admit that there is no prohibitory legislation, it is quite clear that, in accordance even with the argument drawn up by those gentlemen on behalf of the College of Surgeons, the right of the University of Dublin to confer similar Degrees and Diplomas is indubitable. The President and Secretary of the College of Surgeons were, therefore, very prudent in omitting, in their recent "Statement," all allusion to the opinion of their Counsel.

The question as it now stands, in fact, is reduced to this: whether more value is to be attached to the judgment of the five eminent lawyers who have concurred in giving an opinion favourable to the University, or to the *ex parte* Statement of the President and Secretary of the College of Surgeons, that "after a careful examination of the Charter and Statutes of Trinity College, the College of Surgeons finds that they contain no provision enabling the University to give Diplomas in Surgery."

The University is quite willing to try this question with the College of Surgeons before any legal tribunal in the kingdom.

II. The second clause of the "Statement" is as follows:—

"2. The Charters granted to the College of Surgeons by her present Majesty and her Royal Predecessors, for the purpose, as they express, of 'providing a sufficient number of properly educated Surgeons, as well for the service of the public in general, as for that of the Army and Navy,' appear to be entirely disregarded by the Provost and Board as evidence of the intention of the Crown to intrust this duty to the College of Surgeons exclusively; notwithstanding that these Charters make the most ample provision for the licensing of Surgeons, while the Charters of Trinity College do not contain a single expression indicative of any capacity in that body to discharge a similar duty."

The Provost and Senior Fellows have not disregarded the Charters granted to the College of Surgeons, nor do they deny the right of the College of Surgeons to educate and license Surgeons.

But the Charters of the College of Surgeons do not contain any clause conferring upon that College an *exclusive* right: and being long subsequent in date to the Charters of the University, it is impossible, without some very express enactment, that the prior and superior rights of the University could be contravened or superseded by any Charter given in such very recent times to the College of Surgeons.

The Provost and Senior Fellows were so far from disregarding the Charters of the College of Surgeons, that in the Case submitted to Counsel, already alluded to, the following question was proposed:—

"Whether there is anything in the Statute Law of the land, or in the Charters and privileges granted by Royal Prerogative or Act of Parliament to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which prohibits the Provost and Senior Fellows giving such a Diploma to the Students of the University."

To this inquiry the following answer was returned:—

"We are not aware of anything which, in point of law, would prohibit the Board from conferring such a Diploma as we have above referred to: we think nothing short of some prohibiting Statute would have such an effect. No such Act, we believe, exists in this country, although a Statute of that nature, viz., the 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, before referred to, exists in England, and even in that Act it is remarkable that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are excepted."

Some prohibitory legislation, therefore, would be necessary to constitute the College of Surgeons the only licensing body *in* Ireland, and to destroy the prior right conferred upon the University by its ancient Charters.

That the College of Surgeons do not possess an exclusive right of licensing Surgeons, even *for* Ireland, is evident from the fact, which is sufficiently notorious, that a very large proportion of the Surgical Practitioners in Ireland, as also of the Medical officers in the Public Service, have derived their Surgical qualifications, not from the College of Surgeons in

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Ireland, but from the Colleges of England or Scotland, or from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

It does not appear, therefore, that "it was the intention of the Crown to intrust the duty of licensing Surgeons to the College of Surgeons in Ireland *exclusively* in any sense." Such an intention could not have been carried into effect without repealing the Charters granted long before to this University, as well as those granted to other Colleges of Surgeons in England and Scotland, which are as much Chartered by the Crown as the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

With respect to the allegation that the Charters of the College of Surgeons make ample provision for the licensing of Surgeons, while those of Trinity College do not make any mention of Surgery, it may be enough to say, that Trinity College is an University, whilst the College of Surgeons is a body incorporated for the sole purpose of licensing Students in the single Art or Faculty of Surgery. It was necessary, therefore, that very distinct mention of this one Faculty should be made in the Charters of the College of Surgeons; but in the Charters of the University, *all Arts and Faculties* are mentioned, without particularly specifying any one more than another. If Surgery is not specially mentioned, so neither is Law, nor Divinity, nor Medicine. It might, therefore, with as much reason be argued, that the Charters of Trinity College "do not contain a single expression indicative of any capacity in that body" to confer Degrees in those Faculties. But if the University has the power of conferring Degrees in all Arts and Faculties, and if Surgery be, in the eye of the law, one of those Arts and Faculties, as the eminent Counsel consulted by the Provost and Senior Fellows say that it is, then the Charters of Trinity College do contain a very sufficient "expression, indicative of the capacity" of the University to give Degrees and Diplomas in Surgery.

III. The third article of the "Statement" proceeds, in continuation of the former, thus:—

"3. That the intention of these Charters was really what they so unequivocally express, is put beyond doubt by the fact that, not only during the wars ending in 1815, but even up to the present hour, the duty of examining Candidates for appointments in the Army and Navy has been intrusted to this College, whenever the public service required such assistance; Trinity College, at the same time, never having sought or obtained a similar acknowledgment."

Trinity College did not seek in 1815, or at any other time, "a similar acknowledgment," because, until very recently, the University did not grant Diplomas in Surgery, and took no cognizance of Students who devoted themselves exclusively to that profession. The Medical and Surgical Education given in the University was intended hitherto with a view to the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine. There is nothing strange, therefore, in the fact that, at a time when the University did not take cognizance of merely Surgical Students, the Government, on a public emergency, did not apply to them for a supply of Surgeons, and that Trinity College did not seek or ask to be so applied to. In 1815, and for many years subsequently, the Medical and Surgical education received in the University was recognised by the College of Surgeons; and many of our Medical Students, at the period referred to, went forward with the professional education they had obtained here, and were deemed qualified to obtain a Licence from the College of Surgeons in Ireland, as well as from those of England and Scotland.

IV. The fourth clause of the Statement, after the remarks already made, will not require a very lengthened refutation. It is as follows:—

"4. That the authorities of the University of Dublin themselves never supposed or believed that they enjoyed any power to grant Diplomas in Surgery, or, that it was desirable or expedient that they should do so, is obvious from the fact, that they never attempted to pursue such a course from the foundation of the College in 1592, until the present time, a period of two hundred and sixty years; and that for one hundred and ninety-two years preceding the incorporation of the College of Surgeons in 1784, while this kingdom remained without any means of educating or creating Surgeons, except the service of an apprenticeship, they never considered themselves authorized to provide for that deficiency, by the granting of any Surgical Certificate."

That the University did not deem it desirable or expedient to give Degrees or Diplomas in Surgery, may, perhaps, be inferred from the fact, that for two hundred and sixty years no such Degrees were given; although even this inference is not necessarily true. During a considerable part of the period alluded to there was no efficient Medical School, nor until very recently was there any efficient Law School in the University. Yet the authors of the "Statement" put forth by the College of Surgeons will not, we presume, be disposed to argue, that because for so long a time we had no means of educating or creating Physicians or Lawyers, therefore the authorities of the University of Dublin themselves never supposed that they enjoyed any power to grant Diplomas in Law or Medicine. The argument, however, is just as applicable to these Faculties as it is to Surgery.

The University has been intrusted with very large powers, the exercise of which is left to its own discretion. When the public service appears to require it the heads of this University have never been slow to put forth those powers, and to call into operation privileges which had long lain dormant. Thus, of late years, a School of Engineering was created in the University, and a Diploma in Engineering is conferred on such Students as possess the requisite qualifications; although for two hundred and fifty years such a thing was never thought of; and at the time when the Charters of Trinity College were granted,

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the Profession of Engineering did not exist. Is this, then, a proof that the University has no power to meet the requirements of the times, to keep pace with the rapid improvements of Science, and make provision for such new Professions as the advancement of our knowledge may call into existence? If this were so, one of the great benefits to be expected from an University would be impossible. It is for this reason that our Charters give the power of conferring Degrees, and of educating Students, *in omnibus artibus et facultatibus*, using such large and comprehensive words, that whatever be the progress of human science, the powers of the University, for fostering and educating the Students of every branch of science, must always be co-extensive with that progress. This is of the essence of an University, that to which it owes its name, and which distinguishes it from every other educational institution having for its object, like the College of Surgeons, the cultivation of some one particular Art or Profession.

The heads of the University have acted in reference to Surgery exactly as they have acted in reference to Engineering. When the progress of Science, and the requirements of the public, have raised the Profession of Surgery from the art of a barber to the high position it now occupies, the University, at the urgent request of the Medical Students, and on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, created a School of Surgery, as they created, some years ago, a School of Engineering.

V. The "Statement" next proceeds as follows:—

"5. The passing of an Act of Parliament in 1796, providing that no person should be appointed Surgeon to a County Infirmary, except Licentiates of the College of Surgeons, is an additional proof that the University made no claim to any similar privilege; and their concurrence in the Bills brought into Parliament in 1844 and 1845, by Sir James Graham, then Secretary of State, for "Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery," affords still stronger evidence of a similar nature. These Bills contain no provision whatever recognising any claim of the kind, or saving any right to exercise such a power."

The simple answer to this is, that in the years here referred to there was no special School of Surgery in the University; and, therefore, of course, the University made no claim to be included in the privileges conferred upon the College of Surgeons, in the Act of Parliament and Bills alluded to.

The Act of Parliament in 1796 (36 Geo. III., c. 9, s. 3) confers a special privilege upon Licentiates of the College of Surgeons. This we do not deny. But let it be remembered that when this Statute was passed, the College of Surgeons did not act upon the narrow and exclusive principles which now govern them. Students who had received their Medical and Surgical Education in the University were not then excluded from the Examination for the Licence of the College of Surgeons. If it had been otherwise the University would, no doubt, have used whatever influence it possessed to prevent a monopoly, the evils of which were not then foreseen, and which now exercises so pernicious an influence on Medical and Surgical education.

The recent Act, 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68, contains no such exclusive enactment, and we may therefore hope that in all future Parliamentary legislation for Surgical Education, there will be no attempt to introduce any clauses of this nature; but that full powers will be given to those who have the appointment of Medical Officers in all departments of the public service to elect the best men that can be obtained, without necessarily excluding those who have obtained their professional education in an University.

VI. The sixth clause contains a more elaborate argument, which is, however, as inconclusive as the preceding. It is as follows:—

"6. Respecting these Bills, it is necessary to add, that one of the principal objects contemplated in them was the diminution of the number of corporate bodies granting Medical or Surgical Diplomas, purporting to be Licences to practise; yet the Board of Trinity College, although consenting parties to so desirable an arrangement, and availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, to effect important changes in the School of Physic, now attempt, not only to perpetuate, but to increase the evil complained of. On the evidence afforded by these Bills, introduced by the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, and sanctioned by the Government, this College relies to prove that at that date there was no difference of opinion as to its exclusive authority to grant Surgical Diplomas in Ireland, and that the authorities of the University never dissented from that understanding."

The Provost and Senior Fellows fully concurred in some of the objects contemplated in the Bills here alluded to, and were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity to effect important changes in the Medical School of the University. They held also, and still retain the opinion, that it is not necessary or advisable to increase the number of corporate bodies in Ireland capable of giving Medical or Surgical Diplomas. Accordingly, they opposed the formation of a new body or College for granting Licences to general Medical Practitioners, and they consented to certain clauses which tended to secure a good elementary education, and to introduce uniformity in the Professional Curriculum and Examinations of Candidates for the Medical and Surgical Profession, as far as such an object could be so effected. But as no such enactments have become law, the Provost and Senior Fellows have determined upon granting Diplomas in Surgery to the Medical Students of the University, in order, amongst other reasons, to raise the character of the Surgical Profession, by insuring a certain amount of general education. The allegation that the University, by taking Surgical Education into its own hands, has perpetuated and

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increased the evil arising from the number of bodies granting Diplomas, purporting to be Licences to practise, is idle in the extreme, and deserves no answer.

VII. The seventh paragraph or clause of the "Statement" is worded in the following manner:—

"7. As many may be led to assume that a public body, constituted as Trinity College is, could not take the step complained of by this College without ample authority to do so, it must be recollected that the Provost and Board, several years ago, pursued a similar course with regard to the Medical Profession that it now pursues towards the Surgical. On that occasion they undertook to grant a Medical Diploma to matriculated Medical Students who had never graduated in Arts, calling it a *Testimonium*, and conferring it as an authority to practise. After some years, the holders of these Diplomas, having discovered that they had no legal value, the further issue of them was discontinued."

This we entirely deny. It is true that many years ago an attempt was made to induce the University to grant Medical *Degrees* to Students who had not graduated in Arts. This was refused; but on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, Diplomas were conferred on such Students as had received the Regular Medical education, with an understanding that whenever they should graduate in Arts, they would be permitted to proceed to the full degree in Medicine.

"The statement that, "after some years the holders of these Diplomas discovered that they had no legal value," is unfounded. No objection was ever made to their legal value, nor was any question ever raised as to the authority to practise conferred by these Diplomas. Very many most respectable members of the Medical Profession now occupy a high position in society, and have been admitted as Licentiates of the College of Physicians, without any other Medical qualification than that which was conferred by the Diploma of this University. It was discontinued, not for the reason erroneously suggested in the "Statement" of the College of Surgeons, but because it was found that the public confounded the Diploma with a Degree in Medicine; and also because this Diploma tended to foster the neglect of general education amongst Medical Students, by enabling those who had received no education in Arts to obtain admission into the Profession. This objection does not apply to the Diploma in Surgery.

VIII. The eighth paragraph of the "Statement" is as follows:—

"8. The President and Council have to observe, that it is evident from numerous Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, as well as from usage and common consent, that a well-defined and unquestionable authority to grant Licences or Diplomas to practise Surgery has been for many years found necessary for the safety of the public, the administration of Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the service of the Army and Navy; and equally evident that any violation of a provision so obvious and so salutary must prove dangerous to society, and highly injurious to the character of the Surgical Profession."

In the justice of these observations the heads of the University entirely concur.

IX. The ninth Article of the "Statement" of the College of Surgeons is thus expressed:—

"9. They have also to observe, that however lightly the exercise of the Royal Prerogative may be esteemed elsewhere, when adverse to particular interests, this College (indebted for its existence to the unquestioned power of the Crown to incorporate educational institutions) relies with confidence on its Charters as the foundation of its authority. For although these Charters may sometimes be found insufficient to restrain other corporations, or even unchartered bodies, from usurping its functions in defiance of them, all who respect the source from which they are derived will give them the support to which they are entitled."

In these observations also the heads of the University fully concur.

X. The tenth and last section of the "Statement" is as follows:—

"10. Under these impressions, the President and Council entertain a conviction, that all departments of the public service will feel bound to give effect to the intentions of her Majesty and her Royal Predecessors in this behalf, by a firm refusal to recognise as a qualification to act as Surgeon, any Certificate or Diploma liable to be employed as a substitute for the genuine Diplomas granted by this or any other College of Surgeons; and they rely with confidence on the cordial co-operation of all regularly educated and duly Licensed Surgeons, and especially of the Fellows and Licentiates of this College, to aid and assist them in their efforts to prevent the standard of Surgical qualification being lowered in this country, or the adoption of any innovation which may raise doubts hereafter as to the Professional character of Surgical Practitioners."

In reply to the insinuations contained in this paragraph, it is only necessary to remark, that the Diploma of Surgery of the University of Dublin is as genuine a Diploma, and as fully authorized by law as that of the College of Surgeons: and the heads of the University are quite willing to contest its genuineness with the College of Surgeons, before any legal tribunal in the United Kingdom.

But the attempt to insinuate that the establishment of a full School of Surgery in the University will lead to the standard of Surgical "Qualification" being *lowered* in this country, renders it necessary to state fully the reasons which have induced the University to exert its powers of conferring a Surgical Diploma on such Students as comply with the conditions prescribed in the recently published Regulations.

It has for some years past been a subject of complaint, that Surgical education was in a

very low and imperfect state, owing to the competition of the numerous Schools of Surgery that were enabled, directly or indirectly, to grant Licences or Diplomas. Young men were sent out, with Licences to act as Surgeons, who had received a most imperfect literary education, and who were not only unacquainted with the elements of the learned languages, but, as has been alleged, were scarcely able to write correctly their mother-tongue. Still the Provost and Senior Fellows did not think themselves called upon to create a special School of Surgery, until a petition was presented to them by the Medical Students, backed by the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, praying them to confer upon such Students as should be found qualified a Diploma in Surgery.

In compliance with the prayer of this petition, the Provost and Senior Fellows instituted a full inquiry into this subject. They found that by certain regulations or by-laws of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, Students offering themselves as Candidates for the Diploma of that College received no credit for the Medical education given in the University, and, therefore, had no alternative except to repeat their education in the School of the College of Surgeons, or some of the private Schools connected with that body, or else to seek their Surgical qualification in England or Scotland, where the Certificates of the University Professors are recognised.

This appeared to the heads of the University to be a very great hardship, entailing a considerable expense upon the Student, and disreputable also to this country, as it tended to send away from home so many Students, to seek elsewhere that Professional qualification which their own University was fully competent to confer.

Under these circumstances, and after an ineffectual attempt to induce the College of Surgeons to modify their regulations, the heads of the University resolved to comply with the prayer of the petition presented by the Medical Students, by creating in the University a full School of Surgery.

This measure must have the effect of raising considerably the amount of elementary general education required from Candidates for admission to the Surgical Profession. One year in Arts, along with one Course of Lectures in Logic, and one Course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, together with a full Curriculum of professional study, is the minimum of the education necessary for the Diploma of the University.

And here it may be proper to remark, that the preamble of the Statement put forth by the College of Surgeons is so worded (unintentionally, no doubt), as to give rise to misapprehension on the part of a reader unacquainted with the facts.

The preamble is as follows:—

"An announcement having been published, stating that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the University of Dublin had '*resolved that a Diploma in Surgery be given to such Students as are matriculated in Medicine, and have completed at least one year in Arts*' in Trinity College, the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland consider it necessary to submit the following Statement:—

Here a quotation is made from the Regulations published by the University, which is broken off in the middle of a sentence, omitting all mention of the conditions upon which the University have resolved to confer a Diploma in Surgery upon Students of one year's standing in Arts. The effect of this is to convey the impression that it was proposed to confer this Diploma without any Medical or Surgical education; this is, of course, by no means the case; and to remove such erroneous impression, a copy of the Regulations, with the full Surgical Curriculum required by the University, is appended to this paper.

It will be seen by those readers who take the trouble of perusing these regulations, that the "Statement" of the College of Surgeons is doubly inaccurate. Candidates for the Diploma in Surgery of this University must not only have kept one academic year in Arts, but must also have credit for attendance on one Course of Lectures in Logic, and one Course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, together with a professional Curriculum, fully equal, to say the least, to that required by any College of Surgeons in the kingdom.

Nothing can be more disingenuous, therefore, than to represent the establishment of a School of Surgery in the University as a measure tending to lower the standard of Surgical education. Its tendency and its object are directly the reverse. It is a measure which the present very low state of Surgical Education has long called for. By its means, the moral training of the Surgical Student must be improved; for up to the present time, no system has been ever proposed to prevent the Student in Surgery from falling into degrading courses, calculated to destroy his self-respect, and to lessen or prevent his usefulness in after-life. By the system now to be brought into operation, he will be led to higher views and aims. He will be made to associate with well-educated men, his mind will be enlarged, and his manners improved, while his moral and religious state and feelings, now utterly neglected, will be brought into some degree, at least, of healthy development.

The Medical Faculty of the University would respectfully urge these considerations on the heads of all departments of the public service, in the confident expectation that, by the recognition of the Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin, they will lend their sanction to a measure which is so eminently calculated to improve and elevate the education and character of Surgeons—a measure which is truly the first step taken in modern times by an old University to extend its advantages to the Surgical Student, and to break down the distinction in education between the Surgeon and Physician; not by

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lowering the qualifications and *status* of the Physician, but by raising those of the Surgeon; conferring upon the latter an Academic rank, and affording him the advantage of an Academic discipline.

(Signed)

WILLIAM STOKES, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic; Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c.
JAMES W. CUSACK, M.D., University Professor of Surgery; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c.
ROBERT HARRISON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
JAMES APJOHN, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians.
ROBERT W. SMITH, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
WILLIAM F. MONTGOMERY, M.D., Professor of Midwifery; President of the College of Physicians.
GEORGE J. ALLMAN, M.D., Professor of Botany, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Approved by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin.

THOMAS LUBY, D.D.,
Registrar of the University.

May 20, 1852.

REGULATIONS of the SURGICAL DIPLOMA of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.

The Diploma in Surgery may be obtained by such Students as are matriculated in Medicine, and have completed at least one year in Arts, on the following conditions:—

1. To complete one year in Arts, it shall be necessary to have answered at least one Examination, subsequent to the Junior Freshman year; or to have completed the Junior Freshman year only, by passing the Michaelmas Examination of that year, and keeping one previous Term, either by Lectures or by Examination.

2. Students who have not passed an Examination in the Senior Freshman year will be required to attend one Course of Lectures in Logic. Students who have not passed the Junior Sophister year of the Undergraduate Course will be required to attend one Course of Lectures on Mechanics with the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

3. Students so qualified will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Surgery, as soon as they shall have completed the prescribed Curriculum.

4. This Curriculum shall extend over a period of four years, and shall comprise attendance upon the following Courses of Lectures in the School of Physic in Ireland:—

Anatomy and Physiology,	Three Courses.
Demonstration and Dissections,	Three Courses.
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	Three Courses.
Practice of Medicine,	One Course.
Chemistry,	One Course.
Materia Medica,	One Course.
Midwifery,	One Course.
Practical Chemistry,	One Course each, of three months' duration.
Botany,	
Medical Jurisprudence,	

Four of the above-named Courses, together with a Course of Demonstrations and Dissections, may be attended in any School of Medicine recognised by the University.

Also attendance for three Sessions, each of nine months' duration, on the practice of any of the following Hospitals, together with attendance on the Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery there delivered:—

Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals; Meath Hospital; Steevens' Hospital; Jervis-street Infirmary; City of Dublin Hospital; Mercer's Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital.

Of the Courses of Lectures which are of six months' duration, not more than three can be attended during any one Session.

5. Candidates for the Diploma, who have complied with the foregoing Regulations, must pass an Examination before a Court of Examiners, consisting of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Midwifery, and Botany.

The Examination of each Candidate will be divided into two parts, one of which shall be devoted to Anatomy and Physiology, Surgical Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Surgery, and Operative Surgery; and the other to the Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Toxicology.

6. Candidates for the Diploma must submit their Certificates and Testimonials of qualification to the Regius Professor of Physic and to the Professor of Surgery, who shall sign the Chart necessary to be laid before the Senior Lecturer and Registrar, previous to the issuing of the *Liceat ad Examinandum* to the Professors.

Extract from the Ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, dated April 30, 1852.

Extract from Report of Council of Royal College of Surgeons.

In reference to the attempted violation of the privileges of the College of Surgeons by the Board of Trinity College, the Council beg leave to report, that they have obtained the following opinion from two eminent Queen's Counsel, which, with the subjoined statement, they have caused to be printed and circulated among those persons or bodies to whom it was desirable to communicate correct information on the subject:—

Opinion.

Opinion of J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., and Thos. O'Hagan, Q.C., as to Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin.

"We have examined the Charters and Statutes of Trinity College, and we do not find that they confer any express authority on the University to give a qualification for Surgical practice, or that they make any special provision of means for obtaining such a qualification.

"In the Charter of Elizabeth (ch. 34, Eliz., and Literæ 13, Car. I.), power is given to grant Degrees '*in omnibus artibus et facultatibus*;' and as it may be urged that Surgery is an Art or Faculty, and reached by these general words, we think it reasonable to inquire whether, at the time when the College was established, it can be supposed to have been one of the 'Arts and Faculties,' to which that Charter was intended to have reference. And when the condition of the Surgeon of that time, and the object and character of University Degrees are considered, there appears to be, at least, grave reason for doubting that such a person could have been in the contemplation of those who framed the Charter.

"The Barbers practising Surgery constituted a Guild in London, and obtained a Charter from Edward IV. Other Surgeons, not Barbers, having begun to practise, were afterwards incorporated with the Barbers' Company; and although Surgery is in the Statutes of Henry VIII., and subsequently described as an Art, a Faculty, or a Mystery, the business of a Barber receives the same designations. Thus, by the 32 Henry VIII., c. 42, s. 7, it is provided, that any person, not being a Barber or Surgeon, may keep in his house, 'as his servant, any person being a Barber or Surgeon, which shall and may use and exercise those Arts and Faculties of Barbery or Surgery in his master's house, or elsewhere, by his master's licence, or commandment,' &c. The Charter of Elizabeth was granted not many years after the passing of this Act, and the position in which its provisions show the Surgeon to to have stood would seem to justify the conclusion, that his Profession could not have been regarded as a liberal Art or Faculty, entitled to the recognition of a University, more than the occupation of the Barbers to which the same description was applied.

"The 32 Henry VIII., c. 40, s. 3 (Eng.), describes the science of Physic as including a knowledge of Surgery, and authorizes those who are admitted by the President and Fellowship of Physicians to practise that science in all its parts.

"But the question remains—Whether Surgery in itself was then considered as an Art or Faculty within the proper care of a University?

"As there is doubt upon the original meaning and application of the words to which we have referred, it will be right further to inquire, in what way those words have been practically interpreted by the University itself.

"We find that the 18th chapter of the Literæ, 13 Car. I., entitled '*De admittendis in Collegium Professionibus jurisprudentiæ et Medicinæ*,' after reciting that '*Professiones jurisprudentiæ et Medicinæ et Chartæ fundationis istius Collegii et Collegiorum apud Anglos receptis legibus consentaneæ sint*,' provides that one of the Fellows shall apply himself to the Profession of Jurisprudence, and another to the study of Medicine. But there is no reference to Surgery as the subject of special attention.

"Again, in the 'Consuetudines seu Regulæ Univ. Dublin,' we find (cap. 5) the form of admission to the Degree '*Doctoratus in Medicina*,' provisions (cap. 10) for obtaining Degrees '*in Medicina*,' and supplications for Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor '*in Medicina*;' but we do not discover any reference to any Diploma in Surgery.

"Amongst the Charters and Statutes of the University to which our attention has been directed, we do not know that there is any other specific allusion to the Medical Profession; but, by the Act 25 Geo. III., c. 42, which was passed 'for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom,' it is recited, amongst other things, that three University Lectureships had been many years theretofore established for the teaching of Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany; and it is enacted that there shall continue to be three University Professors for like teaching, to be supported at the expense of the University. This Act was repealed by the 40 Geo. III., c. 84, which was passed at the instance of the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, for the good government of the College, and the advancement of the School of Physic in the Science of Medicine, and by it the three University Professors were continued. But in neither of those Acts is there any reference to, or recognition of, a right to grant Surgical Diplomas in the University.

"We have not discovered in the Charters, Statutes, and Documents submitted to us, any other matter connected with the relation of the University to the Medical or Surgical Profession, and the matter seems to stand thus:—That there is not any power expressly given to that body to grant Diplomas in Surgery; that, if it possesses a peculiar right to grant such Diplomas, that right depends on implication arising from its authority to confer Medical Degrees, or on the meaning which may be attached to the words, '*artibus et facultatibus*,' in the Charters; and that it has not in its own acts or formularies, until

Extract from Report of Council of Royal College of Surgeons.

Opinion of J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., and Thos. O'Hagan, Q.C., as to Diploma in Surgery of the University of Dublin.

within a very recent period, relied upon any such implication, or put upon those words a construction favourable to the establishment of such a right.

"We now advert to the second object of the query:—

"The College of Surgeons was established in 1784, by Royal Charter, which stated, as the grounds for incorporating it, that the regulation of the Profession of Surgery was of the utmost importance to the public, and highly necessary to the welfare of mankind; that the public sustained great injuries from the defects in the system of Surgical Education in Ireland, and that the regularly educated Surgeons of the City of Dublin found themselves incompetent to establish (from the want of a Charter), a liberal and extensive system of Surgical Education. The College was, therefore, incorporated 'to provide that a due and seasonable regulation might be made, and that an apt, proper, and legal corporation might be constituted and established in the City of Dublin, of regular, able, and experienced Practitioners in Surgery, endowed with powers, jurisdictions, and privileges, convenient and requisite for the purpose aforesaid.' The Charter proceeds expressly and in terms to give the College power to examine Candidates for Diplomas, and to confer them under its common seal.

"It is remarkable, that this Charter was granted a short time before the Statute 25 Geo. III., c. 42, was passed for establishing a School of Physic; and it does not, as that Statute does, concern itself with the University Professors, or deal with Trinity College as affording the means of supplying Surgical Education, or conferring Surgical Diplomas. The contrast between the Charter and the Statute, in this respect, is material, as appearing to indicate, that the Sovereign and the Legislature did not then consider the University empowered or qualified to provide for the instruction of the Surgeons of the country, though it had long interfered with the education of the Physicians.

"Another Charter was granted in 1828, to the College of Surgeons, by George the Fourth, which recited, that the design and intention of his Royal Father had the most beneficial influence by improving the Profession of Surgery, and thus promoting the welfare of the nation at large, and particularly by providing a sufficient number of properly educated Surgeons, as well for the service of the public in general, as for that of the Army and Navy. This second Charter gave to the College additional powers and immunities.

"Exclusive privileges were conferred on the College of Surgeons by the 36 George III., c. 9, s. 3, which enacted that no person should be eligible to a County Infirmary or Hospital who had not obtained its Letters Testimonial, and the provisions of the Statute are repeated and enforced by the Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm IV., c. 116.

"Thus, the right of the College of Surgeons to grant Diplomas is, in no degree, equivocal, but explicitly given by Royal Charter for the declared purpose of maintaining a liberal and extensive system of Surgical Education in Ireland. Another Royal Charter affirms its eminent success after the experience of a great number of years; and the Legislature endows it with peculiar and important privileges, which it ought not to possess if its utility to the public and the Profession be not very considerable indeed.

"We have deemed it proper to consider thus in detail the subject matter of the query in both its branches, and the conclusion we have arrived at is—that, whilst the words '*in omnibus Artibus et Facultatibus*,' in the Charter of Elizabeth may be comprehensive enough to embrace the Profession of Surgery as it now exists, there is not evidence of any intention on the part of the framers of that Charter to confer on Trinity College any specific right to grant Diplomas in Surgery; and that, although in the absence of prohibitory legislation, the University may assume to grant such Diplomas, certifying the fact of attendance at certain Lectures by its Students, and the opinion that they are qualified to practise Surgery, the holders of those Diplomas or Certificates will derive from them legally no special rights or privileges, such as belong to the Practitioner who has received the Letters Testimonial of the College of Surgeons, under the Statutes to which we have adverted.

(Signed) "J. D. Fitzgerald.
"Thomas O'Hagan."

Statement of College of Surgeons as to Diplomas of Surgery in Trinity College.

"Statement on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in reference to the Proposed Granting of Surgical Diplomas by Trinity College, Dublin.

"An announcement having been published, stating that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the University of Dublin had 'resolved that a Diploma in Surgery be given to such Students as are matriculated in Medicine, and have completed at least one year in Arts' in Trinity College, the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, consider it necessary to submit the following Statement:—

"1. After a careful examination of the Charters and Statutes which define the powers and authority granted by the Crown or Parliament to Trinity College, the College of Surgeons finds that they contain no provision whatever enabling the Provost and Board of the University to give Certificates entitled Diplomas in Surgery.

"2. The Charters granted to the College of Surgeons by her present Majesty and her Royal Predecessors, for the purpose, as they express, of 'providing a sufficient number of properly educated Surgeons, as well for the service of the public in general, as for that of the Army and Navy,' appear to be entirely disregarded by the Provost and Board as evidence of the intention of the Crown to intrust this duty to the College of Surgeons

Extract from Report of Council of Royal College of Surgeons.

exclusively; notwithstanding that these Charters make the most ample provision for the licensing of Surgeons, while the Charters of Trinity College do not contain a single expression indicative of any capacity in that body to discharge a similar duty.

Statement of College of Surgeons as to Diplomas of Surgery in Trinity College.

"3. That the intention of these Charters was really what they so unequivocally express, is put beyond doubt by the fact that, not only during the wars ending in 1815, but even up to the present hour, the duty of examining Candidates for appointments in the Army and Navy, has been intrusted to this College, whenever the public service required such assistance; Trinity College, at the same time, never having sought or obtained a similar acknowledgment.

"4. That the authorities of the University of Dublin themselves, never supposed or believed that they enjoyed any power to grant Diplomas in Surgery, or that it was desirable or expedient that they should do so, is obvious from the fact, that they never attempted to pursue such a course from the foundation of the College in 1592, until the present time, a period of two hundred and sixty years; and that for one hundred and ninety-two years preceding the incorporation of the College of Surgeons in 1784, while this kingdom remained without any means of educating or creating Surgeons, except the service of an apprenticeship, they never considered themselves authorized to provide for that deficiency, by the granting of any Surgical Certificate.

"5. The passing of an Act of Parliament in 1796, providing that no person should be appointed Surgeon to a County Infirmary except Licentiates of the College of Surgeons, is an additional proof that the University made no claim to any similar privilege; and their concurrence in the Bills brought into Parliament in 1844 and 1845 by Sir James Graham, then Secretary of State, for 'Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery,' affords still stronger evidence of a similar nature. These Bills contain no provision whatever recognising any claim of the kind, or saving any right to exercise such a power.

"6. Respecting these Bills, it is necessary to add, that one of the principal objects contemplated in them was the diminution of the number of corporate bodies granting Medical or Surgical Diplomas, purporting to be Licences to practise; yet, the Board of Trinity College, although consenting parties to so desirable an arrangement, and availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to effect important changes in the School of Physic, now attempt, not only to perpetuate, but to increase the evil complained of. On the evidence afforded by these Bills, introduced by the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, and sanctioned by the Goverment, this College relies to prove that at that date there was no difference of opinion as to its exclusive authority to grant Surgical Diplomas in Ireland, and that the authorities of the University never dissented from that understanding.

"7. As many may be led to assume that a public body, constituted as Trinity College is, could not take the step complained of by this College, without ample authority to do so; it must be recollected, that the Provost and Board, several years ago, pursued a similar course with regard to the Medical Profession that it now pursues towards the Surgical. On that occasion they undertook to grant a Medical Diploma to matriculated Medical Students who had never graduated in Arts, calling it a *Testimonium*, and conferring it as an authority to practise. After some years, the holders of these Diplomas, having discovered that they had no legal value, the further issue of them was discontinued.

"8. The President and Council have to observe, that it is evident from numerous Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, as well as from usage and common consent, that a well-defined and unquestionable authority to grant Licences or Diplomas to practise Surgery, has been for many years found necessary for the safety of the public, the administration of hospitals and dispensaries, and the service of the Army and Navy; and equally evident that any violation of a provision so obvious and so salutary, must prove dangerous to society, and highly injurious to the character of the Surgical Profession.

"9. They have also to observe, that however lightly the exercise of the Royal Prerogative may be esteemed elsewhere, when adverse to particular interests, this College (indebted for its existence to the unquestioned power of the Crown to incorporate educational institutions) relies with confidence on its Charters as the foundation of its authority. For although these Charters may sometimes be found insufficient to restrain other corporations, or even unchartered bodies, from usurping its functions in defiance of them, all who respect the source from which they are derived, will give them the support to which they are entitled.

"10. Under these impressions, the President and Council entertain a conviction, that all departments of the public service will feel bound to give effect to the intentions of her Majesty and her Royal Predecessors in this behalf, by a firm refusal to recognise as a qualification to act as Surgeon any Certificate or Diploma liable to be employed as a substitute for the genuine Diplomas granted by this or any other College of Surgeons; and they rely with confidence on the cordial co-operation of all regularly educated and duly licensed Surgeons, and especially of the Fellows and Licentiates of this College, to aid and assist them in their efforts to prevent the standard of Surgical qualification being lowered in this country, or the adoption of any innovation which may raise doubts hereafter as to the professional character of Surgical practitioners.

(Signed) "Leonard Trant, President,
"Alexander Read, Secretary.

"Royal College of Surgeons,
April, 30, 1852."

Extract from Report of Council of Royal College of Surgeons.

Extract from the Appendix to the Ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, dated May 29, 1852.

"The Council regret to be obliged to state, that within the last few days a document has been transmitted to them purporting to be authorized by Trinity College, in which an undignified and discourteous style of commentary upon the proceedings of this College is indulged in, that it would be as improper for the Council to reply to, as it was for its authors to issue. They feel it impossible, however, to evade the painful duty of expressing their deep regret that it bears the signatures of four gentlemen, Fellows of this College."

Paper No. 30. Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

PAPER No. 30.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

1. Enumerate the livings in the gift of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and state the Dioceses in which they are situate, their respective values, and when and how they were acquired?

2. Where the advowsons of any of the livings have been purchased—what sum was paid for each advowson, and from what source was the purchase-money derived in each case?

3. Is there any fund connected with the College now applicable to the purchase of advowsons?

4. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows power to apply any portion of the College funds for such purchases?

5. Are the livings in the patronage of the College offered to the Fellows in rotation, or do the Provost and Senior Fellows select individuals to be presented to those livings from the Fellows and others on the grounds of special qualifications?

6. Are Fellows in any cases presented to livings with an option or condition that other livings shall be offered to them in rotation, as if they had remained Fellows?

7. Since 1840, in how many cases have the livings in the patronage of the College been refused by all the Fellows when offered to them in the first instance?

8. Since 1840, in how many cases have these livings been given to Professors or Lecturers, in how many have they been given to Fellows, with options, and in how many to Clergymen who never had been Fellows?

9. In how many cases in which these livings have been conferred upon Professors or Lecturers have the Professorships or Lectureships been retained by the Presentees?

10. What was the standing amongst the Fellows, at the time of their appointment, of those Fellows who accepted livings since 1840?

11. What are the livings selected by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, in pursuance of the power conferred on them by the Church Temporalities Act? (3 & 4 Wm. IV., chap. 37, and 4 & 5 Wm. IV., chap. 90.)

12. In how many cases since the Archbishops had the right of presenting Fellows and Ex-Fellows to such livings, have vacancies occurred in them, and in how many cases has a Fellow or Ex-Fellow been presented, and whether with or without an option?

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows, to Questions in Paper No. 30.

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 30.

Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

1. Enumerate the livings in the gift of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and state the Dioceses in which they are situate, their respective values, and when and how they were acquired?

We have no means of ascertaining the values of the livings referred to, except the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, published by order of the House of Commons in the year 1836, from which an approximate value may be obtained, by deducting, firstly, twenty-five per cent. from the Tithe Composition; secondly, twenty-five per cent. from the value of Glebes, on account of the depreciation of Irish landed property; thirdly, Poor-rate, at one shilling in the pound; fourthly, Curates' salaries; fifthly, Ecclesiastical Tax; and sixthly, the various deductions enumerated in the above-mentioned Report, all of which we assume to be unchanged, except the cost of collection, which is, of course, reduced to five per cent. on the present gross income. The other charges are also variable, but we have no information as to their present amount.

The following Table contains the result of these calculations; but, for the reasons above stated, it cannot be considered exact.

Diocese of Armagh.

	Gross Income. £ s. d.	Deductions. £ s. d.	Net Income. £ s. d.
Arboe,	580 0 0	365 0 0	215 0 0
Ardtrea,	673 10 0	214 10 0	459 0 0
Clogherny,	1,335 0 0	449 0 0	886 0 0
Clonfecle,	1,176 0 0	375 0 0	801 0 0
Clonoe,	332 0 0	85 0 0	247 0 0
Desertcreight,	532 0 0	116 0 0	416 0 0

Diocese of Clogher.

	Gross Income. £ s. d.	Deductions. £ s. d.	Net Income. £ s. d.
Aghalurcher,	766 0 0	422 0 0	344 0 0
Cleenish,	888 0 0	418 0 0	470 0 0
Derryvullan,	934 0 0	267 0 0	667 0 0
Enniskillen,	487 0 0	318 0 0	169 0 0

Diocese of Derry.

Ardstraw,	1,234 0 0	410 0 0	824 0 0
Cappagh,	1,200 0 0	375 0 0	825 0 0
Drumragh,	870 0 0	317 0 0	553 0 0

Diocese of Down.

Killyleagh,	631 0 0	176 0 0	455 0 0

Diocese of Kilmore.

Killeshandra,	998 0 0	290 0 0	708 0 0

Diocese of Raphoe.

Clondehorka,	270 0 0	125 0 0	145 0 0
Clondevaddock,	452 0 0	142 0 0	310 0 0
Conwall,	761 0 0	276 0 0	485 0 0
Kilmacrennan,	618 0 0	161 0 0	457 0 0
Ramochy,	678 0 0	207 0 0	471 0 0
Tullyagnish,	1,163 0 0	445 0 0	718 0 0

The Advowsons of all the foregoing livings, with the exception of Clogherny, Killyleagh, and Killeshandra, were given to the College by the Letters Patent of King James I., dated August 29th, 1610.

Clogherny was purchased in 1828, Killyleagh in 1756, and Killeshandra in 1763.

2. Where the Advowsons of any of the livings have been purchased—what sum was paid for each Advowson, and from what source was the purchase-money derived in each case?

The Advowson of Clogherny cost £14,000; that of Killyleagh, £1,500; and that of Killeshandra, £1,932 3*s*. The purchase-money paid for Killyleagh consisted, partly, of a bequest of £900 from Dr. Gilbert for the purpose of purchasing Advowsons; the remainder was paid from the general funds of the College. The money paid for the two other Advowsons was derived entirely from the funds of the College.

3. Is there any fund connected with the College now applicable to the purchase of Advowsons?

There is no special fund appropriated to the purchase of Advowsons.

4. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows power to apply any portion of the College funds for such purchases?

A Royal Licence was granted to the Provost and Senior Fellows on the 23rd March, 1763, enabling them to apply the funds of the College to the purchase of four Advowsons.

5. Are the livings in the patronage of the College offered to the Fellows in rotation, or do the Provost and Senior Fellows select individuals to be presented to those livings from the Fellows and others on the grounds of special qualifications?

It has been customary for many years to offer the College livings to the Fellows who are in Holy Orders, in order of seniority. When livings are presented to clergymen who are not Fellows, it is always on the ground of special qualifications.

6. Are Fellows in any cases presented to livings with an option or condition that other livings shall be offered to them in rotation, as if they had remained Fellows?

Livings have sometimes been given to Fellows with an option.

7. Since 1840, in how many cases have the livings in the patronage of the College been refused by all the Fellows when offered to them in the first instance?

Clonoe, Desertcreight, Clondehorka, Clondevaddock, and Raymochy were refused by all the Fellows in the year 1842. Raymochy was also refused by all the Fellows in the years 1848 and 1850.

8. Since 1840, in how many cases have these livings been given to Professors or Lecturers, in how many have they been given to Fellows with options, and in how many to clergymen who never had been Fellows?

Arboe and Raymochy were given to Professors in 1842; Raymochy was also given to a Professor in 1850; Raymochy was given to a Fellow, with an option, in 1848; and in 1842 Clonoe was given to Mr. Atwell, Desertcreight to Dr. Porter, Clondehorka to Mr. Gibbings, Clondevaddock to Dr. Baillie, and Raymochy to Professor Butler—clergymen who never had been Fellows.

9. In how many cases in which these livings have been conferred upon Professors or Lecturers have the Professorships or Lectureships been retained by the Presentees?

When Raymochy was given to Professor Butler in 1842, he was required to resign his Professorship at the end of five years. In the two other cases, the Professorships were retained by the Presentees.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 30.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage connected with Trinity College.

10. What was the standing amongst the Fellows, at the time of their appointment, of those Fellows who accepted livings since 1840?

Arboe was accepted in 1842 by a Fellow of six years' standing.
Derryvullan was accepted in 1849 by a Fellow of two years' standing.
Ardstraw was accepted in 1847 by a Fellow of three years' standing.
Cappagh was accepted in 1849 by an ex-Fellow of one year's standing.
Drumragh was accepted in 1842 by an ex-Fellow of twenty years' standing.
Raymochy was accepted in 1848 by a Fellow of less than one year's standing.
Raymochy was accepted in 1850 by an ex-Fellow of forty years' standing.
Tullyagnish was accepted in 1844 by a Fellow of one year's standing.

11. What are the livings selected by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, in pursuance of the power conferred on them by the Church Temporalities Act? (3 and 4 Wm. IV., chap. 37, and 4 & 5 Wm. IV., chap. 90.)

The livings selected by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin are:—

Carrickmacross, in the diocese of Clogher.
Ballymackward and Clonkeen, in the diocese of Clonfert.
Ballymoney, in the diocese of Cork.
Clonallon, in the diocese of Dromore.
St. John's, Sligo, in the diocese of Elphin.
Lea, in the diocese of Kildare.
Skreen, in the diocese of Killala.
Kilmanagh, in the diocese of Ossory.
Drumholm, in the diocese of Raphoe.
Drumcannon, in the diocese of Waterford.

12. In how many cases since the Archbishops had the right of presenting Fellows and ex-Fellows to such livings have vacancies occurred in them, and in how many cases has a Fellow or ex-Fellow been presented, and whether with or without an option?

Vacancies have occurred in Ballymoney, St. John's, Sligo, Skreen, Drumholm, and Drumcannon, since the Archbishops had the right of presenting Fellows and ex-Fellows to them. A Fellow was presented to Ballymoney, with an option, in the year 1852. Drumholm was not offered to any of the Fellows, but was offered to two ex-Fellows, and refused by them.

It seems very desirable that some modification should be made in the clause of the Church Temporalities Act, so as to give the Archbishops a wider range in their appointment; if, for example, the Archbishops were enabled to select the Incumbents from the most distinguished Students of the Divinity School, the provision might operate most beneficially upon the interests of that School and those of the Church itself, by the selection of men of learning and high attainments.

By order of the Board,

Trinity College,
January 20, 1853.

(Signed) H. LLOYD,
Registrar.

PAPER No. 31. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

PAPER No. 31.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

The Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music.

The Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music.

1. At what time were Degrees in Music first granted in the University of Dublin?
2. At what time, and by what authority, was the Professorship of Music established?
3. In whom is the appointment to the Professorship vested, and for what period were you appointed?
4. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment along with the Professorship?
5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for your guidance in the discharge of the duties of your office?
6. Is there any duty of lecturing or teaching attached to your Professorship?
7. What are the conditions which Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Music must respectfully fulfil before obtaining these Degrees?
8. How many Degrees of Bachelor, and how many of Doctor of Music have been granted in Dublin University since 1800?
9. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?
10. What is the total amount of the expenses incurred by Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music respectively before obtaining these Degrees?

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR SMITH, MUS. D. TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 31.

ANSWERS of JOHN SMITH, Mus. D., Professor of Music, to the Questions in Paper No. 31.

The Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music.

The Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music.

1. At what time were Degrees in Music first granted in the University of Dublin?

The earliest *Record* of a Degree in Music which can be found in the Register of the University is July 7, 1764, when the Earl of Mornington and the Right Hon. Ch. Gardiner received the Degree of Doctor in Music.

ANSWERS OF PROFESSOR SMITH, MUS.D. TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 31.

The Professorship of Music and Degrees in Music.

2. At what time, and by what authority, was the Professorship of Music established?

The Professorship of Music was established in the year 1764, when the Earl of Mornington, father of the late Duke of Wellington, was appointed to the office. At his death, the Professorship remained vacant until the year 1847, when the Provost and Senior Fellows did me the honour to appoint me.

The Professorship was created by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. In whom is the appointment to the Professorship vested, and for what period were you appointed?

The appointment to the Professorship is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows. I was appointed during their pleasure.

4. Do you hold any Collegiate or other appointment along with the Professorship?

I am a member of the Choir of the College Chapel. I also hold a Vicarage in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, and a stipendiary place in the Choir of Christ Church.

5. Have the Provost and Senior Fellows made any and what regulations and orders for your guidance in the discharge of the duties of your office?

My principal duties are in connexion with University Degrees in Music. I am required to present all Candidates for such Degrees at the Commencements, and to certify to their fitness and qualifications. The regulations made by the Provost and Senior Fellows in relation to Degrees in Music are as follow:—

"*A Bachelor in Music* must be matriculated, and must compose a piece of Music in five parts, which, if approved of by the Board, is to be publicly performed in such place and manner as they shall direct, at the expense of the Candidate. The Candidate must also produce a Certificate signed by at least two musical persons of celebrity, to prove that he has studied or practised Music for seven years.

"*A Doctor in Music* must be Mus. B. of five years' standing, and must compose a piece of Music in six or eight parts, which, if approved of by the Board, must be publicly performed at the expense of the Candidate. He must also produce a similar Certificate to prove that he has passed five additional years in the study and practice of Music.

"The full score of Musical Composition of Candidates for Degrees in Music, legibly and clearly written, must be lodged with the Senior Proctor one month at least before the Commencement at which the Degree is to be conferred."

6. Is there any duty of lecturing or teaching attached to your Professorship?

I am not required to deliver public Lectures or Prælections, but I have on several occasions done so. I am permitted to take private Pupils, and the College have allowed me rooms without rent, to enable me to receive such Pupils whenever they offer themselves.

7. What are the conditions which Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Music must respectively fulfil before obtaining these Degrees?

See answer to Question 5.

8. How many Degrees of Bachelor, and how many of Doctor of Music have been granted in Dublin University since 1800?

The following are all the Degrees in Music that have been conferred by the University since 1800:—

1845, Summer	Commencement,	1 Mus. B.
1847, Spring	,,	1 Mus. B.
1851, Summer	,,	1 Mus. B. and Mus. D.
1852, Summer	,,	1 Mus. D. (honorary).

Between 1800 and 1845, five or six Honorary Degrees of Doctor in Music appear to have been conferred by Diploma.

9. What are the emoluments of your Professorship, and from what sources derived?

The Professorship being purely honorary, there is no salary annexed to it. The only emoluments are derived from a fee of £1 on each Bachelor, and of £2 on each Doctor of Music; besides this, I have rooms free of rent, and whatever I may make by private Pupils.

10. What is the total amount of the expenses incurred by Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music respectively before obtaining these Degrees?

The fees paid to the University by Candidates for Degrees in Music are £11 15*s.* for the Mus. B., and £22 for Mus. D. Besides these, the Candidate must bear the expense of the Orchestra for the public performance of his Exercises. I am unable to estimate this latter expense, as it varies in different cases, according to the nature of the Music, and also according to the amount of gratuitous assistance which the Candidate may receive from his professional brethren. There is also a stamp duty of £6 on the Bachelor, and the same sum on the Doctor's Degree.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH, Mus. D.,
Professor of Music.

PAPER No. 32.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

PAPER No. 32. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

The Officers of the College and University.

1. At what time and by what authority was the office of ——— established?
2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?
3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

Paper No. 32.
Questions addressed to Officers of the College and University.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

9. What Fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office.

10. By what authority were such Fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed?

11. Are such Fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College?

12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

Answers of Andrew S. Hart, ll.d., f.t.c.d., to Questions in Paper No. 32.

Answers of Andrew S. Hart, ll.d., f.t.c.d., the Registrar of Chambers, to the Questions in Paper No. 32.

The Office of Registrar of Chambers.

The Office of Registrar of Chambers.

1. At what time and by what authority was the office of Registrar of Chambers established?

The office of Registrar of Chambers was established on the 20th November, 1756, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows. A similar office appears to have existed since the year 1746, but it was distinct from the office which I hold, and was discontinued about the year 1759.

2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?

The appointment is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

The Senior of the Junior Fellows is usually appointed.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

There is no rule as to qualification.

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it, on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

I hold the office for one year, unless I should cease to be a Junior Fellow.

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

The duties of the office are, to register every grant of Chambers made by the Provost; to publish a weekly list of vacant Chambers; to receive and be accountable for the deposits paid by the occupants of Chambers; to furnish to the Auditor annual accounts of these deposits, and of the sums paid for dilapidations; and to furnish quarterly accounts of the rents payable by the Students. These duties have been defined by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of the office are, an annual salary of £55 8*s.* paid out of the funds of the College; and a Fee of 10*s.* on every grant of Chambers.

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

The amount of my salary was fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows in the year 1756.

9. What Fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office?

This question is already answered.

10. By what authority were such Fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed?

The Fees were imposed, and their amount fixed, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

11. Are such Fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College?

They are received by me for my own remuneration.

12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

There are no other expenses.

(Signed) Andrew S. Hart,
Registrar of Chambers.

ANSWERS of ANDREW S. HART, LL.D., F.T.C.D., the JUNIOR BURSAR, to the Questions in Paper No. 32.

ANSWERS OF ANDREW S. HART, LL.D., F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 32.

The Office of Junior Bursar.

The office of Junior Bursar.

1. At what time and by what authority was the office of Junior Bursar established?

The office of Junior Bursar was established in the year 1820, by the Tutors, with the sanction of the Board.

2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?

The appointment is vested in the Tutors, subject to the approbation of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

It is usual to appoint the Senior Tutor to the office, on condition that he cease to take Pupils.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

There is no rule as to qualification.

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

I hold my office as long as I continue to be a Junior Fellow, and forfeit it on becoming a Senior Fellow.

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

The duties of my office are, to receive all fees and other Collegiate charges payable by Students who are not Scholars, except deposits of rooms and the variable part of the charge for dinner at commons, and to pay them to the Tutors and other College officers entitled to receive them. These duties have been defined by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who have also made strict regulations as to the times at which all payments shall be made; especially that the half-yearly payments shall be made before the first Saturdays in May and November, and that the Junior Bursar shall furnish lists of defaulters on the first Saturdays of June and December.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

The emoluments of the office are—1st, an allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all moneys received, except the fees of the Senior Lecturer; 2nd, a fine of 3*s.* a week, from every Student who neglects to pay his half-yearly accounts before the time fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, but pays before the list of defaulters is furnished; and 3rd, a fee of 12*s.* on the replacement of any name on the College books.

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

There is no salary.

9. What fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office?

This question is already answered.

10. By what authority were such fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed?

By the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

11. Are such fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College?

They are received by me for my own remuneration.

12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

There are no other expenses.

(Signed) ANDREW S. HART,
Junior Bursar.

ANSWERS of JOHN TOLEKEN, M.D., F.T.C.D., Censor, to the Questions in Paper No. 32.

ANSWERS OF JOHN TOLEKEN, M.D., F.T.C.D., TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 32.

The Office of Censor.

The office of Censor.

1. At what time and by what authority was the office of Censor established?

1728—by Provost and Senior Fellows.

2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?

Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

The rule is to elect the Senior Tutor.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

See preceding answer.

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

I hold the office as long as I continue Senior Tutor.

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been

ANSWERS OF JOHN TOLEKEN, M.D., F.T.C.D., TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 32.

defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

The duties are to impose exercises upon such Students as have incurred Academic censures in commutation of pecuniary fines.

The office of Censor.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

£20 Irish—from general funds of College.

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

Provost and Senior Fellows.

9. What fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office? 10. By what authority were such fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed? 11. Are such fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College?

There are no fees.

12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

None. (Signed) JOHN TOLEKEN.

ANSWERS OF REV. J. W. STUBBS, F.T.C.D., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 32.

ANSWERS of Rev. JOHN W. STUBBS, F.T.C.D., the Junior Dean, to the Questions in Paper No. 32.

The Office of Junior Dean.

The office of Junior Dean.

1. At what time and by what authority was the office of Junior Dean established?

The office of Junior Dean was established by the Statutes given to the College in the 13th year of Charles I.

2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?

The appointment to this office is vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

The office has generally, but not invariably, been given to the Junior Fellows who are in Holy Orders, in the order of seniority.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

A Junior Fellow in Holy Orders is alone eligible. The appointment is confined to a Junior Fellow by the King's Letter, 13 Charles I.; and inasmuch as the King's Letter 3 William IV. imposes upon him the duty of officiating at Evening Prayer in the College Chapel, he must, of course, be in Holy Orders.

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

The office is tenable for one year, provided the holder remains a Fellow, and it is not forfeited by an appointment to any other Collegiate office.

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

The statutable duties of the Junior Dean are, to take care that Divine Service shall be piously, decently, and religiously performed; to see that all the Students attend Service in the College Chapel; to hold corrections and to impose fines; and, in general, to watch over the moral conduct of the resident Students; to regulate College servants; and to officiate in Chapel at Evening Service each day. His duties, as arranged by the rules of the Board, are, to preach a short Sermon on Sunday and Friday evenings; to assist at Morning Service on Sundays and Church Holidays; to oversee the Lending Library; to attend at night-roll every evening, to mark the hours at which Students come into the College after that time, and to summon before him such Students as have not returned their names as being in College. There are several statutable duties which are at present obsolete.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

Statutable salary £9 4*s*. 8*d*. Salary for taking care of the Lending Library, £27 14*s*; for preaching common-places in the College Chapel, £40. In addition to the above, the Board allows the Junior Dean £46 3*s*. for good conduct in his office.

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

The salary of the Junior Dean was fixed at £2 per annum, late Irish currency, by the Letter 13 Charles I.; it was raised to £10, late Irish currency, by a decree of the Board, founded on the consent of the Chancellor, in the year 1722. The other salaries have been fixed by the Board.

9. What fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office? 10. By what authority were such fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed? 11. Are such fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College? 12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

There are no fees received by the Junior Dean, nor any expenses connected with the office except his salary.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A.,
Junior Dean.

ANSWERS of CHARLES MILLER, Esq., Registrar of University Electors, to the Questions in Paper No. 32.

ANSWERS OF CHAS. MILLER, ESQ., TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 32.

The Office of Registrar of University Electors.

1. At what time, and by what authority, was the office of Registrar of University Electors established?

The office of Registrar of University Electors.

In 1832, under the Reform Bill.

2. In whom is the appointment to it vested?

In the Provost and Senior Fellows.

3. Is the appointment made by rotation, or by any other fixed rule?

On a vacancy occurring.

4. What are the qualifications which a Candidate for the office is required to possess, and by what authority were such qualifications made imperative?

The usual qualifications for an ordinary office.

5. For what period do you hold your office, and are you subject to any condition of resigning or forfeiting it on your attaining any Collegiate or other appointment?

During the pleasure of the Board. No such condition was annexed to the appointment.

6. State, generally, the duties of your office, and by what authority they have been defined, and whether the Provost and Senior Fellows have made any and what regulations as to the manner in which they are to be discharged.

To keep the Registry of Electors, and annually to revise and publish same, as required by the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 74, ss. 6, 7.

7. What are the emoluments of your office, and from what sources derived?

£5 per cent. upon the sums paid by Electors for the right of voting.

8. By what authority has the amount of your salary been fixed?

By the Board.

9. What fees do you receive for any acts performed by you in the discharge of the duties of your office? 10. By what authority were such fees imposed, and by what authority was the amount of each of them fixed? 11. Are such fees received by you for your own remuneration, or are they applied to the general purposes of the College?

None.

12. Are there any expenses to the College connected with your office besides your own remuneration; and if so, what is the annual amount of them, and from what funds are they defrayed?

None.

(Signed) CHARLES MILLER,
Registrar of University Electors.

28th December, 1852.

PAPER No. 33.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

PAPER NO. 33. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

I. *The College Buildings.*

The College Buildings.

1. Do the present buildings of the College afford an adequate supply of Lecture-rooms and Examination Halls suited to the improved system of education now pursued, and the large number of Students attending the College?

2. Do the present buildings afford suitable rooms for the Museums, Libraries, and Collections of Instruments and Apparatus belonging to the College?

3. What is the amount of accommodation usually assigned to a Student living by himself, and to two Students living together?

4. What number of Students are now residing within the College?

5. What number of Students can be accommodated with residence in College?

6. What number of Fellows, Professors, or other Officers of the College are in occupation of rooms, and what is the amount of accommodation usually allowed to such officers?

7. By what authority and under what regulations are the rooms assigned to Officers of the College, and to Students?

8. Are the buildings used for residence supplied with water and sewers, and lighted with gas?

9. Is any arrangement made for the residence of servants within the College, to provide the requisite attendance in the rooms occupied by Fellows, and in those occupied by Students?

10. What are the usual rates of deposit and rent now charged for rooms, and on what principle and by what authority have they been fixed?

11. In what manner are the deposits invested, and what income is derived from them?

12. What is the entire amount of rent received from the College rooms?

13. What are the annual expenses connected with the buildings of the College, and from what funds are these expenses defrayed?

II. *The College Commons.*

The College Commons.

1. What are the regulations with respect to residents in College dining at Commons?

2. What are the charges for Commons in the case of Fellow Commoners and Pensioners, respectively, and during what period of the year are these charges compulsory?

3. What is the average annual sum received from the payments for Commons?

Paper No. 33. Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

4. What are the annual expenses connected with Commons; and from what funds, besides the payments from residents, are these expenses defrayed?

III. *The Porters and other inferior Officers of the College.*

The Porters and other inferior Officers of the College.

1. What is the number of Porters and other inferior officers of the College?
2. What are their qualifications and duties?
3. What is the amount of their respective emoluments, and in what manner derived?
4. What are the annual expenses on account of the inferior officers of the College, and from what funds are these expenses defrayed?

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 33.

The College Buildings.

1. Do the present buildings of the College afford an adequate supply of Lecture-rooms and Examination Halls suited to the improved system of education now pursued, and the large number of Students attending the College? 2. Do the present buildings afford suitable rooms for the Museums, Libraries, and Collections of Instruments and Apparatus belonging to the College?

The present buildings do not afford an adequate supply of Lecture-rooms, nor suitable rooms for Museums and Collections of Instruments and Apparatus. The Board have for some years contemplated the erection of new buildings for these purposes, and have recently procured appropriate designs, which are now under consideration.

3. What is the amount of accommodation usually assigned to a Student living by himself, and to two Students living together?

The accommodation usually assigned to a Student living by himself consists of a sitting-room, bed-room, and closet; that assigned to two Students living together is a sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and one or two closets.

4. What number of Students are now residing within the College?

There are now 206 Students residing in College, including Graduates and Undergraduates.

5. What number of Students can be accommodated with residence in College?

According to the present arrangements, accommodation can be given to about 230 Students in College; but if rooms which are now used as Lecture-rooms or Museums were restored to their original use as dwelling-rooms, about 300 Students might be accommodated.

6. What number of Fellows, Professors, or other Officers of the College are in occupation of rooms, and what is the amount of accommodation usually allowed to such officers?

Thirty-four Fellows and fifteen Professors are in occupation of rooms; there are also four sets of Students' rooms occupied as offices by other officers of the College. Each Fellow has in general a lecture-room, sitting-room, sleeping accommodation, and servants' apartments. Some of the buildings occupied by Fellows contain more accommodation than is now necessary; but from their original construction, they cannot be subdivided. Each Professor has one or two sets of Students' rooms.

7. By what authority and under what regulations are the rooms assigned to Officers of the College, and to Students?

Rooms are assigned by the Provost in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Statutes. He usually follows the rule of seniority, except in special cases. There are some rooms to which he presents on the recommendation of the Primate, the Vice-Chancellor, the Earl of Limerick, and Colonel Palliser; this privilege was granted in consideration of sums subscribed towards the erection of certain buildings in the College.

8. Are the buildings used for residence supplied with water and sewers, and lighted with gas?

None of the buildings are lighted with gas, except the Dining Hall and the Provost's house. It has in general been an object to avoid having sewers or drains *within* the buildings, or underneath them; but outside them there are very sufficient sewers, traversing the courts, and communicating with the main sewers of the city. There is an abundant supply both of pipe and spring water—the latter from a well which is celebrated for the purity of its water, situated in a central position in the College, whence the chambers are readily supplied by the servants.

9. Is any arrangement made for the residence of servants within the College, to provide the requisite attendance in the rooms occupied by Fellows, and in those occupied by Students?

A part of the accommodation allowed to Fellows and Professors is intended for the residence of their servants. The servants of Students do not reside within the College.

10. What are the usual rates of deposit and rent now charged for rooms, and on what principle and by what authority have they been fixed?

The annual rent now charged for Students' rooms varies from £2 to £18, according to their position and amount of accommodation. The deposits have been recently considerably reduced, in order to encourage residence. They are now not more than is necessary as a security to meet the probable amount of rent and other charges for which the Tutor is liable; they vary from £8 to £30, according to the rent. Scholars are required to pay only half rent and half deposits; Fellows and Professors pay half deposits and no rent; no deposit is paid for the rooms recommended by the Primate or the Vice-Chan-

Answers of the Provost and Senior Fellows to the Questions in Paper No. 33.

The College Buildings.

cellor, and neither rent nor deposit is paid for the two sets of rooms in the gift of Lord Limerick and Colonel Palliser. There are also a few sets of rooms granted to poor Students without rent or deposit. All these arrangements have been made by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 33.

11. In what manner are the deposits invested, and what income is derived from them?

A small portion of the deposits is left in the hands of the Registrar of Chambers for the repayment of Students when vacating their rooms; the chief part is paid into the general funds of the College, and is invested along with them. There is no separate account kept of the income derived from the deposits.

The College Buildings.

12. What is the entire amount of rent received from the College rooms?

The entire amount of chamber rent received for the year 1852 was £953 11*s.* 9*d.*

13. What are the annual expenses connected with the buildings of the College, and from what funds are these expenses defrayed?

The expenses connected with the buildings of the College vary very much, according to circumstances. The expenses of 1852 were considerably over the average, in consequence of repairs and drainage, with other improvements, in the Provost's house, and the building a gate and lodge at the new entrance to the Anatomy School, in Lincoln-place. The roof of the Library was also covered with new lead, and there has been some expenditure in repairing the damage to the roofs and chimneys of the College buildings by late storms. All these expenses have not yet been fully paid. In 1851, the expense of the buildings for repairs, slating, painting, &c. (including the Provost's house), was £1,006 10*s.* These expenses are defrayed from the general funds of the College, except the small sum of £13 19*s.* 10*d.*, which was charged as dilapidations to the occupants of chambers.

II. *The College Commons.*

The College Commons.

1. What are the regulations with respect to residents in College dining at Commons?

The present regulations for the Commons of Resident Students were made by the Board in 1836, and are as follow:—

"I. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of A.M., and holding chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specified sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund.*

"II. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and sixpence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for all the solid weeks intervening between the day of confirming the judgments of the Examinations and the last day in each Term; or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

"III. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the quarterly chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year, under the name of *Commons Fund.* All persons, however, to whom chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

"IV. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

"V. In all cases, and for all times not included amongst those above specified, the former Commons Regulations are to continue in force [viz., that all Students holding chambers in the College, and below the degree or standing of A.M., shall be subject to a fine of five shillings per half-week, if their names be not on the Commons List]."

2. What are the charges for Commons in the case of Fellow Commoners and Pensioners, respectively, and during what period of the year are these charges compulsory?

The charges for Commons are, at present, for a Fellow Commoner, 2*s.* 2½*d.* per diem, and for a pensioner, 1*s.* 4½*d.* The charge for Pensioners varies slightly according to the price of meat, and is computed thus:—2 lbs. meat, 1*s.* 1*d.*; vegetables, 2*d.*; bread and beer, 1½*d.* The Students at each table are permitted to give directions to the Cook, varying the bill of fare for the first two of these items, provided only that there be not less than one pound of solid meat for each person. It is to be observed, that in regulating the charges of Students for Commons, no charge is made for kitchen expenses, attendance, table-linen, &c.; these, as well as the allowances for Fellows and Scholars, are paid from the general funds of the College, and charged in the quarterly accounts. The remainder of this question is answered in the answer to the preceding one.

3. What is the average annual sum received from the payments for Commons?

The average annual sum received from payments for Commons, for the last five years, is £1,033 13*s.* 8*d.*

4. What are the annual expenses connected with Commons; and from what funds, besides the payments from residents, are these expenses defrayed?

The annual expenses connected with Commons are, the salaries of the Cook, Cellarer, Butler, and other servants; the bills of the Butcher, Poulterer, Fishmonger, Confectioner, Brewer, Baker, &c.; the cost of table-linen and washing, of plates, glasses, knives and

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS, TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 33.

The College Commons.

forks, spoons, kitchen utensils, &c.; coals, candles, and gas-light; and the compensation to Porters for the loss of certain perquisites. This last item is now small.

The sum total of these expenses during the year 1852 was £5,214 10*s.* 10½*d.*

Of this sum, £1,394 1*s.* 3*d.* was paid by Students; £2,153 9*s.* 5½*d.* was allowed from the funds of the College for the Commons of Fellows and Scholars; and £1,667 0*s.* 2*d.* was paid from the general funds for the other expenses above mentioned.

III. *The Porters and other inferior Officers of the College.*

The Porters and other inferior Officers of the College.

1. What is the number of Porters and other inferior officers of the College?

There is one Head-porter; one Sacristan, or Chapel-porter; and twenty-four inferior Porters.

The other inferior Officers will be enumerated in the Answers to the following questions.

2. What are their qualifications and duties?

The principal regulation of the Board respecting the qualifications of the Porters is the following, made October 25, 1851:—

"Resolved,—That in future no person be eligible as a Porter who much exceeds thirty years of age, or who has practised or earned his livelihood by any trade that he could resume when a Porter; and that every Candidate must bring a certificate of sound body and healthful constitution from the Professor of Surgery."

The Head Porter's duty is to exercise a general control and inspection over the other Porters; to punish them for minor offences; and to report them, if guilty of great negligence and irregularity. He keeps the accounts of Porters' salaries and pensions, and several other minor expenses, such as carriage of parcels, &c., subject to the inspection of the Bursar. He also attends the Provost and Senior Fellows at all meetings of the Board. It is also his duty to inspect all the Chambers, the Halls, Lecture-rooms, and other buildings; to see that they are kept clean, and receive no wanton injury; and to report whatever may require the notice of the Heads of the College.

There are four Gate-porters, whose duty it is to keep watch at the gate day and night, in turns.

There are four Book-porters, who are also required to watch at the gate day and night, in turn; and it is their especial duty to report in writing to the Junior Dean, and to the Provost, the names of all Students passing the gate, or any irregularities that may occur. The Book-porters also take their turn of "stand-duty."

There are twelve Porters, called "Stand-men," whose duty it is to take their turns, day and night, at "the Stands" in the different Courts; to attend such Lecture-rooms as are within their respective stands, keep them clean, and have them open for every lecture, and also to count the numbers in attendance on every lecture, of which they make a return to the Provost. Two of them must be in attendance in the Chapel every day, at morning and evening service. During the night, the Stand-men on duty must report to the Book-porter at the gate whether or not "all is well;" each Stand-man has night-duty every fourth night. It is also their business to sweep and clean the courts every morning. One of the Stand-men is also Bell Porter, for which he receives additional wages: his duty is to ring the College bell for Chapel, Examinations, meetings of the University, &c. Another of the Stand-men is Letter Porter, for which he receives additional wages; his duty is to attend at the Post-office, to receive the letters addressed to residents, and to deliver them at their respective chambers; also to carry the letters from the Post-office box at the College gate, and post them at the proper fixed times in the General Post-office; keeping an account also of the postages charged on letters, for each person receiving them, if the postage should not be fully prepaid.

One of the Stand-men is Museum Porter, and in consideration of his charge and attendance at the Museum is excused from the night watch. Another occupies the lodge at the gate of the Anatomy House, in Lincoln-place; and it is his duty to see that no person not duly authorized passes either in or out.

One Porter, not included amongst the Stand-men, occupies the lodge at the gate of the Provost's House, and attends to the gate.

There are three Porters in attendance on the Library, who are, in consequence, excused night-watch. Their duty is to attend readers, bring the books called for, and keep the books from dust and other injuries. They are also required to report to the Librarian any irregularities or violation of the rules of the Library that may take place. They must be in the Library while it is open.

All the Porters, except the Head Porter, Chapel Porter, and the man who is in charge of the College gate, are obliged to wait at Commons on the tables of the Fellows and Students. They lay the cloth daily at their respective tables, clean the knives, forks, spoons, delft, &c., and are responsible for the furniture belonging to their respective tables.

There are seven Housemaids—one for the Library, one for the Engineering School, three for the staircases of the several buildings of the College, and two for the Dining Hall.

We do not here include the Labourers, Tradesmen, and Workmen employed in the College, nor the inferior officers employed in the Botanic Gardens, the Astronomical Observatory, the Magnetical Observatory, the Engineering School, or the Anatomical School: nor do we include the Clerks of the Library, as they have been particularly mentioned in the special Papers relating to those departments.

The Clerk of the Buttery, who is also accidentally, but not necessarily, Registrar of the

University Electors, is an officer of considerable trust and importance. His duties are to keep the College books, under the superintendence of the Junior Dean and the Senior Lecturer; to record fines, and keep an account of them; to receive the payments made by Students for Commons, and to make up the half-yearly accounts of the Students for the Junior Bursar. He accounts to the Bursar quarterly for the moneys that pass through his hands. His duties as Registrar of University Electors are defined in the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 74.

In the kitchen there is the Cook, who is also Caterer; an Assistant Cook, and two Kitchen-men; the Kitchen-clerk; and four women servants.

There is also a Clerk of the Cellar, a Knife Butler, and two Cellar Butlers. The first of these has the charge of the Cellar, and keeps an account of the beer, &c., used at Commons. The three Butlers have the charge of the Plate, Table-linen, &c., used at Commons, and act as Head-waiters and superintendents of the other attendants in the Hall during dinner.

The Clerk of the Works is an architect, whose business it is to inspect the buildings of the College, the Astronomical Observatory, and the Botanic Gardens; to check the workmen's and tradesmen's accounts for every thing done in connexion with the buildings, and to see that the works done by Carpenters, Painters, Slaters, Ironmongers, and Builders, are properly executed.

3. What is the amount of their respective emoluments, and in what manner derived?

The Head Porter receives a salary of £200 a year, with £40 a year allowance for a house. Besides this, it is his duty to prepare Testimoniums of Degrees under the direction of the Registrar; but this latter duty is not necessarily connected with the office of Head Porter. For this he receives certain fees on Testimoniums, which, during the year 1852, amounted to £97 10*s.*, from which is to be deducted £24 7*s.* 6*d.* paid for parchment for Testimoniums.

The Sacristan, or Chapel Porter, receives a salary of £48 15*s.* 4*d.*, with £25 a year for a house. He holds also (but not necessarily) the office of University Bedell, for which he receives certain fees on Degrees, the amount of which, during the year 1852, was £46 15*s.* 6*d.*

The inferior Porters receive wages varying from £37 5*s.* 8*d.*, which is the minimum, to £71 5*s.* 8*d.*, the wages of the Letter Porter, which is the highest. The variation is caused by extra duties, which have been imposed on some Porters, as already stated; and by a compensation given to some of them, in consequence of a change made some years ago in the management of the Commons, by which some Porters were deprived of certain perquisites that formerly belonged to them. This compensation is not given to any Porter who was elected since the changes alluded to. The total amount of the wages now paid to the inferior Porters is £1,197 4*s.* 8*d.* None of these Porters is provided with residence except the man in charge of the gate of the Anatomy School, who resides in the lodge at Lincoln-place; and the man at the Provost's gate, who resides in the lodge of the Provost's house.

The inferior Porters, in addition to their wages, receive livery, and some who are not in livery receive two suits of clothes in the year: the annual cost of this is from £300 to £320.

Pensions are also paid to disabled or superannuated Porters, and to widows of deceased Porters. The present annual amount of these is £437 14*s.*

The Housemaids receive £16 a year each, except the Housemaid of the Engineering School, whose duties are more considerable, and who receives £31 7*s.* 8*d.*; and the Library Housemaid, whose wages are £16 16*s.* None of them are boarded or lodged. The total amount of the wages paid to Housemaids in the year is £128 3*s.*

The Carter, who supplies carts and horses, receives a fixed salary of £78 a year.

The Cook receives a salary of £100 a year as Cook, and £60 a year as Caterer, out of which he pays an Assistant Cook. The other wages of the servants employed in the kitchen and commons department are as follow:—

One Kitchen-man,	£32	14	3
Assistant Kitchen-man,	6	0	0
Clerk,	18	0	0
One Woman, at	24	15	4
Three do., at £16,	48	0	0
One do., at	7	0	0
Laundress for washing the table-cloths used at Commons,	119	0	0
Clerk of the Cellar,	67	3	0
Knife-Butler,	80	0	0
Two Cellar-Butlers,	36	18	8

The Clerk of the Buttery receives a salary of £400 a year. The Registrar of University Electors has no fixed salary, but receives 5 per cent. on the sums paid by Electors.

The Clerk of the Works is paid a salary of £100 a year.

Dr. Mackay receives £200 a year for keeping the walks, grass-plots, and borders of the College Park and Courts in order. Out of this sum he finds his own labourers.

4. What are the annual expenses on account of the inferior officers of the College, and from what funds are these expenses defrayed?

The annual expenses, above given in detail, are defrayed from the general funds of the College.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 33.

The Porters and other inferior Officers of the College.

The following is an abstract, showing the total amount of expenses on account of inferior officers of the College:—

Head Porter and Sacristan,	£313	15	4
Inferior Porters,	1,197	4	8
Livery of Porters,	300	0	0
Pension to Porters and their Widows,	437	14	0
Housemaids,	128	3	0
Salaries to Servants in Kitchen, Cellars, and Hall,	599	11	3
Clerk of the Buttery,	400	0	0
Clerk of the Works,	100	0	0
Dr. Mackay for care of Park, &c.,	200	0	0
	£3,676	8	3

By order of the Board,

(Signed) H. LLOYD,
Registrar.

January 25, 1853.

PAPER No. 34. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

PAPER No. 34.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

1. To what extent have the rules respecting Divine Service in the College Chapel under the Statutes of King Charles the First been modified by subsequent Royal Statutes, by Decrees of the Board, or by usage?
2. What officers of the College are now required to take part in the performance of Divine Service, and by what authority are they so required?
3. Are the Scholars or Students required to take any part in the performance of Divine Service; and if so, by what authority?
4. What is the number of the University Preachers, and by whom and from what body are they selected?
5. At what time and under what regulations was the Donellan Lectureship established?
6. To what extent have these regulations been altered by subsequent regulations of the Provost and Fellows?
7. What are the salaries of the University Preachers and other Officers connected with the College Chapel?
8. What are the expenses of the Choir, and what are the other expenses connected with the College Chapel, besides the salaries of Officers and the Choir?
9. From what funds are such expenses defrayed?

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 34.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

ANSWERS of the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the Questions in Paper No. 34.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

1. To what extent have the rules respecting Divine Service in the College Chapel under the Statutes of King Charles the First been modified by subsequent Royal Statutes, by Decrees of the Board, or by usage?

The provisions of the Statutes of Charles I. respecting the performance of Divine Service in the College Chapel, have been repealed or altered by subsequent Royal Statutes in the following particulars:—

(I.) The number of Services has been changed from three to two in each day, by 3 Gul. IV.

(II.) By 60 Geo. III. and 3 Gul. IV. the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, are enabled to alter the hours of Divine Service, which were originally fixed.

(III.) By 8 Geo. II., chap 5, the provision requiring the attendance of the Provost, Fellows, Scholars and other Students of the College, at the Cathedral of St. Patrick's on Sunday evenings during Lent, is repealed; and the performance of Divine Service in the College Chapel is enjoined at these times as at others.

(IV.) By 3 Gul. IV. the Evening Service in the College Chapel is performed by the Junior Dean for the time being.

The abbreviated form of the early Morning Service on week-days, prescribed in the Statutes of Charles I., has been discontinued since the number of Services was reduced from three to two, such form being now inconsistent with the Act of Uniformity.

The Provost and Senior Fellows are not aware of any instances in which the rules respecting Divine Service, under the Statutes of Charles I., have been modified by decrees of the Board, or by usage, except in the election to the office of Sacristan, who is not now selected from the poorer Students, no Student being now employed in menial offices.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 34.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

"2. What Officers of the College are now required to take part in the performance of Divine Service, and by what authority are they so required?

The persons now required to take part in the performance of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the Resident Masters of Arts, being in Holy Orders. (3 Gul. IV.) The performance of Evening Service is, by the same Statute, imposed on the Junior Dean.

3. Are the Scholars or Students required to take any part in the performance of Divine Service; and if so, by what authority?

Graduate Scholars are required to read the Lessons on ordinary week-days in rotation. This is an ancient usage; and is (it is believed) the practice in many of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as in Dublin. Two Sizars are appointed to repeat the Responses, and receive a small salary.

4. What is the number of the University Preachers, and by whom and from what body are they selected?

The University Preachers are six in number; they are selected by the Provost from among the Fellows.

5. At what time and under what regulations was the Donnellan Lectureship established?

The Donnellan Lectureship was established in the year 1794; the regulations then made are contained in the following extract from the College Registry:—

"Feb. 22, 1794. Whereas a legacy of £1,243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin, by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, for the encouragement of Religion, Learning, and Good Manners; the particular mode of application being intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows:

"RESOLVED,

"1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary arising from the interest of £1,200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

"2. That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

"3. That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after Morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

"4. That one moiety of the interest of the said £1,200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University, and one to the Provost of the College."

6. To what extent have these regulations been altered by subsequent regulations of the Provost and Fellows?

By a recent regulation of the Board the Donnellan Lectureship is no longer confined to Fellows, but is tenable by an Ex-Fellow or by any Bachelor of Divinity of the University of Dublin. The Lecturer is now elected in the course of the Michaelmas Term; and it is usual for each Candidate, in sending in his application, to state the subject upon which he proposes to lecture.

7. What are the salaries of the University Preachers and other Officers connected with the College Chapel?

The salary of each of the University Preachers is £20, late currency. The salary of the Organist is £40, late currency; and that of Teacher of the Choristers £30. The members of the Choir are paid variously: some of them receive £40 a year, late currency; others, more recently elected, receive one guinea for each day of attendance, and others half-a-guinea.

There are no other paid officers connected with the College Chapel, with the exception of the Provost's Marker, the six Chapel Markers, and the two Chaunters. The Provost's Marker is a Scholar, appointed by the Provost to keep an account of those who receive the Holy Communion. His salary is derived from the entrance fees of Students, and is therefore variable; its amount was £45 19*s.* in the last year. The Chapel Markers are Scholars, whose duty it is to make a return to the Junior Dean of the attendance of Students at Chapel; the salary of each is £20, late currency. It is the duty of the Chaunters to read the Responses; they are selected from among the Sizars, and receive a salary of £16, late currency.

8. What are the expenses of the Choir, and what are the other expenses connected with the College Chapel, besides the salaries of Officers and the Choir?

The expenses of the Choir amounted to £497 12*s.* 6*d.* in the last year. There are no other expenses connected with the College Chapel beyond those enumerated, with the exception of the wages of Chapel Porters and the cost of repairs. The expenses of lighting and heating are included in the general household expenses of the College.

9. From what funds are such expenses defrayed?

All the expenses above referred to are defrayed from the general funds of the College.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) H. LLOYD,

Registrar.

Paper No. 35. Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

PAPER No. 35.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

1. Enumerate the sources from which the Revenues of Trinity College are derived?
2. What was the amount received from each source in each of the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852?
3. State, with respect to the estates of the College, the total extent in statute acres, the total value as rated to the relief of the poor, the present rental, the greatest, least, and average amount of fines received during the past ten years?
4. Have the College any other estates than those mentioned in the return made to the House of Commons in 1851?* if so, give the particulars with respect to them required by that return.
5. Have the tenants of the College to pay the entire of the poor-rates, or are they entitled to deduct them from the rent payable to the College?
6. What is the total average annual amount paid by the immediate tenants of the College in fees to the Officers and Agents of the College, and in the law costs incident to the renewals taken out by the tenants?
7. State the principle on which the renewal fines paid to the College have been fixed, and in what manner they are now appropriated?
8. In how many cases have Perpetuities been granted under the Trinity College Dublin Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851?
9. Are any additional powers required to enable the Provost and Fellows to manage the College estates in the manner most for the advantage of the College?
10. In what manner are the funds of the College now invested, and does any income arise from temporary balances or from permanent investments?
11. In what manner have the sources of College income other than rents and renewal fines and interest from investments been obtained, and by what authority has the amount of each source been fixed?
12. What proportion of the annual expenditure of the College funds is fixed—
    (*a*) By Royal Statutes?
    (*b*) By Decrees of the Board and Visitors?
    (*c*) By the Provost and Senior Fellows?
13. In what manner and to what purposes have the Revenues of the College been applied during the past year?
14. State the total expenditure out of funds of the College in each of the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852?
15. By what officer of the College are the accounts kept, and to whom is he bound to account?
16. By what officer are the accounts examined?
17. By whom is the Auditor appointed, and from what body is he usually selected?
18. Is the annual balance sheet and statement of the income and expenditure of the College published to any officers or members of the College or University, except the Provost and Senior Fellows?
19. State with respect to each of the endowments in the annexed list; the manner in which the endowments are secured to the College; in whose names and in what manner the funds or lands out of which the endowments arise are now held; whether any legal or other difficulty has arisen in securing the endowment, or in managing the funds or property from which it arises, and whether the endowment is subject to any fluctuation in value, or any risk of being entirely lost.
20. Are there any other special endowments connected with the College besides those in the list? and if so, state the same particulars with respect to them.

List of Special Endowments in Trinity College.

1. Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity.
2. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Hebrew.
3. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.
4. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural Philosophy.
5. The Andrews' Professorship of Astronomy.
6. The Queen's Professors of Modern Languages.
7. The Whately Professorship of Political Economy.
8. The Professorship of Irish.
9. The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.
10. The Librarian of the Lending Library.
11. The Royal Exhibitions or Royal Scholarships, or Queen's Scholarships.
12. Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions.
13. The Foyle College Exhibitions.
14. The Middleton Prizes.
15. The Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association.
16. The Downes Exhibitions.
17. The Sterne „
18. The Worrall „

* This return is given in pages 273–278.

19. The Griffith Exhibitions.
20. The Parsons „
21. The Yelverton „
22. The Crowe „
23. The Span „
24. The Avary „
25. The Clanbrassil „
26. The Lloyd „
27. The Wray „
28. The Donnellan Lectureship.
29. Madden's Premium.
30. Dr. Downes' Divinity Premiums.
31. The Primate's Hebrew Premiums.
32. Bishop Law's Mathematical Prizes.
33. Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals.
34. The Saint Columba Irish Scholarships
35. The Bedell Scholarships.
36. The Kyle Irish Prize.
37. The Elrington Theological Prize.

PAPER No. 35.
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.
The Revenues of Trinity College.

ANSWERS of the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the Questions in Paper No. 35.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 35.
The Revenues of Trinity College.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

1. Enumerate the sources from which the Revenues of Trinity College are derived?

The following may be taken as a classification of the various sources from which the Revenues of Trinity College are derived :—

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF REVENUE.

1. The Old Land Estate, Rent and Duties.
2. Provost Baldwin's Estate, do.
3. City of Dublin Estate, do.
4. Benefactions.
5. Dividends on Government Stock.
6. Renewal Fines and Fees.
7. Treasury Allowances.

INTERNAL OR DOMESTIC SOURCES.

1. Fees for higher Degrees through Senior Proctor.
2. Do. for A.B. Degrees through Junior Proctor.
3. Entrances, Replacements, Half-yearly Payments, and Engineering Fees, through Junior Bursar.
4. Incidentals; comprising Commons and Cellar Payments, Chamber Rents, Fines, Register's Fees, Letters, Glazing, and Chimney-sweeping.
5. University Electors.
6. Contingent sources; such as sale of Books, interest on or reimbursement of small Advances to Tenants or others, sale of old materials, &c.

As to certain of the items, comprised under the head of Incidentals in the above list, it is questionable whether they ought to be looked upon as sources of income, such as Commons and Cellar Charges, Letters, &c. These ought, in fact, to be considered rather as sources of loss, as the College pays, in the case of each Student, considerably more than it receives under these heads.

2. What was the amount received from each source in each of the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852?

The following Tables will exhibit the Revenues from all these sources for the years specified :—

FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES.

GROSS RETURNS.	1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Old Estate, ...	23,708	5	7	16,055	13	6	18,342	0	11	26,566	5	6	24,195	1	2
2. Provost Baldwin's do.,	2,032	7	0	1,535	4	1	1,638	6	0	2,434	16	0	1,470	11	1
3. City do., ...	2,864	18	9	943	4	1	1,566	9	2	1,880	4	1	2,126	13	5
4. Benefactions, . . .	1,625	16	8	1,325	3	6	1,105	1	2	1,365	11	11	1,306	5	3
5. Government Stock, .	930	0	0	1,020	0	0	1,020	0	0	1,020	0	0	1,020	0	0
6. Renewal Fines and Fees,	9,310	4	9	3,618	2	5	6,833	17	2	5,898	16	4	5,364	2	6
7. Treasury Allowances,	511	13	8	511	13	8	511	13	8	511	13	8	511	13	8
TOTAL, .	40,983	6	5	25,009	1	3	31,017	8	1	39,677	7	6	35,994	7	1

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 35.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

FROM INTERNAL SOURCES.

GROSS RETURNS.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Higher Degrees, . .	703 4 6	913 1 0	901 10 0	827 4 6	1,277 15 6
2. A.B. Degrees. . .	2,179 5 0	2,175 0 0	2,274 12 6	2,073 17 6	1,834 5 0
3. Entrances, &c., . .	26,133 1 0	26,985 17 3	22,613 19 1	21,746 11 10	20,130 0 7
4. Incidentals, &c., . .	3,378 8 6	3,163 13 11	2,699 8 5	2,631 13 8	2,746 8 6
5. University Electors, .	95 0 0	95 0 0	110 0 0	105 0 0	140 0 0
6. Contingent Sources, .	407 2 4	322 10 3	95 10 10	165 3 10	688 0 10
TOTAL, .	32,896 1 4	33,655 2 5	28,695 0 10	27,549 11 4	26,816 10 5

In the case of the external sources of income, the sums are given exclusive of Tithe Rent-charges and Poor Rates; and in that of the internal sources, exclusive of Stamp Duties. These sums are excluded, as being in no wise available for College purposes.

3. State, with respect to the estates of the College, the total extent in statute acres, the total value as rated to the relief of the poor, the present rental, the greatest, least, and average amount of fines received during the past ten years?

Extent in statute acres, ...	199,573A.	2R.	19P.
	£	s.	d.
Value as rated to the relief of the poor, ...	92,360	15	6
Present Rental (including Rent-charge), ...	28,576	13	9
Greatest amount of Fines received during the past ten years (1848),	8,792	3	6
Least ditto (1847), ...	3,371	5	5
Average ditto, ...	6,127	11	8

4. Have the College any other estates than those mentioned in the return made to the House of Commons in 1851? if so, give the particulars with respect to them required by that return.

The College has no other estates than those the particulars of which are given in the return* called for by the House of Commons, A.D. 1851.

5. Have the tenants of the College to pay the entire of the poor-rates, or are they entitled to deduct them from the rent payable to the College?

There is not any particular provision respecting the College estates in any of the Poor-law Acts. The tenants on these estates are consequently allowed the legal proportion of the poor-rates when paying their rents.

6. What is the total average annual amount paid by the immediate tenants of the College in fees to the Officers and Agents of the College, and in the law costs incident to the renewals taken out by the tenants?

If by this question be meant the total average amount of fees on rent and renewal fines, together with the law costs incidental to the latter, paid by tenants for the last five years, the amount is £1,881 9*s.* 10*d.* If the average amount of fees and law costs on renewals only, the amount is £577 6*s.* 3*d.*

7. State the principle on which the renewal fines paid to the College have been fixed, and in what manner they are now appropriated?

The principle is that of fining down half the letting value, at 6 per cent., according to the following scales, for each pound fined down:—

FOR 21-YEAR LEASES.		FOR 40-YEAR LEASES.			
Years expired.	Fines q. p., at 6 per cent.	Years.	Fines q. p., at 6 per cent.	Years.	Fines q. p., at 6 per cent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	0 5 6	1	0 2 10	21	5 1 5½
2	0 12 0	2	0 5 10	22	5 9 4
3	0 18 6	3	0 8 11	23	5 17 8
4	1 5 6	4	0 12 3	24	6 6 5
5	1 13 0	5	0 15 8	25	6 15 7
6	2 1 0	6	0 19 4	26	7 5 2
7	2 9 0	7	1 3 1½	27	7 15 3
8	2 18 0	8	1 7 1½	28	8 6 0
9	3 7 6	9	1 11 4	29	8 17 1
10	3 17 6	10	1 15 9	30	9 8 9
11	4 8 0	11	2 0 4	31	10 1 1
12	4 19 0	12	2 5 2½	32	10 14 0
13	5 11 0	13	2 10 4	33	11 7 1
14	6 3 6	14	2 15 8	34	12 1 6
15	6 17 0	15	3 1 3½	35	12 16 7
16	7 11 0	16	3 7 2½	36	13 12 4½
17	8 6 0	17	3 13 5	37	14 8 10
18	9 1 6	18	3 19 11½	38	15 6 0
19	9 18 6	19	4 6 9	39	16 4 1½
20	10 16 0	20	4 13 11	40	17 3 2
21	11 15 0				

* This return is given in pages 273–278.

The Board, in conformity with the Act 35 Geo. III. c. 23, might have renewed, reserving the rent in the last preceding renewals, and requiring a fine on an equal sum, together with the whole increase of value, and so have materially added to their own incomes. They considered, however, that this Act did not exempt them from the obligations imposed by chap. 22 of Statutes of Charles I. The Fines are now, by the Queen's Letter of 1851, appropriated to the general purposes of the College.

8. In how many cases have Perpetuities been granted under the Trinity College Dublin Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851?

No Perpetuities under the new Act have been actually perfected. There are several, however, under consideration; and the time allowed by the Act for effecting such Perpetuities is not yet nearly expired.

9. Are any additional powers required to enable the Provost and Fellows to manage the College estates in the manner most for the advantage of the College?

With respect to the necessity for additional powers, the Board have no suggestions to make.

10. In what manner are the funds of the College now invested, and does any income arise from temporary balances or from permanent investments?

It is usual, in compliance with the injunctions of the Statutes, to keep the current account of the College with the Bank of Ireland; and this Bank allows no interest on deposits. The permanent money investments of the College are all in the Government funds. To these, when the balance at the close of the year admits of it, some addition is always made.

11. In what manner have the sources of the College income other than rents and renewal fines and interest from investments been obtained, and by what authority has the amount of each source been fixed?

The only sources of income which the College possesses distinct from those specified in the question are, benefactions, and the payments made by persons whose names are on the books of the College. The amount of the former is fixed by the wills or grants of the the benefactors; and that of the latter, by the authority of the Provost and Senior Fellows:

12. What proportion of the annual expenditure of the College funds is fixed—(*a*) By Royal Statutes?—(*b*) By Decrees of the Board and Visitors? (*c*) By the Provost and Senior Fellows? 13. In what manner and to what purposes have the Revenues of the College been applied during the past year?

The following is a statement of the payments made by the Bursar and other College Officers from 20th November, 1851, to 20th November, 1852:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Payments to Senior Lecturer, Tutors, and poundage to Junior Bursar,	10,720 13 10	
2. Payments by Proctor to sundry University Officers, of Moneys received for Degrees,	1,454 5 6	
3. Receiver's Fees, and other expenses in the management of the College estates,	2,270 8 6	
4. Provost and Senior Fellows, for Salaries as Fellows, for Degrees and for Decrements,	4,177 17 8	
5. Ditto, Compensation for Renewals,	6,400 0 0	
6. Official Salaries, Senior and Junior Fellows,	2,100 11 10	
7. Salaries to Junior Fellows,	1,034 2 8	
8. Do. to Scholars,	1,301 18 0	
9. Exhibitions,	580 7 4	
10. Professors' Salaries, and augmentations of Salaries,	8,275 5 2	
11. Salaries and expenses of the Choir,	500 11 2	
12. Official charges, including the expenses of conducting the Term and Catechetical Examinations, &c.,	1,097 12 6	
13. Stationery and Advertising,	287 6 4	
14. Rents and Taxes,	1,060 11 5	
15. General Household Expenses and Repairs,	3,963 19 7	
16. Anatomy House, ditto,	374 10 11	
17. Museum and Herbarium, ditto,	127 5 10	
18. Astronomical and Magnetical Observatories, do.	292 0 4	
19. Natural Philosophy and Engineering Schools,	311 4 7	
20. Botanical Gardens, total Expenses of,	709 13 5	
21. Library, Expenses of, and purchase of Books,	924 4 5	
22. Room Deposits refunded to holders of Rooms, the Board having made a reduction in same,	500 0 0	
23. Grants for Improvements of College Estates, Law Costs, &c.,	2,884 13 0	
24. Buildings and Improvements in Lincoln-place,	637 7 11	
25. *Paid for Prizes and Medals during the Year,	1,190 1 3	
		53,176 13 2

* The Lloyd Exhibition and the Wray Prize are not included in this sum, being paid by the Bursar, as received by him, without passing through the College Accounts.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 35.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carried forward,				53,176	13	2
26. Commons and Cellar Charges, Kitchen Salaries and Expenses,	5,214	10	10½			
27. Servants and other minor Officers,	2,147	19	2			
28. Pensions and Charities,	1,116	12	10			
				8,479	2	10½
TOTAL,				£61,655	16	0

Question 12, is one to which it would be extremely difficult to give a satisfactory reply, more especially in the short time now left for sending in answers. The division suggested in the question is neither adequate, nor are its parts perfectly distinct. In the foregoing summary of payments for the past year, there are some which follow as a matter of course, such as agencies, quit-rents, law costs, &c.; others which are merely payments "*in transitu*," such as payments for commons and sizings, several minor charges, certain payments by the Proctors, &c.; others again which are assumed in the Statutes, but of course their amounts not specified, such as payments of servants, household expenses and repairs, local taxes and rents, care and preservation of grounds and gardens, &c. All these are left to the discretion and good management of the governing body of the College.

The payments more distinctly specified in the Statutes are the payments and official salaries of the Provost and Fellows; the salaries of the Scholars and certain Professors; and the salaries of certain minor officers.

There are other payments the amounts of which, in whole or part, have been settled by Acts of Parliament, or by the will and pleasure of benefactors,—such as the salaries of the Medical and Surgical Professors, Erasmus Smith's Professors, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, Donnellan Lecturer, Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics, Andrews' Professor of Astronomy, Primate's Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Professor of Political Economy, Professors of Modern Languages, and all the Exhibitioners.

There are three classes of payments, in the establishing and arranging of which the Board, or the Board and Visitors, have more especially exercised their authority:—

I. The payments made from the moneys received for Degrees.

II. The payments of salaries to newly-created Professors, &c., charged on the Decrements; such as, for example, the Professors of Mineralogy, Geology, Practical Engineering, Surgery, Moral Philosophy, Biblical Greek, Curator of Herbarium, and Lecturer in Practical Chemistry.

III. Augmentations of salaries of sundry Professors and Lecturers, for the purpose of adapting them to new and more extended arrangements. There are several important instances of such adaptations,—the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Chemistry, Surgery, Botany, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.

The occasion on which these salaries have been created or augmented in the case of the several Professors have been already fully detailed in the answers sent in by themselves to the Commissioners.

The payments comprised in these three classes amounted in the past year, to somewhat about one-tenth of the whole expenditure.

14. State the total expenditure out of funds of the College in each of the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

The total expenditure from the funds of the College for each of the years specified in this question was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1848,	66,675	12	7	1851,	65,647	11	11
1849,	61,926	4	10	1852,	61,655	16	0
1850,	60,461	12	3				

The cash balance of 1848 being considerable, the sum of £3,511 2*s.* was paid for £4,000 Consols.

15. By what officer of the College are the accounts kept, and to whom is he bound to account?

The Bursar is the officer more especially charged with the keeping of the College Accounts. There are, however, many other College officers, who receive and make payments in their respective departments, such as the Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor, Junior Bursar, Registrar of Chambers, Clerk of the Buttery, and Registrar of Electors. Their accounts are open to the inspection of those to whom they are respectively bound to account. The Bursar's accounts are examined quarterly by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and on each 20th of November the accounts for the year are minutely inspected, the balance struck, and the Bursar called upon to produce the Bank voucher for the Balance in cash.

16. By what officer are the accounts examined? 17. By whom is the Auditor appointed, and from what body is he usually selected?

The Provost and Senior Fellows usually select the Auditor from their own body, in conformity with the powers vested in them by the Statutes. He examines all bills sent in to the Bursar for payment; verifies and sums up the quarter's accounts, requiring vouchers for the several items; and prepares the account for the "finalis computus," the items of which are again summed up by the members of the Board on the 20th of November.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 35.

18. Is the annual balance sheet and statement of the income and expenditure of the College published to any officers or members of the College or University, except the Provost and Senior Fellows?

The Annual Statement of Accounts is not published. No information on this subject is ever withheld when applied for on proper grounds.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

19. State with respect to each of the endowments in the annexed list—the manner in which the endowments are secured to the College; in whose names and in what manner the funds or lands out of which the endowments arise are now held; whether any legal or other difficulty has arisen in securing the endowment, or in managing the funds or property from which it arises; and whether the endowment is subject to any fluctuation in value, or any risk of being entirely lost. 20. Are there any other special endowments connected with the College besides those in the list? and if so, state the same particulars with respect to them.

Taking the numbers as furnished in the list appended to these questions, they are answered as follows:—

1. Archbishop King's Lectureship in Divinity.

The Endowment for Archbishop King's Lectureship consists of two sums of £500, late currency; one given by Archbishop King in his lifetime, and the other left by him in his will. The College pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the whole amount.

2. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Hebrew. 3. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory. 4. Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Natural Philosophy. 12. Erasmus Smith's Exhibitions.

The Erasmus Smith Endowments are secured by the will of the late Erasmus Smith and the Act of 10th Geo. I., incorporating the Governors of the Schools founded by him. They are charged on the estates of the Testator, which are now vested in said Governors.

5. The Andrews' Professorship of Astronomy.

The Endowment for the Professor of Astronomy is secured by a Rent-charge for ever on the Estates of Provost Andrews, situate in the county of Antrim.

6. The Queen's Professors of Modern Languages.

The Endowment for Professorships of Modern Languages is secured by a Grant from the Crown.

7. The Whately Professorship of Political Economy.

The Professorship of Political Economy is endowed by an Annual Grant from the present Archbishop of Dublin, but not secured beyond his life or pleasure.

8. The Professorship of Irish.

The Professorship of Irish is secured by Bank of Ireland Stock, standing in the name of the College.

9. The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History by Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the College and of the Professor for the time being.

10. The Librarian of the Lending Library.

There is no endowment for the officer charged with the management of the Lending Library.

11. The Royal Exhibitions or Royal Scholarships, or Queen's Scholarships.

The Queen's Scholarships are paid by the Commissioners of Education to the Students holding these Scholarships, unless forfeited by inferior answering during their College course.

13. The Foyle College Exhibitions. 14. The Middleton Prizes. 15. The Exhibitions founded by the Academic Association. 34. The Saint Columba Irish Scholarships. 35. The Bedell Scholarships.

The security for, and payment of, these several Exhibitions altogether rest with the founders.

16. The Downes' Exhibitions.

The Downes' Exhibitions are secured by a Rent-charge for ever of £50 a year late currency.

17. The Sterne Exhibitions.

The Sterne Exhibitions are secured by Act of Parliament, and paid by the Trustees of the Sterne Charities to the Bursar. The amount is £50 per annum, late currency.

18. The Worrall Exhibitions.

The Worrall Endowment consisted of grounds and houses in High-street, in the city of Dublin, which were purchased in the year 1823 by the Wide-street Commissioners, and the purchase money invested in the funds, in the name of the College.

19. The Griffith Exhibition. 20. The Parsons Exhibitions. 21. The Yelverton Exhibitions. 24. The Avary Exhibitions. 30. Dr. Downes' Divinity Premiums.

These several Exhibitions were founded by the payment of sums of money to the College, for which interest is paid by the College at the rate of 6 per cent.

22. The Crowe Exhibitions.

The Crowe Exhibitions are secured on a moiety of the tithes of the parish of Culmullen, in the county of Meath.

23. The Span Exhibition.

The Span Exhibition arises out of the profit rent of a house in Francis-street, in the city of Dublin.

25. The Clanbrassil Exhibitions.

ANSWERS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS TO THE QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 35.

The Revenues of Trinity College.

The Clanbrassil Exhibitions took their origin from a sum of £100, given to the College, in the year 1698, by William Hamilton, Esq., in consideration of which the Board bound itself to pay these Exhibitions.

26. The Lloyd Exhibition.

The Lloyd Exhibition is secured by investment in the Government Funds, in the names of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and the Professor of Natural Philosophy for the time being.

27. The Wray Exhibition.

The Wray Exhibition is secured by investment in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and the Professor of Moral Philosophy for the time being.

28. The Donnellan Lectureship.

The Donnellan Lectureship is secured by investment in the Government Funds in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars.

29. Madden's Premium.

The Madden Premium is secured by a small property in the county of Cavan, and a sum of £4,322 7*s.* 2*d.* in the 3 per cent. Consols, vested in Sir William R. Hamilton, Mountifort Longfield, Esq., LL.D., and John H. Nunn, Trustees appointed in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery; the Trustees named in Mr. Madden's will (the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Chancellor of Ireland for the time being) having declined to act. This endowment is subject to fluctuation, so far as the part of it consisting of rents, from difference of poor rates, and occasionally, but very seldom, insolvency of a tenant.

31. The Primate's Hebrew Prizes.

The Primate's Hebrew Prizes originated in an annual grant of £100, late currency, originally given by Primate Newcome, in the year 1800, and continued by his successor to the present time. It depends on the will of the Primate.

32. Bishop Law's Mathematical Prizes.

The Law Mathematical Prize is secured by a sum of £735, given to the College in 1796, by John Lord Bishop of Elphin, and invested in the Government Funds in the name of the College.

33. Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals.

The Berkeley Gold Medals are secured by a grant of one hundred and twenty guineas, and a die, given in 1752 by Dr. George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne; in consideration of which the Board agreed to give two gold medals annually.

36. The Kyle Irish Prize. 37. The Elrington Theological Prize.

The Kyle and Elrington Prizes are secured to Trustees by investment in the Government Funds, and paid by them to the persons entitled to receive same.

The only special endowments which appear to be omitted in the above list, are—

1. The Briggs Exhibition, secured by money given to the College, and for which interest is paid by the Board at the rate of 6 per cent.

2. The Donegal Lectureship, secured by Rent-charge for ever, out of the Donegal estate.

3. The Southwell Lectureship, secured by a sum of £400, late Irish currency, given to the College, and invested in the Government Funds in the name of the College. The nomination to this Lectureship is at present vested in the Archbishop of Dublin.

It does not appear that any legal or other difficulties have ever arisen with respect to any of these Endowments, or in managing the funds or property from whence they arise, with the exception of the Madden Premium already mentioned. Several of them are liable, in a small degree at least, to fluctuation from poor rates and other charges, or from changes in rates of interest in the Funds or Bank Stock. In the case of some few, dependent upon the wills or lives of individuals, there is a risk of their being entirely lost.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) H. LLOYD, Registrar.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Estates of the College, as set forth in a Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated March 11, 1851.

No.	Denomination.	Situation.		Extent in Statute Acres, Ordnance Survey.			Value as rated to the Relief of the Poor.			Rent for which Let.			Whether by Lease or otherwise.	Terms of such Lease.	Fine paid upon granting such Lease.		
		County.	Barony.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1	Carrickafoyle,	Kerry,	Iraghticonnor and Trughanacmy,	13,864	0	32	5,889	8	0	1,547	2	10	By lease,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	830	15	5
2	Broomore,	ditto,	Iraghticonnor and Magunihy,	15,217	0	17	6,048	17	11	1,612	5	9	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	393	9	2
3	Rahona,	ditto,	Iraghticonnor,	7,930	0	28	2,971	4	6	842	19	2	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	203	1	6
4	Litter,	ditto,	ditto,	2,518	0	30	1,011	3	0	356	13	10	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	88	16	10
5	Murhur,	ditto,	ditto,	2,400	1	30	986	5	0	206	0	8	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	48	14	9
6	Rusheen,	ditto,	ditto,	4,106	3	2	1,714	17	5	619	7	8	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	913	16	11
7	Aghamore,	ditto,	Clanmaurice,	2,910	0	21	1,641	12	0	425	17	2½	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	161	10	9
8	Ballinbranhig,	ditto,	ditto,	789	3	4	309	16	0	100	0	0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	60	0	0
9	Clonlogher,	ditto,	ditto,	766	0	1	213	3	0	100	0	0	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	60	0	0
10	Rathanye,	ditto,	Trughanacmy,	631	3	15	359	17	0	111	17	5	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1849,	111	11	8
11	Kilbane,	ditto,	ditto,	291	3	33	115	5	0	63	10	1	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	64	8	7
12	Cahercullinagh,	ditto,	ditto,	1,048	3	10	287	8	0	101	2	1	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	99	15	8
13	Caherbreagh,	ditto,	ditto,	387	1	12	143	1	0	85	16	2	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	89	14	10
14	Garranbane,	ditto,	Iveragh,	9,666	2	33	3,208	5	0	932	19	8	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	498	9	3
15	Gortagass,	ditto,	Glenarought,	9,954	3	17	1,505	10	0	609	13	0	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1845,	332	6	2
16	Nohoval,	ditto,	Trughanacmy,	1,446	2	31	854	3	0	278	12	10	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	155	1	7
17	Knocknoman,	ditto,	Clanmaurice and Magunihy,	495	3	0	294	8	0	108	15	1	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1848,	81	5	6
18	Kilcomand,	ditto,	Iveragh,	1,706	2	19	159	10	0	67	2	7	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1848,	55	10	0
19	Rathcoursey,	Cork,	Imokilly,	252	0	1	322	10	0	131	9	7	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	88	3	9
20	Ballyknockane,	Limerick,	Shanid, Glenquin, and Upper Connello,	1,272	1	27	1,224	10	0	288	7	8	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	234	16	2
21	Ballyline,	ditto,	Shanid, Coshma, and Upper Connello,	1,006	0	30	859	0	0	287	0	0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1847,	234	16	2
22	Ballyscedane,	ditto,	Coshlea,	164	2	7	220	10	0	100	14	9	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1843,	311	10	6
23	Abbey Ballynegall,	ditto,	ditto,	222	3	21	145	2	0	55	7	8	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1839,	214	12	2
24	Knockuregare,	ditto,	Coshma,	357	3	30	418	17	0	204	17	4½	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1847,	170	15	4
25	Pollagh,	ditto,	ditto,	218	3	14	178	0	6	79	3	4	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1844,	312	7	9
26	Knockaney,	ditto,	Smallcounty,	286	1	5	319	10	0	129	4	8	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1831,	35	10	9

Note to Paper No. 35.
Questions addressed to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

ESTATES of the COLLEGE, &c.—*continued*

No.	DENOMINATION.	SITUATION.		Extent in Statute Acres, Ordnance Survey.	Value as rated to the Relief of the Poor.	Rent for which Let.	Whether by Lease or otherwise.	Terms of such Lease.	Fine paid upon granting such Lease.
		County.	Barony.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
27	Ballinahown,	Limerick,	Coshma,	132 3 35	123 0 0	64 11 5	By lease,	21 years from 1 May, 1842,	113 10 9
28	Ballycahill,	Tipperary,	Eliogarty,	1,185 2 0	930 17 0	495 0 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1846,	323 15 5
29	Ballyweir,	ditto,	Clanwilliam,	558 0 16	751 2 11½	299 4 9½	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1848,	405 0 0
30	Farrancliffe,	ditto,	ditto,	277 2 13	258 15 11	92 6 2	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1846,	1,084 12 4
31	Drumnamarkey,	ditto,	ditto,	139 3 32	184 18 6	63 0 0	ditto,	1 year from 25 March, 1850,	—
32	Monaquid,	Queen's County,	Tinnahinch,	1,265 1 19	520 4 0	304 14 11	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	256 3 1
33	Tithes of Moyana,	ditto,	. . .	—	—	73 16 11	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1840,	345 4 7
34	Tithes of Culmullen,	Meath,	. . .	—	—	27 13 10	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1841,	180 6 11
35	Gardenkist,	Westmeath,	Brawny,	65 1 29	73 0 0	18 12 6	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	46 17 2
36	House and garden,	Wicklow,	Newcastle,	—	—	7 0 0	ditto,	40 years from 1 May, 1838,	121 2 2
37	Carriglass,	Longford,	Ardagh and Longford,	2,437 0 24	2,121 10 0	628 8 8	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	512 6 2
38	Killaney,	Louth,	Louth,	1,145 1 33	965 10 1	357 9 6	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	180 0 0
39	Rosmakea,	ditto,	Upper Dundalk,	397 1 33	435 2 3	157 9 3	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	175 10 0
40	Slutmaerooney,	Fermanagh,	Clankelly	10,583 2 15	4,302 5 0	1,265 14 2	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	299 10 9
41	Brootally,	Armagh,	Armagh,	3,249 2 16	3,194 13 0	1,045 12 1	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	253 16 11
42	Derryhaw,	ditto,	ditto,	1,918 1 10	2,156 19 0	624 14 6	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	418 12 3
43	Fellows Hall,	ditto,	ditto,	1,270 0 20	1,250 16 0	414 0 10	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	219 9 2
44	Magravatt,	ditto,	ditto,	1,052 1 0	1,162 4 0	409 19 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1849,	221 10 9
45	Dundrum,	ditto,	ditto,	10,065 1 1	9,472 19 0	1,791 10 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	406 3 1
46	Colure,	ditto,	ditto,	1,745 2 39	1,817 10 0	606 18 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	152 6 2
47	Aghanample,	ditto,	ditto,	2,730 0 29	2,342 11 0	623 1 5	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	144 13 10
48	Balteagh (Mill Site),	ditto,	ditto,	included in No. 42	included in No. 42	3 10 0	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	—
49	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,			3 10 0	ditto,	ditto,	—
50	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,			3 10 0	ditto,	ditto,	—

51	Kilmacrenan,		Donegal,		Kilmacrenan,		28,734	0	35	5,129	12	6	1,932	13	10	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1848,	431	10	9
52	Ballymacaward,		ditto,		Tirhugh,		605	0	19	339	12	3	150	19	4	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	370	7	6
53	Rossinaullagh,		ditto,		ditto,		13,016	0	33	3,195	1	0	994	13	10	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1848,	226	16	7
54	Cowlowdown,		ditto,		ditto,		2,906	1	19	2,281	12	7	457	16	3	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	114	4	7
55	Killinangle,		ditto,		ditto,		649	2	4	355	8	0	92	6	3	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1840,	55	7	8
56	Coolrimur,		ditto,		ditto,		383	3	14	250	15	3	50	8	11	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1849,	113	1	8
57	Brown Hall,		ditto,		ditto,		4,496	1	21	2,096	7	0	552	8	6	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	126	18	6
58	Murvagh,		ditto,		ditto,		3,227	1	39	925	8	0	276	11	10	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1844,	138	9	2
59	Drimany,		ditto,		ditto,		5,215	0	37	2,144	4	0	638	0	9	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1845,	315	0	0
60	Drimgowan,		ditto,		ditto,		4,011	3	6	624	10	0	168	17	8	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1845,	83	1	7
61	Drimany (Mill Site),		ditto,		ditto,		included in No. 59			included in No. 59			5	5	0	ditto,	Lease of lives renewable for ever,	—		
62	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,								5	5	0	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	—		
63	Rubbleshinny (Mill Site),		ditto,		ditto,		5	1	8	included in No. 53			3	17	4	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	—		
64	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		5	1	8				2	8	0	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	—		
65	Ballycarrigeen,		Wicklow,		Upper Talbotstown,		49	0	0	30	12	6	18	9	11	ditto,	21 years from 25 March, 1840,	83	7	8
66	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		87	3	25	46	17	6	31	19	4	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1842,	60	1	8
67	Kaddeen,		ditto,		ditto,		392	1	3	81	0	0	32	9	10	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1845,	35	6	1
68	Brussellstown,		ditto,		Talbotstown,		147	2	28	74	3	0	25	8	10	ditto,	One life, and 51 years after,	—		
69	Castlequarter,		ditto,		Upper Talbotstown,		100	3	23	51	12	6	25	2	0	ditto,	21 years from 25 March, 1839,	67	2	4
70	Eadestown,		ditto,		ditto,		248	1	35	214	10	0	42	13	0	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	—		
71	Spinans,		ditto,		ditto,		180	1	4	144	10	0	35	1	6½	ditto,	ditto,	—		
72	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		324	3	29	170	7	6	53	19	10	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1847,	113	1	6
73	Ballyroan,		ditto,		ditto,		238	2	20	149	7	6	20	6	2	ditto,	999 years from 1770,	—		
74	Ballycarrigeen and Colvinstown,		ditto,		ditto,		154	2	7	186	15	0	64	9	0	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1844,	105	17	5
75	Ballyroan,		ditto,		ditto,		73	2	33	181	5	0	8	6	2	ditto,	999 years from 1770,	—		
76	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		144	0	28	Included in Nos. 76 and 77			19	16	10	ditto,	999 years from March, 1782,	—		
77	Downings,		ditto,		ditto,		221	1	26	202	10	0	31	16	10	ditto,	Fee-farm lease,	—		
78	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		76	3	21	56	12	6	24	11	0	ditto,	21 years from 25 March, 1850,	49	16	11
79	Colvinstown,		ditto,		ditto,		136	1	26	70	10	0	33	2	7	ditto,	21 years from 25 September, 1845,	61	10	0
80	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		59	1	10	25	0	0	14	4	8	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1845,	16	9	6
81	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		65	1	35	36	2	6	14	10	8	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1837,	50	8	0
82	Clognegan,		ditto,		ditto,		144	1	12	77	12	6	41	10	4	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1844,	53	19	11
83	Eadestown,		ditto,		ditto,		68	0	5	36	10	0	15	16	10	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1848,	102	15	0
84	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		100	0	0	95	0	0	44	17	6	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1831,	403	1	9
85	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		49	3	1	35	0	0	15	14	11	ditto,	21 years from 29 September, 1839,	151	9	8
86	ditto,		ditto,		ditto,		49	1	28	35	0	0	15	14	11	ditto,	ditto ditto,	151	9	8
87	ditto and Spinans,		ditto,		ditto,		252	0	10	169	15	0	16	3	1	ditto,	Fee-farm grant,	—		
88	Downings,		ditto,		ditto,		50	1	24	36	7	6	15	15	11	ditto,	21 years from September, 1840,	75	4	0

ESTATES of the COLLEGE, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Denomination.	Situation.		Extent in Statute Acres, Ordnance Survey.	Value as rated to the Relief of the Poor.	Rent for which Let.	Whether by Lease or otherwise.	Terms of such Lease.	Fine paid upon granting such Lease.
		County.	Barony.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
89	Big Ballinakill,	Kildare,	Carbury,	338 1 23	115 2 0	24 1 10	By lease,	Lives renewable for ever,	210 19 8
90	Little Ballinakill,	ditto,	ditto,	542 3 7	114 7 6	32 19 1	ditto,	ditto,	255 7 10
91	Ballyshannon,	ditto,	ditto,	141 3 1	90 1 0	25 15 9	ditto,	ditto,	25 15 8
92	Ballybrack,	ditto,	ditto,	308 1 8	120 2 6	37 9 6½	ditto,	ditto,	50 7 8
93	Cooleighran,	ditto,	ditto,	33 1 30	30 1 5	13 6 2	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1846,	85 12 6
94	Drummin,	ditto,	ditto,	172 2 2	95 10 0	26 14 5	ditto,	Fee-farm grant,	—
95	Killina,	ditto,	ditto,	651 1 1	210 9 2	46 10 6	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	127 14 4
96	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	507 2 1	189 5 10	45 19 0	ditto,	Fee-farm grant under Leasehold Conversion Act,	—
97	Thomastown,	ditto,	ditto,	396 3 25	168 14 0	118 14 8	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	—
98	Great Treffens,	Meath,	Lower Moyfearath,	345 2 23	219 1 0	73 16 11	ditto,	ditto,	16 8 9
99	Ballinacor,	King's County,	Clonlisk,	1,615 2 27	588 13 6	83 6 7	ditto,	ditto,	—
100	Clareen,	ditto,	ditto,	345 1 15	360 2 6	42 9 2	ditto,	999 years,	—
101	Tubrid,	ditto,	ditto,	327 1 11	194 2 6	42 4 7	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	5 15 10
102	Corolanty,	ditto,	ditto,	391 0 21	281 10 0	73 16 11	ditto,	ditto,	—
103	Kilfrancis,	ditto,	ditto,	495 1 15	330 7 6	32 6 2	ditto,	ditto,	—
104	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	132 1 35	128 15 0	22 3 1	ditto,	ditto,	—
105	Rathcahill,	ditto,	ditto,	186 0 38	137 7 6	18 9 3	ditto,	ditto,	—
106	Gurtgreen,	ditto,	ditto,	35 0 12	56 10 0	6 10 7	ditto,	ditto,	—
107	House, &c., Shinrone,	ditto,	ditto,	31 15 0	39 0 0	12 0 0	ditto,	ditto,	—
108	Fiera,	ditto,	ditto,	326 2 8	193 17 6	7 7 5	ditto,	ditto,	—
109	Ballysallagh,	Down,	Lecale,	128 0 22	153 12 0	40 12 9	ditto,	ditto,	4 15 9
110	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	128 0 20	132 14 0	40 12 9	ditto,	ditto,	1 5 8
111	Dillon,	ditto,	ditto,	92 2 7	115 0 0	39 16 7½	ditto,	ditto,	4 12 7
112	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	51 1 28	61 12 0	23 3 5	ditto,	ditto,	3 8 3
113	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	51 1 34	61 12 0	23 3 5	ditto,	ditto,	13 13 4
114	Spittle Ballee,	ditto,	ditto,	222 3 6	294 14 0	46 3 1	ditto,	Fee-farm grant,	—
115	Ballinagross,	ditto,	ditto,	119 0 36	94 13 0	28 7 8	ditto,	Lives renewable for ever,	6 16 6
116	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	214 0 15	266 18 0	66 13 11	ditto,	ditto,	—
117	Slievenagriddle,	ditto,	ditto,	261 3 38	301 3 0	107 15 6	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1844,	128 1 7

Trinity College, Dublin, May 15, 1851.

By order of the Provost and Senior Fellows,
RICHARD MACDONNELL, S.F.T.C.D., Registrar.

City Estate.

No.	Denomination.	Situation. City.	Situation. Street.		Value as rated to the Relief of the Poor. £ s. d.	Rent for which Let. £ s. d.	Whether by Lease or otherwise.	Terms of such Lease.	Fine paid upon granting such Lease. £ s. d.
1	Theatre Royal, .	Dublin, .	Hawkins's-street, .	—	400 0 0	400 0 0	By lease, .	Lives renewable for ever, . .	—
2	Ground and premises, .	ditto, .	Westmoreland street, .	—	100 0 0	28 5 7	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
3	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	23 15 4	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
4	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	120 0 0	29 15 5	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
5	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	120 0 0	29 15 4	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
6	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	115 0 0	29 15 4	Fee-farm grant	Grant under Leasehold Conversion Act	—
7	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	120 0 0	26 15 10	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
8	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	170 0 0	26 18 5	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
9	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Fleet-street, . .	—	45 0 0	8 2 0	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
10	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Westmoreland-street, .	—	100 0 0	20 16 9	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
11	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	100 0 0	20 16 9	By lease, .	Lease of lives renewable for ever, .	—
12	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	120 0 0	30 10 2	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
13	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	31 7 0	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
14	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	30 10 2	Fee-farm grant	Grant under Leasehold Conversion Act	—
15	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	28 5 7	Lease, .	Lives renewable for ever, . .	—
16	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	120 0 0	26 1 1	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
17	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	25 6 0	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
18	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	29 15 5	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
19	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	100 0 0	26 1 0	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
20	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	100 0 0	23 1 6	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
21	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	110 0 0	32 0 0	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
22	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	100 0 0	23 1 6	ditto, .	ditto, ...	—
23	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Great Brunswick-street,	—	The buildings on these lots extend partly over property not belonging to the College; the value, therefore, of the part on the College ground is not separately ascertained.	51 10 0	ditto, .	40 years from 29 September, 1839,	75 3 2
24	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		40 8 0	ditto, .	40 years from 29 September, 1849,	110 5 10
25	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	Value of buildings on these lots, 1,947 0 0	39 10 0	ditto, .	40 years from 25 March, 1847,	45 13 5
26	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		14 13 4	ditto, .	ditto, ...	16 19 3
27	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		14 13 4	ditto, .	40 years from 25 March, 1848,	36 18 2
28	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		14 13 4	ditto, .	40 years from 29 September, 1848,	38 17 4
29	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		14 13 4	ditto, .	40 years from 25 March, 1848,	19 17 9
30	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—		14 13 4	ditto, .	40 years from 25 March, 1839,	11 9 9
31	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Park-st. & Westland-row	—	890 0 0	105 0 0	ditto, .	40 years from 29 September, 1845,	101 10 0
32	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Park-st. and Leinster-st.	—	561 0 0	115 7 8	ditto, .	40 years from 1 May, 1846,	305 15 4
33	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Exchequer-street, .	—	56 0 0	22 10 0	ditto, .	40 years from 25 March, 1843,	386 1 3
34	ditto, . .	ditto, .	ditto, . .	—	Same observation as Nos. 23 & 24	26 5 0	ditto, .	40 years from 1 November, 1849,	458 8 1
35	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Francis-street, .	—		55 7 8½	ditto, .	40 years from 1 May, 1831,	98 19 11
36	ditto, . .	ditto, .	Great Brunswick-street,	—	Not separately valued.	10 0 0	ditto, .	40 years from 29 September, 1845,	171 11 8

Trinity College, Dublin, May 15, 1851.

By order of the Provost and Senior Fellows,
Richard MacDonnell, s.f.t.c.d., Registrar.

Estates of the College, &c.—*continued.*

Provost's Estate.

No.	Denomination.	Situation.		Extent in Statute Acres, Ordnance Survey.	Value as rated to the Relief of the Poor.	Rent for which Let.	Whether by Lease or otherwise.	Terms of such Lease.	Fine paid upon granting such Lease.
		County.	Barony.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1	Moyagher, Lower,	Meath,	Lune,	386 3 30	403 16 0½	219 10 11	By Lease,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	125 3 3
2	Jordanstown, part of,	ditto,	Skreen,	71 2 25	76 5 3	31 1 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1850,	40 9 11
3	Carranstown, Great,	ditto,	Lune,	564 2 16	327 8 9	147 19 2	ditto,	ditto, ditto, 1850,	40 14 0
4	Carrickspringham,	ditto,	Lower Kells,	510 3 20	494 10 8	247 5 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1851,	—
5	Bonackanuck,	Galway,	Ballynahinch,	5,670 0 25	109 0 0	36 3 10	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1848,	34 0 0
6	Lanavora,	ditto,	ditto,	1,275 3 32	28 0 0	11 2 5	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1845,	11 17 6
7	Moylan,	ditto,	ditto,	652 3 29	30 0 0	11 2 5	ditto,	21 years from 1 August, 1850,	33 17 8
8	Breandrim,	ditto,	ditto,	177 3 33	84 2 0	32 0 2	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1846,	179 2 0
9	Tumneenaun,	ditto,	Ross,	300 0 0	78 16 0	27 1 9	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1850,	235 0 0
10	Carrick,	ditto,	ditto,	937 0 5	86 1 0	15 0 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 February, 1851,	—
11	Raigh,	ditto,	ditto,	960 2 34	25 14 0	16 18 8	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	25 18 0
12	Toorlagagh,	ditto,	ditto,	1,977 0 17	76 10 0	70 0 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1847,	177 19 2
13	Cromlin,	ditto,	ditto,	3,713 1 39	154 0 0	128 6 7	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1846,	216 15 0
14	Teernakill,	ditto,	ditto,	5,891 2 11	86 0 0	57 16 5	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1840,	140 0 0
15	Letterbrickaun,	ditto,	ditto,	1,655 0 19	68 6 0	37 18 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	34 13 0
16	Cullagh,	ditto,	ditto,	649 3 29	13 0 0	9 14 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1845,	39 14 0
17	Carrareevagh,	ditto,	ditto,	813 2 34	23 2 0	6 1 2½	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1846,	3 16 9
18	Derreen,	ditto,	ditto,	708 3 2	23 0 0	17 13 6	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1844,	120 16 0
19	Gowlaun,	ditto,	ditto,	1,370 3 9	24 0 0	19 18 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 February, 1849,	—
20	Kilbride,	ditto,	ditto,	1,980 0 28	196 18 0	160 0 0	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1847,	82 12 3
21	Leenaun,	ditto,	ditto,	1,849 0 22	93 3 0	60 15 11	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1844,	134 7 4
22	Maam, West,	ditto,	ditto,	355 1 11	25 0 0	17 15 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 May, 1841,	62 1 3
23	Munterowen, Middle,	ditto,	ditto,	531 0 32	16 4 0	9 11 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1838,	9 5 0
24	Sranahaw,	ditto,	ditto,	822 1 17	25 0 0	0 9 4	ditto,	21 years from 1 November, 1832,	Not known, this Lease not being renewed by the present Provost.
25	Tawnaleen,	ditto,	ditto,	1,399 3 21	52 0 0	50 14 1	Unset,	—	—

Franc. Sadleir, Provost.

PAPER No. 36.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO OFFICERS OF SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

Paper No. 36. Questions addressed to Officers of Societies.

Societies connected with the University.

Societies connected with the University.

1. At what time and by whom was the ——— Society established?
2. At what time did it become connected with the University?
3. What is the nature and extent of such connexion?
4. What are the objects of the Society, and what is the nature of its proceedings, and have any publications emanated from it?
5. What is the present number of the members of the Society, and what proportion of them are members of the University?
6. How far do the authorities of the College interfere with the discipline and internal arrangements of the Society?
7. To what extent have they afforded assistance and encouragement to the Society, and contributed funds to its support?

Answers of F. G. Evelyn, Esq., Auditor of the College Historical Society, to the Questions in Paper No. 36.

Answers of F. G. Evelyn, Esq., to Questions in Paper No. 36.

The College Historical Society.

The College Historical Society.

1. At what time and by whom was the College Historical Society established?

The precise time when the College Historical Society was first instituted cannot be clearly ascertained.

2. At what time did it become connected with the University?

The Journals of the Society point to 1770 as the time when it became intimately connected with the University. In 1790, in consequence of its refusing to submit to certain rules prescribed by the Board, its existence as a College Society ceased. After an unsuccessful attempt to keep together the Society, outside the walls of the University, its connexion with the latter was restored in 1794. It was afterwards broken in 1815, and finally renewed in 1843.

3. What is the nature and extent of such connexion?

The Society is bound by certain "fundamental regulations," dictated by the Board.

4. What are the objects of the Society, and what is the nature of its proceedings, and have any publications emanated from it?

As to the objects of the Society—it was instituted for the encouragement of History, Oratory, and Poetry.

The Nature of its Proceedings.

1st. As regards History. Three Examiners are appointed by the Society, who select a Course, of which they give due notice. Medals are given to the best answerers.

2nd. With respect to Oratory. The Society meets every Wednesday evening during its Session, for the discussion of a question (Historical for the most part), of which *six weeks'* notice has been given, thus insuring ample time for preparation. At the conclusion of the debate, the members who have not spoken, mark the several speeches according to their opinion of the merits. At the end of the Session, a Gold Medal is awarded to him who, according to these marks, shall appear to have delivered the best speeches, and a Silver Medal to him who is second. When the public debate has terminated, the Society proceeds to private business, viz.:—the passing of laws for its regulation, the election of new members, &c.

3rd. With respect to Poetry. Formerly Medals were awarded to the authors of the best Poems on a given subject, but of late, in consequence of a lack of funds, they have been discontinued.

4th. Nothing is published by the Society except the Auditor's address, which is delivered annually at the opening of the Session.

5. What is the present number of the members of the Society, and what proportion of them are members of the University?

The present number of members is 51, all Students of the University, in accordance with a rule of the Board.

6. How far do the authorities of the College interfere with the discipline and internal arrangements of the Society?

So far as the "fundamental regulations" before referred to extend.

7. To what extent have they afforded assistance and encouragement to the Society, and contributed funds to its support?

They allow us to meet in the Dining-hall, and to have the use of the gas. They also give us a room for our Library, rent free, and coals for the Library fire. Some of the Fellows occasionally take the chair at our meetings. At the opening meeting of the present Session the Provost presided, and a Senior Fellow, the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, moved a resolution.

ANSWERS OF F. G. EVELYN, ESQ., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 36.

The College Historical Society.

Fundamental Regulations as ordered by the Board.

The following shall be considered the fundamental regulations of the College Historical Society, and no law or resolution, in anywise contradicting, suspending, or repealing them, or any part of them, shall be valid without the consent of the Board.

I. That the Society consist exclusively of Students whose names are on the College Books, except in the case of *original members.*

II. That none be admitted as members who are below the standing of Senior Sophister, except Fellow Commoners, who shall be admissible on reaching the standing of Junior Sophisters.

III. That no members (original or other) be admissible to the meetings of the Society unless in Academic dress.

IV. That topics of religious controversy and present party politics be prohibited at the meetings of the Society.

V. That at every meeting of the Society, the chair be taken by the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, a Fellow, Professor, Resident Master, or Senior Bachelor.

VI. That every meeting of the Society terminate before twelve o'clock by College.

VII. That at the end of every Session, a list of the Chairmen, and subjects debated during the Session be drawn up by the Committee, and submitted to the inspection of the Board.

VIII. That every Fellow of College be *ex officio* an Honorary Member of the Society.

(Signed) F. G. EVELYN,
Auditor of College Historical Society.

ANSWERS OF W. A. MAYNE, ESQ., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 36.

University of Dublin Choral Society.

ANSWERS of WILLIAM ANNESLEY MAYNE, Esq., to the Questions in Paper No. 36.

University of Dublin Choral Society.

1. At what time, and by whom, was the University of Dublin Choral Society established?

The University of Dublin Choral Society was established by private individuals, members of the University, in November, 1837.

2. At what time did it become connected with the University?

It became connected with Trinity College in February, 1838.

3. What is the nature and extent of such connexion?

The connexion consists in the Junior Dean being, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee, the use of the Dining-hall of Trinity College by the Society as a Concert-room, and the approval by the Board of a certain number of the general rules, which cannot be repealed or altered without their authority.

4. What are the objects of the Society, and what is the nature of its proceedings; and have any publications emanated from it?

The object of the Society is the cultivation of Vocal Music. Its proceedings are confined to concerts, weekly rehearsals, and general meetings of the members. No publications have emanated from it.

5. What is the present number of the members of the Society, and what proportion of them are members of the University?

The number of members is at present 220. Each member must have entered Trinity College, Dublin, or be a Graduate of one of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. The Society, at present, consists almost exclusively of members of the University of Dublin.

6. How far do the authorities of the College interfere with the discipline and internal arrangements of the Society?

The only power of interfering with the discipline and internal arrangements of the Society possessed by the authorities of the College, except through the vote of the Junior Dean at Committee meetings, is that of withdrawing their permission to make use of the Dining-hall as a Concert-room. They, however, have the right of calling upon the Society to dissolve, it being pledged to do so whenever required by the Board.

7. To what extent have they afforded assistance and encouragement to the Society, and contributed funds to its support?

The assistance and encouragement afforded to the Society by the College Authorities, as such, consist in their permission to make use of the Dining-hall as a Concert-room. No funds have ever been contributed by them to its support.

(Signed) W. ANNESLEY MAYNE.

ANSWERS OF T. K. ABBOTT, ESQ., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER NO. 36.

Dublin University PhilosophicalSociety

ANSWERS of THOMAS K. ABBOTT, Esq., to the Questions in Paper No. 36.

Dublin University Philosophical Society.

1. At what time, and by whom, was the Dublin University Philosophical Society established?

The Dublin University Philosophical Society was established in 1842 by certain Students of the University.

2. At what time did it become connected with the University?

It became connected with the University in 1845.

ANSWERS OF T. K. ABBOTT, ESQ., TO QUESTIONS IN PAPER No. 36.

Dublin University Philosophical Society.

3. What is the nature and extent of such connexion?

The extent of such connexion being, that the Society meets in one of the Lecture-rooms, under the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows, the former being Patron and the latter Vice-Patrons of the Society.

4. What are the objects of the Society, and what is the nature of its proceedings; and have any publications emanated from it?

Its object is, to afford the junior members of the University and other Students an opportunity of reading essays on various subjects, and having them discussed by their fellow-members; and by these means to promote among them intellectual exercise. The reading and discussion of these essays constitute the business of the meetings. The Society has published five volumes of Transactions.

5. What is the present number of the members of the Society, and what proportion of them are members of the University?

The present number of members is about 70, of whom about 10 are not members of the University.

6. How far do the authorities of the College interfere with the discipline and internal arrangements of the Society?

The College authorities do not interfere with the management or discipline at all.

7. To what extent have they afforded assistance and encouragement to the Society, and contributed funds to its support?

They have afforded assistance by allowing the use of one of the Lecture-rooms to the Society, and have on two occasions made a grant to the printing fund of the Society.

(Signed) THOMAS K. ABBOTT.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

APPENDIX B.

SUGGESTIONS.

LETTER I., asking for SUGGESTIONS.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin,
18th December, 1852.

HER Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, having been directed by their Commission to report to Her Majesty on the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and of Trinity College, and also to report their opinions on the subjects referred to them, are anxious to have the assistance of your suggestions and advice on the following topics :—

1. The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter statutes.

2. The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.

3. The expediency of altering the system by which the higher degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.

4. The expediency of making any changes in the studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.

5. The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.

6. The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.

7. The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.

8. The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies.

9. The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.

10. The propriety of making any alteration in the fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.

11. The means of rendering the Law School more efficient for the professional education of Barristers and Solicitors.

12. The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the professional education of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Commissioners will also be happy to receive your suggestions on any further subject connected with their inquiry which you may think desirable.

The Commissioners will feel obliged by your forwarding to me any answer you may wish to give to this communication, before the 8th of January next.

I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

The above letter was addressed not only to those whose answers are given, but also to the Right Hon. Judge Crampton, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, and James William Cusack, M.D., University Professor of Surgery, who acknowledged the receipt of it but gave no special answer. It was also addressed to the Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Judge Perrin, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart.; George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Thomas R. Robinson, D.D., President of the Royal Irish Academy; Rev. Henry Griffin, Ex-Fellow, and James Gibson, Esq., but no answer was received from any of these gentlemen.

Answer of His Grace the Lord Primate, Chancellor of the University.

Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

Palace, Armagh,
January 26, 1853.

Sir,

Expression of concurrence in suggestions of Senior Fellows.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin having forwarded to me, through you, a printed circular requesting suggestions and advice on certain topics relating to Trinity College, I deferred sending an answer until I had an opportunity of seeing the Report which I understood that a Committee of the Senior Fellows were preparing in reference to the subjects brought under their consideration in the same circular. It appeared to me that the persons who are actually engaged in the working of such an Institution, and who have had long experience in its management, are best qualified to give an opinion on the topics in regard to which advice has been asked for by the Commissioners. Inasmuch as they are in a position to know and fairly to estimate the impediments that are likely to hinder, and perhaps entirely to counteract the beneficial operation of changes, which might seem at first sight to be improvements in the system of the University. I have accordingly read with great care and attention the answer which a majority of the Senior Fellows have sent to the communication received from the Commissioners. And I beg to express my full concurrence in the views which they have put forward. I wish, also, at the same time, to add a more distinct statement of my opinion upon the topic marked No. 7, in reference to the removal of the religious restriction now imposed upon Scholars.

Removal of religious restriction upon Scholars.

It is my firm conviction, that it is unnecessary, and would be unjust, to throw open to Roman Catholics the seventy Scholarships which form part of the Corporation of the College, and to alter thereby the Protestant character which it was the design of the Founders that Trinity College should ever maintain.

Those members of the Church of Rome who are intended for its Priesthood have a separate College supported for them by a grant from Parliament greater in amount than the income derived from the estates which Royal munificence bestowed on Trinity College. The Lay members of that communion are admissible, not only to Scholarships, but also to Professorships, and other high offices, in the recently founded Queen's Colleges. And the Roman Catholics who might be disposed to decline availing themselves of the cheap Collegiate education thus amply provided for them, and who would prefer entering at Trinity College, are the sons of the more wealthy of the Roman Catholic gentry,—a class manifestly not standing in need of the pecuniary aid which the Scholarships supply, in order to support them at the University. The change, therefore, seems to me to be wholly unnecessary. It would also, in my judgment, be very unjust. For one of the main designs of the Founders of the College was to promote the interests of the Reformed Religion in this country. And the opening of the Corporation of the College to the avowed opponents of that Religion, and the transferring of its corporate emoluments to them, would seem plainly to be subversive of the Founders' design. And unless it could be proved that the Reformed Faith stands no longer in need of any peculiar encouragement in Ireland, (which I cannot think will be admitted,) or that its continuing to enjoy any special privileges is injurious to the general interests of society, (which I do not suppose will be maintained by any but the opponents of our whole Church Establishment,) I know not how such a change in the *constitution* of the College could be justified. On light grounds to alter the application of funds bestowed by the Founders for a specific object,—one which is not useless in itself, nor hurtful to the public,—would be to discourage effectually all future charitable and religious foundations; as no persons could thenceforward reckon on their bequests being duly carried into effect, and their wishes as to the disposal of their property respected and adhered to.

I now proceed to offer a few remarks on certain suggestions made to the Commissioners in some communications to them which have come under my notice.

Classical Fellowships.

Classical Fellowships.—The suggestion thrown out by Dr. Lloyd with reference to an alteration of the Statutes which regulate the Examination of Candidates for Fellowships, so as to allow in future a certain number to be elected, who, though not distinguished for their Mathematical attainments, are eminent for their Classical Scholarship, appears to me to be of very great importance. And I earnestly hope that power will be given by the Crown to the Board of Trinity College to introduce a change so desirable as this would be.

I have had frequent communications with the Provost and Board on questions relating to the improvement of Classical Scholarship amongst the Students. And I am happy to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the anxiety which they have always manifested to consider, and, as far as was in their power, to adopt any suggestion which seemed to be calculated to promote this important object.

Professorship of Pastoral Theology.

Professorship of Pastoral Theology.—Dr. Lloyd's proposition, that a Professorship of Pastoral Theology should be founded, is one respecting the expediency of which I have great doubts. The plan has been tried for some years at Oxford; and I have not heard that it has been found of much use. Full inquiry ought to be made on this point, before the example of the sister University is followed. In Oxford, however, the duties of the Professor are confined merely to the delivery of lectures; there is no *model parish* established in connexion with the Professorship, in which the Students are employed as District Visitors and Sunday School Teachers, under the Professor's guidance, with a view to prepare them for the duties of the Ministry. This part of the plan seems to me to be open to some objections.

Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

Professorship of Pastoral Theology.

In the 1st place the duties of a District Visitor, if properly performed, would occupy a large portion of the Student's time. And his taking an active part in parochial work of this kind during Term, could hardly be combined with his giving due attention to the studies prescribed for Senior Sophisters and Candidate Bachelors. 2ndly, The whole number of Divinity Students would form much too large a staff of lay assistants for any one parish in the City of Dublin. The parish would be in a forced and artificial state of spiritual cultivation, which would hinder its being a model for other parishes. And I conceive that it would be decidedly injurious to the religious interests of the parish itself, if it were thus to be overloaded with too numerous a body of District Visitors and Sunday School Teachers, all of them strangers to the parish, and all of them to be changed every year. Any one who has been engaged in the superintendence of a Sunday School must see at once the great disadvantage and evil which would arise from having an entirely new body of Teachers each year, who thus could never become well acquainted with the children, and who would have no connexion with them after the year's instruction had ended. One of the great benefits arising from having unpaid Teachers in the Sunday Schools is the affectionate interest which they are led to take in their scholars,—an interest which lasts through life, and forms a link between the rich and the poor in the parish. Of this blessing the model parish would be quite deprived, if the body of Divinity Students,—mere passing strangers,—were to displace the Teachers naturally belonging to the neighbourhood. And as the attendance of these young men would be only for eight or nine months in the year, the Sunday School in the interval would be bereft of all its Teachers, which could not but prove ruinous to it. Similar remarks apply to District visiting. Unless the Visitor becomes in time, well acquainted with the families he visits, he can afford comparatively little help to them and to the Pastor. And a constant changing of Visitors could not but be unsatisfactory to the aged and infirm poor. So that the spiritual interests of the parishioners, would, in my opinion, be in a great degree sacrificed to the training of a succession of classes of young Divinity Students. But I apprehend, 3dly, that the University would be stepping somewhat beyond its proper province in thus undertaking the task of supplying the Church and the country with a model parish and a model Pastor. The business of the University is study, rather than superintending the practical application of that knowledge which it enables the Student to acquire within its walls. And I am inclined to think that a young Graduate about to enter into Holy Orders would, in a more profitable manner than that which is proposed, obtain an introduction into the actual work of the Christian Ministry, if he were to be placed in a *country* parish under the guidance of an experienced clergyman; where, by becoming his companion, and the associate of his District Visitors, and a Teacher in his Sunday School, and a Superintendent of his day Schools, he might quietly learn how to deal with the ignorance and vice, the sorrows and the trials of the poor.

It will be perceived, however, that the observations which I have made on this subject do not apply to the useful practice which I understand has been adopted by many of the Divinity Students, of giving their assistance in the various parishes in Dublin, as Teachers, and, as far as their studies permit, as Visitors—a few of them only being employed in each, and without their displacing thereby the parishioners on whom naturally and properly devolves the duty of engaging in these works of mercy amongst their own neighbours.

Theological Fellowships.

Theological Fellowships.—The proposal of Dr. Longfield for the creation of new Fellowships is, in my opinion, open to very grave objections. These additional Fellowships would necessarily be regarded as of an inferior grade, because they would be tenable for seven years only, and the holders of them would be disqualified from being Tutors. Thus being in point of permanence, profit, and honour much below the existing Fellowships, they would be competed for by a class of men who had not ability to aspire to the more durable, valuable, and distinguished posts, which reward the labours of the Mathematician and the Classical Scholar. The new Fellows would, in general estimation, rank lower than their brethren; and their situations would correspond with the "*Bye Fellowships*," as they are denominated, in some of the Colleges of Cambridge, the persons obtaining which are always looked on as *second-rate* men. A distinction of this kind introduced into a little community consisting of the Fellows of the same College, would not, I apprehend, conduce to the harmony, happiness, and contentment of the body; and I fear that the new Fellows would, ere long, feel dissatisfied with their position.

I am not insensible, indeed, of the advantage which the Divinity School would derive from such a corps of well-instructed Theologians, who might be employed as assistants to the Regius Professor of Divinity and to Archbishop King's Lecturer. But, on the other hand, it is to be observed, that this reward for theological proficiency, being, in a very marked degree, inferior to that bestowed on proficiency in Mathematics and in Classics, the honour thus conferred on Divinity as a separate branch of study is, at the same time, disparaging to it, and would operate disadvantageously on the dignity of the study itself; and, therefore, would hardly seem to be in keeping with the character which belongs to Trinity College as a religious foundation, closely connected with the Established Church.

The reason assigned by Dr. Longfield for proposing this plan is, that certain benefices set apart by the Act of 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, for Fellows and ex-Fellows of Trinity College have not proved to be of sufficient value to induce them to vacate either their Fellowships or the livings which they at present hold; and thus the design of the Legislature has been defeated. To prevent these advowsons from lapsing to the Bishops of the Dioceses in which they are situated, as the act directs, the expedient is proposed of creating eight new situations or offices in the College, greatly inferior in value to the present Fellowships, and

Suggestions of the Lord Primate.

by calling the holders of them Fellows, thus enable them to take advantage of the act, and obtain the preferments intended for those who had obtained permanent Fellowships. I do not think that this is quite a fair way of dealing with the act in question. One of the chief designs of the Legislature, as I well remember, for it was I who recommended the insertion of that clause in the Church Temporalities Act, was to promote a more rapid occurrence of vacancies in the body of Fellows, by giving them more frequent opportunities of retiring from College than the livings already in their patronage afforded them. But the adding of eight new Fellows, amongst whom exclusively it is expected that these Benefices would be distributed, does nothing whatever towards promoting more frequent retirements of the original Fellows. And thus the act would remain as inoperative in this respect as it has hitherto been. And as regards the proposed Fellowships, since they could be held only for seven years, there would *ex necessitate* be a sufficiently rapid succession of vacancies amongst them, without its being requisite to stimulate the Fellows to retire from College by holding out to them the offer of the livings alluded to in the act.

Theological Fellowships.

But while I thus object to the plan as a mere expedient for securing a certain amount of ecclesiastical patronage not hitherto made use of by the College, I should be disposed very highly to approve of such a proposal as Dr. Longfield has made, if the situations to be created were denominated "Theological Scholarships." The electing a Divinity Student in each year, after a strict public examination, to a Theological Scholarship, which would enable him to continue his residence at the University for a considerable time after he has taken his B.A. degree, in order to pursue his studies in Divinity, would, I conceive, be of great service to the Church. Probably four or five years would be sufficiently long for such a Scholarship to last, which would thus resemble the "Crosse Scholarship" in Cambridge.

Since the foregoing was written, I have seen the observations which the Provost has made on this subject, and I am happy to find that he so fully agrees with me in reference to Dr. Longfield's proposal.

Removal of the obligation to enter into Holy Orders.

Removal of the obligation to enter into Holy Orders.—In answer to the inquiry made by the Commissioners, whether, in case Theological Fellowships were founded, it would be desirable to do away with the obligation now laid on the holders of the present Fellowships to enter into Holy Orders, I wish to express my strong and earnest disapproval of such a sweeping change being introduced: although it might, perhaps, not be detrimental to allow one or two more than the Statutes at present permit, to enter other Professions instead of the sacred Ministry. The universal feeling of Christian parents has ever led them to wish that their sons should be brought up under the eye and care of the Ministers of Religion. This is evident from the fact, that in almost every case where private education is wished for, the parent looks out for a Clergyman under whose roof the pupil may be placed. And this, because the qualifications that fit a person for the Ministry are essentially the same as those which would best enable him to superintend the morals and conduct of youth. The Statute, therefore, of Trinity College on this subject is only in harmony with the general sentiment which prevails in every Christian country. It is true that the enforcing of this rule may sometimes deprive the College of the services of some distinguished Mathematician, who may have a distaste to entering into Holy Orders; but the very fact of his having a repugnance to becoming a Minister of the Church seems to be itself an indication that he is not possessed of those religious qualifications which would render him fit for the office of a Tutor, to whose care a body of young Students are to be committed at the most critical period of their lives. If the duties of that arduous situation are to be properly discharged, something more than scientific ability or classical scholarship is requisite in a College Tutor; and the excluding from that office all but such as are disposed to take upon them the solemn vows of the sacred Ministry, seems to furnish the best security that can be devised for its being filled by suitable persons. These remarks, it will be observed, apply in their full force to those only of the Fellows who are also Tutors of the College.

I do not deem it necessary to offer any observations on the other suggestions which have been made. But as the topics to which I have now adverted bear very directly upon the interests of the Church, I have thought it incumbent on me to state my views regarding them.

Marriage of the Fellows.

Marriage of the Fellows.—In conclusion, there is one suggestion which I am anxious to bring under the consideration of the Commissioners. It is this, that it would be desirable to have some restriction introduced into the Statutes in regard to the Marriage of the Fellows; either limiting expressly the number of those to whom this privilege is to be granted, or requiring that none shall marry until five or six years after they have been elected Fellows: so as thereby to insure that some of them, and especially the Junior Dean, shall always be resident within the walls of the College.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) John G. Armagh,
Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of the Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne.

Answer of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Rathfarnham Castle,
January 28, 1853.

Sir,

Concurrence in suggestions of the Lord Primate, of the Provost, and of the Senior Fellows.

I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you intimate the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to have my suggestions and advice on the several topics therein stated. Being apprized that His Grace the Chancellor of the University, and the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Senior Fellows of the College, had received copies of the same Paper, with the same request, I thought it expedient to defer my reply until I should have seen their answers. I have now done so, and had a full opportunity of considering them. To the information and suggestions they supply, I cannot undertake to make any addition. As far as there are differences between their views, they contain ample grounds to enable the Commissioners to decide on their respective merits. I therefore have only to express my concurrence in the opinion of His Grace the Chancellor of the University, and particularly in his adoption of the Provost's observations on Doctor Longfield's proposal. There is one topic on which I would make a few remarks—it is the 11th, which relates to the means of rendering the Law Schools more effective. Their establishment has been so recent, that the degree of their success cannot yet be fairly appreciated. It was an important step in advance, particularly when we remember that theretofore there was literally no systematic course of instruction in this all-important science. Any extensive change in this and the School established in conjunction with it by the Benchers of the King's Inns, would scarcely be advisable at so early a stage of their existence; but it would seem to me to be desirable to obtain from the University Professors a report of the course of study and instruction adopted by them, and of the number and progress of the Students. The Professors appointed by the Benchers may not come within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners; but I have no doubt that, with the sanction of that body, they would willingly afford similar information. From both may be reasonably expected suggestions for extending and improving the Course of Study in their respective Schools.

Means of rendering the Law Schools more effective.

The proposition or suggestion of the Vice-Provost and six of the Senior Fellows for devoting to the establishment of a Law School the money which it costs the Law Students to keep Terms in London, and the dedication of the time now spent there to attendance on the Schools at home, deserves most serious consideration. Though I agree with the Provost, for the reason he states, in assigning some value to the residence of the Irish Law Student in England, the great increase of intercourse between the two countries, the power of easily evading that residence, and other causes, make this now of little comparative importance; while, on the other hand, it seems to me self-evident, that the compulsory attendance on Public Lectures, and on private ones to small classes, with Catechetical Examination, will impart and fix the principles of Law much more effectually than an attendance on the Courts of Westminster, or in the offices of a Special Pleader or Conveyancer. This attendance, it will be remembered, is not obligatory, and therefore no certain benefit, no actual proficiency, is insured by a residence in London. But should importance be attached to the peculiar means of instruction accessible there, a Student will be eminently qualified to derive the utmost advantage of them, from his previous studies and knowledge acquired in the University.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Francis Blackburne,
Vice-Chancellor of the University.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of the Provost.

Answer of the Rev. Richard MacDonnel, d.d., Provost of Trinity College.

Provost's House, Trinity College.
January 13, 1853.

Sir,

I beg to leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 18th ult., in which you forward to me from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin a statement of certain topics on which they seek suggestions and advice. I shall endeavour to note down briefly such observations as occur to me on those topics, following the same order as in the printed paper.

College legislation.

1. *The Power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

By Statutes I understand ordinances or Letters Patent of the Crown, which ordinances the Crown, in the Charter of Charles I., has reserved to itself the power of making.

If such Statutes are not contrary to our Charters, neither the University nor College can repeal or alter them, unless the alterations are such as in some cases are provided for by the Statutes themselves. *Ex vi Termini* the College or University cannot make Statutes.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The Means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting Persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of Attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

If the scope of this question be, to give a general freedom of the Lecture-room to all

persons desirous to attend the Professor, in the same way as the Lecture-room of the Royal Dublin Society is open to all ages and sexes, I should decidedly object to such an extension, as contrary to the spirit of a Collegiate education. But supposing the admissions confined to that class which might be called Students, I do conceive that the admission of a body of externs might, from their number, be very inconvenient,—and once a *right* is recognised, how is the number to be limited? Such externs would be subject to no discipline; and though for some of them such privilege might be "an extension of the benefits of the University," I am sure that it would be a diminution of the benefits of the University to its own Students.

Suggestions of the Provost.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

In the case of the Medical Students, by an Act of Parliament we are bound to recognise some who are connected with us only by the slender tie of that form of matriculation which the Act prescribes; but in that case the evils of such a system are diminished by the very nature of the Lectures, which makes it unlikely that they would be attended by any but persons seeking them professionally, and also by the distance and separation of the Medical-rooms from the general business of the place. But our Lecture-rooms are far from being closed against the public. I have seen, with great satisfaction, extern Clergymen in the Lecture-room of the Professor of Divinity; Barristers attending the Lectures in Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; and even ladies at some Prælections in Italian Literature. All this is as it should be; and no inconvenience can arise whilst such admission is given as a matter of courtesy on the part of the College or Lecturer, and not as a right under a Statute.

As to giving Certificates of Attendance from the Professors to those who are not members of the University, it would be the means of bringing into disrepute University education. Mere attendance on a Professor's Lecture is nothing more than filling so much space on a bench for a limited time in a Lecture-room.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

This is a *vexata quæstio*, and, indeed, most embarrassing. The difficulty of enforcing even a moderate performance of Scholastic exercises by those men, who during ten or twenty years' absence from the University, have laid aside their books of Science or Classics, can be understood only by one who has himself filled the place of Senior Proctor. There are often some who, fresh from their studies, or having well kept them up, would really be pleased at a better opportunity for showing their attainments. But in numerous cases, all that I could, when Senior Proctor during three years, successfully insist on was, that the Candidate should be prepared to read and translate the Declamations and Syllogisms which he was handing up: as to the test of authorship, it was out of the question. In fact, the only Degrees that are a test of Scholastic merit are, the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Medicine. As to Degrees in Music, they are very rare: they are but little connected with the University objects; but under present regulations the tests are very severe. But many of the higher Degrees merely indicate that the Candidate obtaining them is of a certain standing, that he has some money in his pocket, and that, so far as the College authorities are aware, there is no stigma on his character. All this is unseemly, and *prima facie* unworthy of the University, though I believe that the higher Degrees are with all Universities very much matters of form. But what is to be done? If there be anything of strictness in the Examination, or severity in the test, how many most eminent men in Professional life will shrink from any trial that might lessen the prestige of their character? How many Clergymen, whose lives have been of great usefulness, may, by having much forgotten the subjects of their early education, be deterred from seeking in their connexion with the University that precedence which they might consider as more suitable to their years and position. The Reform Act, by extending the elective franchise to those who have taken the higher Degrees, makes the question still more difficult, for the Act evidently contemplated an extension of the franchise corresponding to the facility with which the Degrees were then acquired. Such extension of the franchise conferred, I conceive, a great benefit on the University—I do not mean in the matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—but as widening the base on which the University stands, and bringing it in connexion with the feelings, the recollections, and the privileges of its alumni, however scattered throughout the land.

In spite of these difficulties I would make the test a real one. But I think that in Professional life some rules might be adopted which would dispense with the necessity of a Collegiate ordeal in a variety of cases. I would excuse from Scholastic exercises such Barristers as had acquired a certain rank or position—such as being Queen's Counsel, holding certain judicial or official posts. In Medicine, I would, as at Edinburgh, make the Doctor's Degree the first and final one. In the case of Clergymen, recommendations from their Diocesan, stating professional services, might justify an exemption from all but the English sermons for the Divinity Degrees. As to the country gentleman, I see no remedy for his case, but that he should revise his Science or his Classics.

4. *The expediency of making any changes in the Studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

Changes in the Studies of the University.

By practically advantageous, I presume, is meant, that they should be more closely connected with professional pursuits. Such important changes have been made within the last few years, and such facilities given for enabling the Student to commence his pro-

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Changes in the Studies of the University.

fessional studies in his Undergraduate Course, that, until the effect of those changes be ascertained, I should not like to see further alterations made, or the point of separation of professional from general studies brought nearer to the commencement of the Undergraduate Course. Those changes have been fully explained in papers sent in by other persons. We must never lose sight of the general mental training and general information that should precede the Student's taking up and confining himself to a single line. There is one subject which I should be glad to see adopted, and made a distinct part of our necessary Term Examinations in the Undergraduate Course. I mean so much of the laws of his country as every cultivated citizen should be supposed to know. A Text-book might be got up on the plan of some used in the German Universities: but so many important subjects have latterly been introduced, that I feel it very difficult to say what subject can be removed to make way for another.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing Retiring Pensions for the Professors.*

The answer to this question must now be very different from what it would have been twenty-five years ago. The number of Professors has been so very much increased latterly that many additional ones are not needed. A Professorship of Greek seems to be the one most required. I am sure it will be added as soon as the College funds permit, and will probably be placed on the same footing as the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. From the answers given by the different Professors to the questions of the Commissioners, it is plain that either by the limited tenure of the Professorship, or by some other arrangement, an adequate provision is made in nearly all cases to prevent the Professorship being prolonged beyond the competency of the Professor. I need not, therefore, trouble the Commissioners with what would be mere repetition.

The Fellowships.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.*

I conceive that the number of Fellowships ought not to be increased. There is quite a sufficient number for the business of the place. The number cannot be increased without diminishing the average value of a Fellowship, and thereby diminishing the standard of competition for it. The value would be diminished in two ways:—1st. As it does not increase the tuition fund divisible among the Tutors, it must diminish the average share. 2ndly. By making a Senior Fellowship, which is the principal Prize, more distant. If it were a settled thing that a man was to remain in the fag, and with only the income of a Tutorial Fellowship for the entire of his life, it would cease to be sought for, as it is at present, by some of the very best men in each class, who would prefer taking their chances of the Prizes in other professions.

The expediency of adding the six Non-Tutor Fellows, as by the Royal Letter of 3rd Victoria, is very questionable. They are not wanted for the business of the place. They form a nursery of discontent. It was expected by the framers of that Letter that they would take the minor College livings, but such has not been the case; for it appears that the discontent with their transitory position is more than balanced by its prospective advantages. I recommend that three, at least, of those Fellowships be gradually abolished, by taking the opportunity, when there happen to be two vacant Fellowships, to fill up but one. As to the place of Expectant-Fellow, created by that Queen's Letter, it is generally condemned as an ill-judged measure.

As to the remaining part of this topic, "the altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed," I have a very strong feeling as to the necessity of making some change in the distribution of the tuition money. Upon the old system each Tutor received the entire tuition money of his pupils; and all Tutorial Lectures (as distinct from the Public Lectures), were given by each Tutor to his own pupils. Each Tutor felt that his income was dependent upon the public opinion of his competency and attention; the pupils were his own, in fact as well as name; he owed his income to them; the connexion was one of friendly and frequent intercourse, and there was created a parental feeling, as that between an elder and a younger brother.

Under arrangements adopted in the year 1834, and sanctioned by the then Provost, the late Dr. Lloyd, all the tuition money was put into a common fund, and distributed according to a fixed scale amongst the Tutors, irrespective of the number of pupils which each Tutor had. The Tutorial Lectures were in like manner distributed among them; and all these regulations were, I should say, beautiful, as to the symmetry and order of the arrangements.

The disadvantages of the old system were, the occasional anomalous inequalities of the distribution, the number of pupils under a Tutor very often depending upon the extent of his connexions, upon his habits of life, as leading him more into society, the extent of his acquaintance with schoolmasters throughout the country, and, in times of political excitement, his conspicuousness and forwardness in taking a part in political movements. These influential causes being irrespective of a Fellow's merits as a Tutor, made the distribution of pupils often very unsuitable. Further, the anxiety to obtain pupils—which was extreme when nearly a man's all depended upon them—the clashing of family and personal claims, often created unpleasant jealousies among the Tutors, from which the new system happily exempts them. Under the new system, I conceive that from the division of labour the Tutorial Lectures are better, on the whole, than on the old system. On

either system, and upon any system, I believe that there would be found very great inequality of merit as to the regularity and efficiency of the Lecturer, and in that respect the two systems are pretty equal, though the checks they apply are very different, and would in the main, I am sure, be found more effective in the old. But on the old system, whatever may have been the reason for the Student selecting a particular Tutor,—be it that he had heard of his character for ability and attention, be it that he had happened to meet him in society, be it that he liked his politics, be it that his schoolmaster had recommended the Tutor,—there always sprang up a friendly feeling between Tutor and pupil, which was profitable for reproof and for correction, and was remembered and continued in after life.

Suggestions of the Provost.

The Fellowships.

Where the Pupil, by selecting a Fellow as his Tutor, confers a decided benefit upon him, and augments his income, it is but human nature that the feelings of the Tutor cannot be the same as in the present system, where he may have trouble without any benefit, his emolument being only the same as if the pupil were under another Tutor. I admit that on the present system, if a Tutor becomes Junior Bursar, or retires from College, he derives a pecuniary benefit from the *then* existing number of his pupils; but such contingency cannot influence one who is not near the step, and who has no intention of retiring. I am sure that upon the old system there was more intercourse between Tutor and pupil, more of correspondence between the Tutor and the family of the pupil, than there exists at present.

I conceive that the advantages of the two systems might be combined by making part of the tuition money paid by a Student belong exclusively to his Tutor, whilst the remaining part might be divisible according to the regulations of the new system. I conceive that I have the power, as Provost, to effect this arrangement, by refusing to sign a note of admission under any Tutor who would not sign a declaration that he would retain for his own use one-fourth of the tuition. I have delayed acting on this view, on the possibility of some suggestion or new arrangement emanating from the University Commissioners.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions on Candidates for Scholarship.

The average number of vacancies in each year is about 15. If you increase the number of Scholarships, you diminish the standard of intellectual ability required for its acquisition. I think that 15 is a sufficient number to cull from each class. I would change the qualifications which are now by Statute confined to Classical attainments. I would make, at least, one-third open for Scientific Scholars. As to the religious restrictions, now imposed upon Candidates, I would dispense with them, and make College Scholarships as open as are the Scholarships from the Royal Schools. Many, whose opinions I respect, think otherwise, under the impression that as this College was founded not merely for the cultivation of learning, but, as is plain from its Statutes, for teaching and maintaining the doctrines of the Established Church, it would not be right to allow Roman Catholics or Dissenters to be Scholars, because Scholars are "upon the foundation." I cannot annex such distinct ideas to the phrase "upon the foundation" as would prevent my acting upon the broad and general principle of abolishing religious tests when not essential for the purposes of the Institution. The Scholars have nothing to do with the government of the place. This important distinction is to be always kept in mind, that they are persons merely *in statu pupillari*, and that the Scholarship expires upon attaining Master's standing. The position of a Fellow is very different; besides the legislative functions that, under the Statutes, belong to the Senior Fellows, every Fellow must be considered as part of the executive administration of the Institution, and if I really thought that the "being on the foundation" was a phrase of that legal value that could supply an analogy for dispensing with the religious test for a Fellowship, I should certainly retract the opinion that I have given. But, it appears to me that, since the year 1793, the College presented by anticipation an example of what has since sprung up,—the non-vested National School, under a Protestant Patron, and with Protestant teachers. Students of all creeds receive secular instruction, provision is made for the religious teaching and religious duties of the members of the Established Church, the hours of religious instruction are distinctly known beforehand, and at such times none are required to attend who differ in religious belief.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his Studies.*

Private Tuition.

I suppose that this means, making him independent of assistance from a private Tutor. I do not think that any regulation by the College could dispense with the system of private tuition. It is often necessary for the very dull; it is often very useful for the very clever, who aspire to the highest honors.

The private Tutors are a most respectable, able, and industrious class. I do not know any money so hardly earned as that which is received by a private Tutor. Many of them obtain a Fellowship, notwithstanding that encroachment on their own studies which the *res angusta domi* makes necessary. Many are disappointed Candidates for a Fellowship, who, though unsuccessful, may have acquitted themselves most respectably. Others have been Scholars, to whom, on the expiration of their Scholarships, the University holds out no further prize for classical learning.

It has been said that the private Tuition is a mere cramming system. Of course there

SUGGESTIONS OF THE PROVOST.

Private Tuition.

are some quacks in that as in every other profession; but if such imperfect private tuition be prevalent, the fault is with the Examinations for which the private tutor prepares his pupil. Now any person who reads the papers that are set to the Candidates for the highest honors, must see that there is a variety and originality in them that defies mere cramming, and that for such Examination no private tutor is likely to have a successful pupil, unless he cultivate in him the power of original investigation. As to the dull class, of course it is hard to make any thing of them; but if the Examiners do their duty, not in a hurried way, but in a leisurely, conversational, *viva voci* Examination, they will distinguish the man who *knows* something, from him who has merely got off some rules or definitions by rote. On the whole, the private tuition system meets certain wants that must exist, and is, in its extent, proportioned to them.

The Library.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

I would give a formal sanction to the power which the Board at present exercises of admitting persons who are specially recommended, and by statutably admitting all Students from the commencement of the Senior Sophister year.

To the public at large there are Libraries which give ample opportunities on the most moderate terms—such as the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, or the Dublin Library Society. The great value of an University Library is for the opportunity of reference to scarce or expensive books, and it should not be looked to as a general resource for enabling the readers to dispense with keeping in their own possession the ordinary standard works of literature. The Lending Library (as has been explained in answers sent in to the Commissioners,) is, in respect to our actual Students, a most important auxiliary, and is available from the time of the Student's entrance.

The Fees paid by Students.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

I see no reason for a change, except in the distribution of the Tuition Money, as I suggested in my answer to No. 6.

The Law School.

11. *The means of rendering the Law School more efficient for the professional education of Barristers and Solicitors.*

Many recent changes have been made on consultation, and in co-operation with the best practical advisers—namely, the Judges and other Benchers of the Queen's Inns. Until the effect of those changes be ascertained, it would not be wise to make others. One change I should deprecate—namely, the making the professional Law education here independent of attendance at the offices and the Inns of Court in England. Such a measure would tend most seriously, to *keep* the two countries separate.

The School of Physic.

12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the professional education of Physicians and Surgeons.*

I am less acquainted with this department than with any other connected with the University; but I believe that the School of Physic is at present very efficient. The Board of Trinity College have lately, under good advice, adopted the regulation of issuing a Diploma in Surgery which will relieve our Students from some inconveniences to which they were before exposed.

In addition to the subjects brought forward by the Commissioners, I am glad to avail myself of their permission for bringing some others under their consideration.

The Relation between the College and the University.

1. It is plain, from the questions put by the Commissioners in their early Papers, that they conceived that there was a difficulty in understanding the relation between the College and the University; how far they were identical, and how far they were distinct. I think that the relation of the College and the University is anomalous, and not very intelligible; and I think that it ought to be put into a clear and definite form. I shall give an instance which marks the unsettled state of the question: In the year 1821, upon the visit of His Majesty George IV., the College, under its corporate title of Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, was arranging to present an address to His Majesty, as was customary to Lords Lieutenant on their arrival, but a notification came from the Castle that His Majesty would receive the University on his throne, but could not so receive the College. This announcement was made under the mistake that the University is a Corporation. Our only Corporation, having charter and seal, is that of "The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, &c." What was the change made to correspond with this notice from the Castle? The Provost in the address simply inserted the words Vice-Chancellor and University, after the words Provost, Fellows, and Scholars. The Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Downes, was present whilst the Provost read the address, but in no other way did the University, as distinguished from the Corporation, Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, take a part in the address. There was no "congregatio," no "conventus academicus," no "senatus academicus" previously held. Another instance, to illustrate the ambiguous position in which matters rest:—The Board, some years ago, made very useful changes as to the Medical Degrees, but they were quite at variance with those in the *Regulæ et Consuetudines*, and they took a licence of reversing the latter, on the ground of the large powers given to the Board as to Degrees; but the same Board would be horrified at the notion of denying the Vice-Chancellor's veto on a Degree, though such veto is only to be found in the *Regulæ et Consuetudines*.

The Commissioners having at their Board men of the highest legal attainments, might

suggest some mode of defining what is and what is not the authority of the *Regulæ et Consuetudines*, and placing the relation of the College and University on a more intelligible footing than is implied by the College being "Mater Universitatis." SUGGESTIONS OF THE PROVOST.

II. How far it might be desirable to have a corps of Examiners distinct from the Tutors. This would lessen the number of Tutors, and in a proportional degree a sum might be drawn from the Tuition Fund for payment of the Examiners. I printed a little sketch of such a plan many years ago, but no one seemed to approve of it. I think it, however, deserving consideration. A plan for having Examiners distinct from Tutors.

III. As to changing the *mode* of Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations, and the *time allotted* for them. These and many other changes in our Statutes have long since been felt by the Board to be necessary, and, in order to apply for a Queen's Letter, a Committee was appointed to draw up a memorandum of such important changes. The Committee were also to draw up a list of such regulations as had practically, from the change of society, become obsolete, and ought to be formally repealed. The proceedings of the Board and of the Committee were suspended upon the University Commission being issued, as it was deemed very unlikely that the Crown would legislate in the matter until the Commissioners had reported. The Letter, as prepared by the Board, contemplated merely the giving a power to the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, to make such changes as they might deem expedient, leaving the details to be filled up by them; but, from the diversity of opinion that exists as to such details, unless a Queen's Letter comes, starting with the fundamental alterations, it is possible that the making any change may be indefinitely delayed. Change in the mode of Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

IV. The *mode of voting* at Fellowships should be changed. If more than one Fellowship be vacant each Fellowship should be filled up separately, and where more than two Candidates have votes for a single Fellowship, all beyond the two should by successive voting be eliminated until the contest of votes lie between two Candidates. The unfairness of the present mode of giving the votes "simul ac semel," and of writing the votes in order of seniority as prescribed by the Statute, may appear from an example. Change suggested in mode of voting at election for Fellowships.

Suppose two Fellowships vacant, there are eight Examiners, then as each gives two votes, there are sixteen votes given *simultaneously*. Suppose them divided between three of the Candidates,—A has six votes. B five, and C has five. In such case A is elected, and whichever of B or C has the Provost's casting vote is also elected. Suppose B so elected, now the truth of the case may have been this: six voters gave their first votes to A; of whom three gave their second to B, and three their second to C; two voters considered both B and C better than A; but as between B and C they considered C better than B, though this did not appear on the voting paper, because the names of the persons voted for are written merely in the order of seniority. If a single Fellowship had to be filled between B and C, B would then have had three votes, and C five, and C would have been elected. Many similar anomalous combinations may be conceived. I have stated one which I know to have occurred.

V. There is another most unjust anomaly in the mode of arranging the successful Candidates for Fellowships. It has happened repeatedly—twice within the last six years—that when two Candidates are elected together, the Senior Candidate takes precedence, although, if there had been but one Fellowship, the Junior Candidate would have been *unanimously* the elected man. Suggested change in precedence of elected Candidates for Fellowship.

VI. I have often thought that there was a great anomaly in the system of this place; that such Prizes as were most valuable in assisting the Student through his Course, viz., the College Scholarships or Royal Scholarships, were made the Prize of merely classical attainments; but the moment a man passed his Undergraduate Course, the only other Prize, the great Prize, was conferred almost exclusively for scientific excellence. As I would open some of the Scholarships to Science, in like manner I would open a large proportion of the Fellowships to Classics. I would continue the Ethical and Logical Courses, as common requisites both for the Science Fellowship and the Classical Fellowship. Some years ago, when the present Lord Bishop of Meath was a member of our Board, we both had the same object in view, but I was for opening a certain proportion of the existing Fellowships to Classical attainments; he was for creating a certain number of Classical Septennial Fellowships. As the two persons who wished for a change differed in details, the whole matter fell to the ground. Suggested creation of Science Scholarships, and Classical Fellowships.

VII. I think that no distinction, as to the number of Examinations or other Exercises, should be made between Filius Nobilis, Fellow Commoner, Pensioner, or Sizar. In that respect, all should be alike. Suggested abolition of distinction between Filius Nobilis, Fellow Commoner, Pensioner, and Sizar.

VIII. I think that on *all* questions the Provost should have a casting vote. At present he has such only in the case of an equality of votes for a Scholarship or a Fellowship. It is quite contrary to the usage of other Boards that the Chairman should not have a casting vote, the want of which I consider as a great impediment to the progress of business. I may mention two cases that lately occurred. One was an election to a Professorship. Both Candidates were so eminently qualified, that it was not strange that the votes should be equally divided. The votes are taken in order, beginning from the Junior Member. Four of the Senior Fellows voted for Candidate A, three for B. My own vote would have been for B; but had I voted for B there would have been no election at all. I, therefore, as A was a first-rate man, let the decision rest in his favour. Another case: a Student was lately brought before the Board for a breach of discipline; all agreed that he should be punished. Four were for one kind of punishment, and four for another. The accused might Suggestion that Provost should have casting vote on all Questions.

Suggestions of the Provost.

have escaped all punishment, but that one of the members withdrew his vote to leave a majority with the Provost. These are the principal suggestions which occur to me at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) Richard MacDonnell,
Provost of Trinity College.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary of Dublin University Commission.

As to the proposed creation of Septennial Divinity Fellowships.

P.S.—Since sending to the Press the foregoing observations, the Board have had under their consideration, as forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Commissioners, a proposition made by Dr. Longfield. The resolution "by the Provost and Senior Fellows" indicates nothing as to the Provost's own vote on the occasion; and I think it right to say, that I dissented from that resolution, as I have a strong and old objection to the creation of any Fellowships differing in their tenure from the general class of Fellowships.

I. The Fellowships were originally septennial. They did not work well, and were changed into Fellowships for life.

II. When a body of Septennial Fellows has been created, mixed through the other Fellows, with all "the emoluments and privileges of the old Fellows, except that of taking pupils," there will be a great source of discontent, as, in addition to the vexation of not being Tutors, there will be an agitation to accomplish (as was done before) the prolongation of their Term.

It is useless to say, "they have no just cause of complaint;" "they knew the peculiarities of the place for which they were Candidates, and they deemed themselves fortunate in their election." This argument did not prevent agitation by the present Non-Tutor Fellows.

III. If it be for the purpose of encouraging Classical and Theological learning, by giving high Prizes for successful competition in such branches, then, make some of the existing Fellowships Classical ones, as I have mentioned in my foregoing remarks; and in addition, I should be very glad to see created some new Prizes for Classical and Theological studies, which Prizes might date from Master's standing when the present Collegiate Scholarships end. I would not attach to them the name, the privileges, or restrictions of a Fellowship. Such Exhibitioners might be called University Scholars, to distinguish them from the present Scholars of the College. They might bo quinquennial or septennial, one to be elected each year, and the salary to be one hundred pounds a-year. Without any obligation of residence, they might, if they pleased, engage elsewhere in Professional occupation; and as Theology would constitute a large part of the Course, they would probably be all of the Clerical Profession. If they sought employment from the College, and if it had occasion for their services, they might so add to their income and their character, and bide their time for being presented to a living.

IV. One main object of the proposition of Septennial Fellowships is, to provide a certainty that the livings reserved by the 3 & 4 William IV., c. 37, shall be productive of some collegiate appointment. The Archbishops' patronage under the Act, being confined to Fellows and Ex-Fellows, is at present often inoperative. The proposed regulation makes it effective by giving the *name* of Fellowships to those septennial places. Would it not be better and simpler to have an amendment of the Act, extending the range of the Archbishops' patronage to Scholars and Ex-Scholars of the College; and to this new class, if it should be created, of University Scholars, and Ex-Scholars, and to the Prizemen at the Professorial Divinity Examinations.

V. The results from introducing this new element of a Septennial Fellowship into the constitution of our body are very indefinite, and therefore it is but reasonable prudence not to urge its formation when the principal object can be attained by means simple and definite.

January 18, 1853. (Signed) Richard MacDonnell.

Suggestions of Committee of the Board, adopted by Vice-Provost and Four Senior Fellows.

Report of a Committee of the Board appointed to consider the General Letter asking for Suggestions.

This Report was adopted by Rev. Charles William Wall, d.d., Vice-Provost; Rev. John L. Moore, d.d., Rev. Thomas Luby, d.d., Rev. James H. Todd, d.d., and Rev. William D. Sadleir, d.d., Senior Fellows. It was also adopted, except on one subject, by Andrew S. Hart, ll.d., Junior Fellow; and it was adopted to some extent by Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, d.d., Senior Fellow, and is referred to in his Answers.

In drawing up the following Report, the Committee have aimed at expressing, as far as possible, those views in which they believed that the Members of the Board would be most likely to concur, leaving it to each individual to express for himself his own particular opinions in a separate paper.

College legislation.

1. *As to the power of the University or College to make Statutes.*

It does not seem desirable that the University or College should have a wider power in making and altering Statutes than that which it at present possesses, and which extends only to the framing of By-laws in cases omitted in the Statutes. The code of Statutes of Charles I. had its origin in the abuse of such a power.

A revision of the existing Statutes, under royal authority, is, however, very necessary. There are many restrictions imposed by them, which are hinderances to the effectual working of the University system, and numerous provisions which are incompatible with the actual state of society itself. It is very desirable that these should be repealed, and

Suggestions of Committee of the Board, adopted by Vice-Provost and Four Senior Fellows.

that thus the University should possess the power of accommodating itself to the advances of knowledge and the requirements of the time. A Committee of the Board was appointed sometime since, for the purpose of such revision, and some progress was made in preparing the draft of a new Statute; but, upon the appointment of her Majesty's Commission, it was thought advisable to suspend its operations, the subject being one of those which were deemed likely to engage the attention of the Commissioners.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University by admitting Persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing Professors to grant Certificates to those who have no other connexion with the University.*

The Lectures of some of the University Professors are already open to the public; others are not formally so, but no fit person, whether he be a member of the University or not, need experience any difficulty in obtaining permission to attend; so that there seems no necessity for any new enactment to extend the benefits of the University by admitting the public to the Lectures of the University Professors.

But we cannot think that it would be expedient to authorize the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance to persons not connected with the University. Such Certificates would necessarily be misunderstood by the public, as implying some amount of attainment or qualification, and might, perhaps, be regarded as implying a University education; whereas it is evident that a mere Certificate of attendance could easily be obtained by a person who was wholly ignorant. We have already had a trial of this system for many years past, in the Medical School, and there we think it has not worked well, although the Act of Parliament which compels us to admit Students not otherwise connected with the University requires such Students to be matriculated, and therefore gives the University a power of expelling them for misconduct. In the Law School, the Professors are permitted to give Certificates, not indeed to any person who attends their Lectures, but to Students of the Society of King's Inns, which Students, by the original rules of that Society, were supposed to be of a certain academic standing, even though their names were not on the College Books. Very few, we believe, have taken advantage of this privilege.

We do not think it at all desirable that the permission to Professors to give such private Certificates to persons not otherwise connected with the University should be made a general rule. We think it would be very objectionable to give a right to every one who attended a Professor's Lectures to demand a Certificate, wholly irrespective of intellectual attainment or moral character. Such a right would also be inconsistent with Collegiate education, which is the characteristic feature of our own, as well as of the English Universities, and would introduce virtually a new class of Students, under no tutorial direction, and over whose conduct the University would have a very imperfect, if any, control.

Another evil that might follow from granting these Certificates is the danger of their being received as substitutes for academic education in the admission of Students to professions. For example, if the Bishops, or any considerable number of them, should accept such Certificates as a sufficient qualification for Orders; or if the Benchers should receive them as a substitute for an University Degree in the admission of Barristers-at-Law, this would introduce into the professions a second, and an inferior class of Students, which, we conceive, would be as injurious to the professions as it would be discouraging and mischievous to the University.

We may be permitted to add, that our present system, which combines the advantages of the Collegiate and Professorial systems, has won the confidence of the public, and is working very well. The recent changes made in the Undergraduate Course have enabled a Student, when he arrives at the proper standing, to obtain credit for his attendance on those Professors whose Lectures are necessary as a preparation and qualification for his future profession, so that his professional studies and attendance are available as a part of his Academical qualification for the Degree of A.B. This acts as a great encouragement to Professional Students to take the general preliminary education required for that Degree, and cannot fail to act beneficially upon the professions. But if Students were allowed to obtain Certificates from individual Professors, without any education in Arts, the result would be the very reverse. Professional Students would, in all probability, content themselves with attending Professional Lectures, and would not take the preliminary general education.

For these reasons, therefore, we are decidedly of opinion that our present system ought not to be disturbed. It has, we think, on the whole, worked satisfactorily, and we would wish very much to give it a longer trial.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

3. *The expediency of making the higher Degrees tests of merit.*

This is a subject of considerable difficulty. Originally, no doubt, all Degrees were intended to be tests of merit: they were the highest honors the University had to bestow; and a test of proficiency is still attached to some Degrees. The names of all Students who pass the A.B. Degree Examination are printed and posted on the College gates, and therefore all such (as well as those who obtain the higher places at the Degree Examination) receive with the Degree a certain amount of academic honor. But with the A.M. this is not the case, nor is it so with the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. To take the Degree of M.B. a Student must pass a very strict examination, which, however, is not necessary for the higher Degree of M.D. In Divinity the principal exercises required are the Sermons preached before the University. In Music, the exercises for both Degrees are still a test of proficiency.

From this it will be seen that it is principally in the case of the A.M. Degree, the

SUGGESTIONS OF COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD, ADOPTED BY VICE-PROVOST AND FOUR SENIOR FELLOWS.

Degrees in Law, the Degree of M.D., and, to a certain extent, the Degrees in Divinity, that Degrees have in modern times ceased to be a test of merit. This is so not only in this University, but also in Oxford and Cambridge, and has been the result of the same causes. The Candidates for the Degrees just mentioned being in general Clergymen or professional men, advanced in life, *rejection* is felt to be a serious punishment; and hence the Examination for A.M. (for example) which in this University was formerly very severe (so much so that the Resident Masters were regarded as necessarily sufficiently qualified to be Examiners) has been for many years discontinued, and even the scholastic exercises have degenerated into a form. And so also, when a Lawyer or a Medical Man of some standing and reputation comes up for a Degree in Law or Medicine, and is to appear sometimes perhaps before his juniors, to perform academic exercises, there is a feeling of delicacy which renders it extremely difficult to insist upon such exercises as would be a real test of merit.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

We see no mode of remedying this evil, if it be an evil, except by creating a *competition* for these Degrees. If rejection was not an absolute disgrace, but only a *relative* judgment, professional men might perhaps become Candidates without being afraid of receiving permanent injury in their means of support. But we think it would be extremely difficult to devise any such system. Take, for example, the case of Medical Men. If the Degree of M.D. were made a high test of merit, by a severe examination, or in any other way, those only who had abundance of time for study, and who had devoted themselves exclusively to the literature of their profession, would, in all probability, ever present themselves for it: whilst others, upon whose eminence and skill the public had already pronounced, would be excluded from the Degree by the very fact that marked their high qualification as practitioners. Thus the Degree would be soon lowered in public estimation, and would be regarded as attainable only by the theorist or the book-worm. No man in extensive practice could possibly be brought to prepare himself for an Examination, and therefore the Degrees would become the prizes of those who had not succeeded in obtaining the confidence or patronage of the public.

On the whole, then, it appears to us the best thing that can be done is to make the Bachelor's Degree in each faculty a test of merit, by an Examination or other exercises, leaving the higher Degree to be conferred as at present. But in Divinity there will always remain the difficulty, that even in the case of the Bachelor's Degree, Candidates must be clergymen in full orders.

Changes in the Studies of the University.

4. *The expediency of making changes in the Studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

The Provost and Senior Fellows have the power of making such changes whenever the expediency of them becomes manifest, and several very important changes of this kind have recently been made in the Undergraduate Course. But if by making the studies of the University more *practically advantageous*, be meant the introduction into the Undergraduate Course (to a greater extent than is sanctioned by our present rules) *professional* studies of a practical character, we confess that we do not think this desirable. The business of academic education should rather be to lay a broad foundation, by imparting such general elementary instruction as will be useful in all professions. This, we conceive, has been the great and peculiar benefit of English, as distinguished from Continental, University education, that young men of all professions are educated in early life together, and receive together the same elementary education, as a foundation of their future professional studies. This effectually preserves them from the narrowing of the mind, which is the necessary result of being restricted to some one practical branch of knowledge at an early period of life, or before a sufficiently broad foundation of classical and other elementary learning has been laid. We think nothing more mischievous than an exclusively professional education, whether in Theology, Law, or Medicine; nor is there a greater mistake than to undervalue the study of the Classics, or of the Abstract Sciences, on the ground that they are not *practically* useful in after life. Every one who has had any experience in education must know how very important such elementary studies are in the formation of character and the development of the mind.

It should be remembered also, that Political Economy, Chemistry, and Experimental Physics now form a part of the Undergraduate Course, in the Senior Sophister year, if the Student wishes to substitute them for some more abstract subject; and that in the Junior Sophister year, Medical Students, who are in attendance on the full courses of professional Lectures, are permitted to substitute those studies for the Classics read by other Students.

We do not think it would be wise to go farther than this in permitting the substitution of practical or professional studies for the abstract elementary education required by the Undergraduate Course.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowment of the Professorships and of providing retiring pensions for Professors.*

The Provost and Senior Fellows have the power of creating new Professorships, and of adding to the endowments of existing Professorships, and they have exercised this power on several occasions. They have also provided retiring pensions for Professors in some cases; but it is evident that in this they must be limited by the amount of the funds at their disposal.

The Commissioners have already been made aware that the Board have within the last few years augmented the salaries of several existing Professorships, separated others from the necessity of being held with a Fellowship, created several new Professorships, and in the case of some of the Erasmus Smith's Professorships, retained them in existence after

their original endowment was withdrawn. These arrangements have so far burdened the College funds as to make it difficult to go farther, without some external sources of endowment. If funds could be obtained, it might, perhaps, be desirable to separate the Regius Professorship of Greek from a Senior Fellowship, and to attach to it, and to the Professorships of Hebrew and History, such an income as would secure the entire time of a competent Professor; and Professorships of Sanscrit, of Syriac, and of Arabic, might with advantage be founded.

Suggestions of Committee of the Board, adopted by Vice Provost, and Four Senior Fellows.

The Professorships.

With respect to retiring pensions, however, it should be borne in mind that some of the more important Professorships of this University are established under regulations which provide a competent support for the Professor in cases of old age or infirmity; and others are held only for a limited period of years. The Regius Professor of Divinity is bound, even in the case of temporary incapacity, to pay the salary of a deputy nominated by the Provost and Senior Fellows. Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity holds his office under a similar regulation. The Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics necessarily vacate their Professorships when they become Senior Fellows. In the case of the Professorship of Astronomy, and of the Professors of the Medical School (whose tenure is limited to seven years), there is no statutable provision for a retiring salary. But the Board have the power to reserve such salary out of the emoluments of such Professorships in cases of notorious incapacity.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the Emoluments are distributed.*

The Fellowships.

The present number of Fellows is more than adequate to discharge the business of the College. Any further increase of the number of Fellowships would only have the effect of bringing in an inferior class of Candidates, and of inducing the men of superior intellect and attainments to look to some other profession.

It should be remembered also, that the funds of the College are not more than sufficient for the maintenance of so great an Institution. If they were taxed with salaries to many additional Fellowships, it would be necessary to curtail or suppress altogether many things which are now liberally supported.

7. *As to the propriety of making any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and the Qualifications required from Candidates.*

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates.

We think it would be very desirable that the Board were not so much restricted as they are by the present Statutes in the management of the Scholarship Examination. Whatever be the number of Candidates, the time devoted to the Examination is the same. It would be desirable to have *the power* of giving a more extensive and less hurried Examination, which would be a test of real Classical Scholarship, and not so dependent on a *cram* in particular books. The number on the existing foundation appears to us sufficient, and we think their emoluments could not be increased without defeating, in a great measure, the object for which they were intended. Their value should depend, as it has hitherto done, not on a pecuniary salary, but on the character which they enable a young man to make for himself at an early period of life.

With respect to the religious restrictions now imposed upon Scholars, we never could consent to throw open the original seventy Scholarships, which are a part of the Corporation of the College, to Roman Catholics, or other Dissenters from the Church, because we conceive that to do so would be to subvert the intention and will of the founder. But if additional Scholarships, which did not make the holders members of the Corporation, could be founded, without burdening the funds of the College, we see no objection to accept such foundations on the condition of their being open to all religions. We have, in fact, already thirty Scholarships, founded by the Commissioners of Education, as well as numerous Exhibitions, which are open to all religious persuasions.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords.*

Private Tuition.

The Lectures delivered by the Tutors, with those delivered by the several Professors and their Assistants, are, on the whole, sufficient to render the diligent Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies. Students now frequently obtain the highest academic Honors without any other assistance. We have reason to think that the amount of assistance sought for by the Students, from private tuition, has of late years greatly diminished. We do not desire, nor would it be practicable, to exclude altogether the private Tutor. There are cases, it is true, in which private tuition has been abused, and in which the object has been rather to prepare a man to pass an Examination, than to communicate solid and permanent instruction. But this abuse has, in a great measure, ceased to exist, owing to the greater efficiency of the College Lectures, and will, we hope, be entirely removed, if we can succeed in making some improvements, which are under consideration, in the Examinations. In other cases, however, such as ill health or natural incapacity, private tuition is indispensable, and constitutes an important auxiliary to the public instruction afforded by the University.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful.*

The Library.

We would not admit all Undergraduates to the unrestricted use of the Library, as they have already access to the Lending Library; but we think that the restricted admission imposed by the Statutes ought to be repealed, and the Board left at liberty to admit to the

Suggestions of Committee of the Board, adopted by Vice-Provost and Four Senior Fellows.

The Library.

use of the Library all such persons as may by them be deemed likely to make a good use of the privilege.

It would be greatly for the benefit of the Library if the Act which gives us a copy of every new publication were so modified as to place every privileged Library on the same footing as the British Museum; because the clause which requires the other Libraries to demand the books, not only unnecessarily entails on those Libraries considerable expense and delay, but also enables publishers to evade the intention of the Act, as it is extremely difficult to *prove* demand within the time required by the Act.

It would also, we think, be a great benefit to the Library if such a salary could be given to the Head Librarian as would detach him from other offices, and enable him to devote his whole time to the duties of the Librarianship.

The fees paid by Students.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

We do not see the propriety of making any alteration in the fees paid by Students, which are at present sufficiently moderate; and we are not prepared to recommend any alteration in the distribution of fees.

The Law School.

11. *The means of rendering the Law School more efficient.*

Arrangements have recently been made, in conjunction with the Benchers, for the establishment of an efficient Law School. Until we see how these regulations will work, we are not prepared to say whether any, or what, further institutions may be necessary. But it is our present impression, that so long as the rule exists which requires Law Students to keep Terms by residence in London, no really efficient Law School can be established in this country. If we were permitted to add the same time and expense to the studies of a Law Student, which he must now spend in London, it would be very easy to render the Law School of the University more efficient.

The School of Physic.

12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient.*

The Provost and Senior Fellows have always been ready to adopt any practicable suggestion made by the Professors for increasing the efficiency of the Medical School.

We do not think, however, that the efficiency of the School is to be measured by the number of Graduates in Medicine which it annually sends forth; nor that its inefficiency can be argued from the fact, that a large number of Irish Medical Men seek their professional qualification from Glasgow, Edinburgh, or London. On the contrary, it is to be remarked, that we might easily increase the number of Graduates in Medicine if we would consent to lower the standard of education now required. If, for example, we would consent to give Medical Degrees on a merely professional education, without a Degree in Arts, the great majority of those who now take Degrees in London or in Scotland would, in all probability, graduate here. But this, in our opinion, would be to take a step in the wrong direction, and to increase an evil which is already severely felt in medical education, namely, the want of a general literary education. The competition of rival Schools of Medicine has lowered the standard, both in quantity and in quality; and so long as a legal professional qualification can be obtained at less sacrifice of time and money, and with less amount of literary attainment, the Schools that exact more, however efficient, will be comparatively deserted. Notwithstanding this, however, we believe we may say, that the Medical School of the University is, on the whole, as numerously attended as any other School of Medicine in Dublin: and the recent arrangements for giving a Surgical as well as a Medical qualification will, we have every hope, increase the efficiency and usefulness of the School. The vexed question of an uniform standard of medical education must be settled before any one School, without large and special endowments, can set itself to oppose the present system of competition; the rivalry between Schools which now have an equal power of licensing practitioners, must tend to lower the general standard of medical education, until a minimum at least is established, either by mutual agreement or by Statute Law. But before this question is decided, we must hope that the heads of other Medical Schools will be brought to entertain the same views which we have endeavoured to carry out as to the necessity of a general preliminary education; otherwise the legal decision of the question will probably draw us down to their standard, instead of raising them to ours. We are not without a hope, however, from some recent regulations in the Medical Department of the Army, and from the valuable improvements introduced into medical education in King's College, London, that enlightened Medical Men will soon universally acknowledge the necessity of making a sound religious and literary education the foundation of professional studies.

We should be very glad, if it were possible, to introduce some tutorial control over Medical and Surgical Students, as such, and to bring them more strictly within Collegiate and religious discipline, without interfering with their professional studies. This perhaps might best be done by founding a Hall in the University, or in connexion with the College of Physicians, with chambers, for the especial use of Medical and Surgical Students.

We are convinced that the present system of instruction adopted in the Medical Schools, private and public, both in this and other parts of the United Kingdom, is injurious to education: the interests of the Professors and Examiners are too directly and immediately connected with the numbers of those who pass through their Schools, and obtain their Diplomas; and there is too much of Prælection, and too little of Catechetical Examination. A Student is required by the regulations (which we are compelled to make, conformable to

those of other Schools) to attend two or three courses, for example, of Anatomy. By two or three courses, however, is meant, not two or three distinct courses, one more advanced than the other, but two or three *repetitions of the same course*. This is a great loss of time, which might, we think, be more profitably spent, if Examinations were introduced in connexion with each course of Lectures; and if the qualification for a Degree in Medicine, or for a Diploma in Surgery, were made to depend, not on a bare attendance of Lectures and one final Examination, but on the keeping of Terms by a combination of Lectures and Examinations, as in the Undergraduate Course.

Suggestions of Committee of the Board, adopted by Vice-Provost and Four Senior Fellows.

The School of Physic.

Answer of Vice-Provost and Four Senior Fellows, adopting preceding Report of a Committee of the Board.

Answer of Vice-Provost, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Dr. Luby, Rev. Dr. Todd, and Rev. Dr. Sadleir, all Senior Fellows.

The undersigned Senior Fellows are willing to adopt the foregoing statement of opinion on the subjects proposed to them, as they are anxious to show by every means in their power, their wish to co-operate with the Commissioners, in any thing that may be proved to be for the good of the University, and the advancement of true religion and learning in this country.

They trust, however, they may be excused if they decline offering any further suggestions, as to future changes or improvements in the constitution or practical working of the University. The Commissioners will, no doubt, bear in mind, that the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the Visitors, are, by the Charter and Statutes, the governing body of the University, and that all proposed changes must constitutionally come before them in their legislative capacity, as well as in their character of Trustees for the wills of their founders and benefactors. The undersigned, therefore, feel under an obligation to guard themselves against being in any way committed on questions that may hereafter come officially before them, lest their liberty of judging on such questions should be in any way curtailed by a premature expression of opinion.

(Signed) Chas. Wm. Wall, Vice-Provost.
John L. Moore, Senior Proctor.
Thomas Luby, Auditor.
James H. Todd, Bursar.
Wm. Digby Sadleir, Senior Lecturer.

Answer of Andrew S. Hart, ll.d., Junior Fellow, Acting Member of the Board.

Suggestions of Andrew S. Hart, ll.d., f.t.c.d.

Concurrence in Report of Committee of the Board. Suggestions as to making the higher Degrees real tests of merit.

I fully concur in the suggestions contained in the Report of a Committee of the Board, except that I do not despair of the possibility of rendering the higher Degrees tests of merit. The chief difficulty appears to me to consist in the fact, that these Degrees are usually conferred on persons whose position in society would render them unwilling to submit themselves to the test of an Examination; and also that the large stamp duty recently imposed on the holders of these Degrees diminishes very much their value as rewards of merit. I think, however, that if this stamp duty was removed, the object might be gained by granting the Bachelor's Degree, in every faculty, to Students who have passed the final Examination of the School belonging to that faculty, subject to such other regulations with regard to standing as might be deemed necessary.

The Degrees of Doctor in each of the faculties, and of Master of Arts, might be given only to such Students as had answered remarkably well at the Examination for the Bachelor's Degree, subject, as before, to certain rules as to standing. For example, the Degree of A.M. might be granted after three years to all classed Candidates at the Examination for A.B. Moderators might be admitted at lower standing. Unclassed Candidates should not be admissible to the Degree of A.M., unless they submit themselves for re-examination with a subsequent class, when they should be treated in all respects as the other Students in that class.

The present exercises for the Degrees should be either discontinued or performed in English, and with sufficient publicity to prevent their being considered as merely formal. This arrangement has been found useful in the case of Theological Degrees.

I would also suggest that greater encouragement should be given to the union of general with professional education. With this view the Board have recently created a School of Engineering, and (with the assistance of the College of Physicians and the Benchers of Queen's Inns) they have effected important reforms in the Law and Medical Schools; but they have been much impeded in these measures by the fact that there is no distinct public recognition of our Diplomas, while exclusive privileges are secured by Act of Parliament to the Diplomas of other institutions which give no education in Arts.

(Signed) Andrew S. Hart.

Answer of the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, d.d., Senior Fellow.

Suggestions of Rev. H. Lloyd, d.d., s.f.t.c.d.

Trinity College, Dublin,
January 12, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to the invitation of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, communicated in your Letter of the 18th December, I have the honour to submit the following suggestions on the topics therein referred to.

SUGGESTIONS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

On this subject I concur in the opinion expressed in the Report of the Committee of the Senior Fellows.

College Legislation. Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of Attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

Certain Courses of Professorial Lectures in Trinity College, as those in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, History, Geology, &c., are already open to the public. The arrangement might, perhaps, be extended to other Courses; but I think that an indiscriminate admission of the public to the Professorial Lectures would be injurious, by the temptation which it would hold out to the Professor to render his Lectures *popular*, and, therefore, in many cases less useful to the class for which they were primarily intended.

It does not seem to me expedient, as a general rule, to authorize Professors to grant Certificates to persons attending their Lectures who have no other connexion with the University. Such a provision would, I am sure, be inoperative, unless the Certificates so conferred were accepted as a qualification for admission into the Professions; and, so far as such a result was produced, the effect would be most injurious to the Professions themselves, and to the public, by lowering the standard of professional attainments.

The Certificates now granted by the University Professors are conferred upon those Students only who follow the whole course of study prescribed in the particular "Schools" to which they are attached, and which are more or less intimately connected with other parts of our Academic system. I do not think it would be expedient to dissociate the studies thus allied. The Certificates granted upon the attendance of separate and partial Courses would inevitably be mistaken, as implying the more complete course of study which the University has already prescribed, and which it now attests by its authorized Certificate; and the effect would consequently be to lower the standard of qualification.

It is much to be desired that the preliminary education in Arts should be the basis of all professional education. But there are cases (as, for example, that of the profession of Civil Engineering) where to insist upon this would often exclude the Professional Student; in such, the University has adapted its regulations to the necessities of the case, and has thus been enabled to confer a higher order of professional education than would have otherwise existed. But it is plainly its duty to make the standard of qualification in all cases as high as can be done, without interfering with its general application; and there can be little doubt that this would *not* be the effect of an arrangement which should authorize individuals to select their own Course, and to require the attestation of the University to their selection.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

I concur, on the whole, in the view of this question taken in the Report of the Committee of the Senior Fellows. It seems plain that no *bona fide* test of merit would in general be submitted to by men whose connexion with the University had long ceased, and who were advanced in years or in professional standing; and if it be assumed, as it generally is, that the higher Degrees should be conferred solely or chiefly on such persons, I see no way in which the qualification for them could be advantageously altered. Such tests are, however, now applied to those who are engaged within the walls of the University in preparing for the learned professions; and there seems no reason why they should not be more clearly connected with at least the lower Degrees in the several faculties.

I would, accordingly, suggest that the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity should be conferred after the Student had completed the course of Lectures and Examinations required for the Divinity Testimonium. The qualifications of a Student in Divinity are now guaranteed by an extensive course of study, terminated by a strict Examination; and the time seems to have come (as it has long since in the case of the Bachelor of Arts Degree) when the University should bear its attestation to these qualifications in its regular and appropriate manner—namely, by publicly conferring the *Degree*.

The same remarks apply to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, which might be made the Academic step to the Legal Profession, and be conferred when the Student had completed his attendance on the Lectures and Examinations of the Law Professors of the University. By the existing University regulations, the qualifications for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine are tested by a laborious course of study, terminated by a severe Examination; the Degree may be taken at the same time as the Bachelor of Arts Degree.

Changes in the Studies of the University.

4. *The expediency of making any changes in the Studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

The Undergraduate Course of studies has undergone some important revisions of late years, by which it has been materially improved. New branches of study—as Experimental Physics and Chemistry—have been introduced into the Course; an entirely new School (Engineering) has been created; and it has been recognised that the studies of the fourth year may be, in great part, special and professional.

Similar changes will, of course, from time to time be required by the altering forms of the mass of human knowledge; but I would endeavour earnestly to press my conviction, that, in all such changes, the subjects of study should be selected with a view to the *discipline of the mind* itself, much more than that of storing it with knowledge—the imparting of

Education, as distinguished from mere *Information*, being the main duty of a University. I entirely concur in the views expressed on this head in the Report of the Committee of the Senior Fellows.

SUGGESTIONS OF REV. H. LLOYD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

5. The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing Retiring Pensions for the Professors.

The Professorships.

In order to answer this question, it may be necessary to observe, that the endowment of Professorial Chairs should be regarded as having, in general, a twofold object:—the first and primary one being the improvement and completion of the means of instruction; the second and accidental (although hardly less important) one, the advancement of Science and Literature themselves, by the separation of able men for their pursuit and cultivation. In reference to the latter object, there can be no doubt that the number and endowments of the Professorial Chairs in Trinity College might be largely increased with advantage, if the pecuniary means for such endowment existed. As respects the former—viz., the instruction of those who seek to pursue their studies in any department of Literature or Science, the existing arrangements of this University seem to leave little wanting. Within the last twenty years Professorial Chairs have been endowed for instruction in Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical Greek, the Irish Language, Mineralogy, Geology, Applied Chemistry, Surgery (two Chairs), and Practical Engineering; and, in addition to this, the endowments of the Professorships of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, of Astronomy, of Divinity (Archbishop King's Lectureship), and of Civil Law, have been largely increased, and the Professorships themselves placed upon a more useful footing.

To this already long list I would venture to suggest two additions.

There can be no question of the high merits of the Divinity School of Trinity College, considered on its theoretical side. But something appears to be yet wanting to invest it with a practical character—to qualify those educated there to take their part successfully in the great work upon which they are about to enter—and, especially, to train them in the most effective modes of encountering the errors which they have so soon to confront. The existence of such a want is plainly evinced by the many attempts which are voluntarily made by the Students themselves to supply it. Some engage as Sunday-School Teachers; others as Readers, under the Parochial Visitors' Society; while others again have formed a voluntary association within the walls, for the task of self-instruction. It seems to be the duty of the University to supply the want thus proved to exist, and to take into her own hands what is now left to voluntary effort, or, what is worse, to chance. The proper mode of meeting it appears to me to be the endowment of a Chair of Pastoral Theology in connexion with the Divinity School. If the holder of such a chair were also the incumbent of a Dublin parish, his means of usefulness would be much increased.

It is much to be desired also, that the Professorship of Greek should be more largely endowed, separated from the Senior Fellowship with which it is connected by the Statutes, and placed upon a footing similar to that of the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The impulse which has been given to the Mathematical Sciences in this University by the re-construction of these two Professorships is acknowledged, and there is no reason to doubt that a corresponding advancement in Classical Literature would be the result of a similar alteration of the Greek Professorship.

As respects the provision of retiring pensions for the Professors, I concur in what has been said in the Report already referred to.

6. The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.

The Fellowships.

I have seen a proposal, originated by Dr. Longfield, for adding a certain number of Septennial Fellowships, the holders of which are to be chosen upon an Examination in which Divinity should hold a prominent place. I altogether approve of this suggestion, which, if carried out, would, I believe, greatly serve the Irish Church, by supplying her with a body of Clergy whose minds had been matured under academic discipline before they went forth to take their parts in the active duties of parochial life. The impediment to its realization appears to be the difficulty, in the present relative state of Collegiate income and expenditure, of providing the necessary funds.

It would seem very desirable to create one or more retiring Fellowships or retiring pensions for such of the Fellows as might be disabled, by infirmity of age or illness, from taking an active part in academic duties.

I do not think it would be expedient otherwise to increase the *number* of those who hold Fellowships for life. It seems most important that the emoluments of a Fellowship should be so considerable as to form an inducement to young men of the highest ability to seek it; and any further increase of the number of the Fellows upon the present foundation would, in the existing state of the College and of the Professions, certainly interfere injuriously with that end. But I believe that a somewhat different distribution of the *duties* connected with a Junior Fellowship might be advantageously adopted. Valuable as our Tutorial system is, and great as is its superiority when compared with that which preceded it, the system pursued in Trinity College, Cambridge, appears to me in this respect preferable. Each Tutor has there three Assistant Tutors, who aid him in the task of instruction, and are responsible to him, as well as to the head of the College, for the due performance of their duty. The advantages of division of labour, which exist

Suggestions of Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

The Fellowships.

in our system, are thus attained, with more of direct control; the relation between the instructor and his class is more intimate, and thus the bond of sympathy, which is an important element of the Tutorial system of teaching, is drawn closer; and, finally, the parent or guardian of the Student possesses the privilege, to which he naturally attaches much value, of selecting all his instructors. Add to this, that the number of Tutors being small, relatively to the whole number of Fellows engaged in instruction, and their remuneration considerable, the College has the advantage of choosing men for the task from their superior fitness. To adapt such an arrangement to this College, in which the system is so different, would, however, be the work of much time.

In referring to the duties connected with a Fellowship, I am led to offer a few suggestions relative to the present mode of selection to the office, and its practical limitation to those who are successful in the pursuit of the Mathematical Sciences. I by no means undervalue Mathematical attainments, considered as a qualification of one whose chief office is that of an instructor; on the contrary, I believe that they deserve to hold the highest place; but I would not virtually exclude all other mental attainments unless they are found in combination with the Mathematical. I think a certain number of Fellowships, say one-third of the whole, should be the reward of eminence in Classical Scholarship, combined with high attainments in the Mental and Moral Sciences; without the latter, Classical Scholarship will neither reach its highest development, nor yield its best fruits. Men thus qualified ought to be well fitted to take their share in academic duties; and it would be easy to point to individuals of acknowledged ability—some now living—who are eminently so fitted, but whom the absence of any taste for Mathematical Science has excluded from Fellowships in Trinity College.

The change here suggested implies, of course, a total alteration in the mode of conducting the Examination for Fellowships, or, rather, a *breaking up* of the parts of which it now consists. Such a result I believe to be important, irrespectively of the question of Classical Fellowships. The great length of the present Fellowship course, and the multiplicity of the subjects included in it, has the effect of giving too great an advantage to mere standing; and the individual who has proved himself to be the man of highest ability amongst the Candidates, is often compelled to yield to an inferior competitor who has had a longer time for preparation.

There are many other changes connected with this Examination to be desired; such, for example, as the freer introduction of paper examination, especially in the Mathematical Courses, and the consequent necessity for an increase of the time beyond that prescribed in the Statutes. But into these questions of detail I do not think it necessary now to enter, as I trust that the College will, ere long, be enabled to obtain a new Statute, releasing the governing members from some of the inconvenient restrictions which the existing Statutes impose, and enabling them to carry out these and other reforms.

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

It does not appear to me that any change is called for in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and I am strongly opposed to any alteration in the religious restrictions now imposed upon the Candidates; but I am of opinion that an alteration in the qualifications required, and in the mode of testing them, is desirable.

There seems to be no reason why the reward of a University Scholarship should be limited (as it now is) to proficients in Classical knowledge, except in the fact, that the Scientific Student has already a higher stimulus to exertion in the Fellowship. I would redress both of these inequalities, by opening Fellowships to Classical Scholars and Scholarships to Science ones. If twenty out of the seventy Scholarships were appropriated to Science, so that four should be selected from this Class of Students in each year, it would, probably, be sufficient.

The mode in which Scholars are now selected appears to be the source of more than one evil. The separate Examination required by the Statutes has the effect of withdrawing the Candidate, for the time, from the study of all other parts of his Undergraduate Course; the Science of the third year is thus comparatively neglected: and the effect upon the pursuit of other distinctions, both Classical and Scientific, is marked by a sudden diminution in the number of Candidates for Honors at the Term Examinations. Add to this, that from the hurried nature of the Examination prescribed by the Statutes, the Candidate is encouraged to acquire a familiarity with the books of a prescribed Course, rather than a profound acquaintance with the languages themselves; and consequently, although many accomplished Scholars are produced under the system, the reward is less effective than it might be in promoting Classical knowledge itself.

The remedy seems to be to make the selection of Scholars depend, at least in part, upon the progress of the Student (whether Scientific or Classical), as tested by the Honor Examinations of the previous part of his Course. In the case of Classics, the subjects of the special Examination should be chiefly those which would evince a *general* knowlege of the languages.

Private Tuition.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance, except what the College affords to his studies.*

This is a difficult task, and has, I believe, embarrassed those interested in the welfare of Cambridge still more than those here. The testing of progress, or of merit, by frequent

Examination, has always called forth a set of men who undertake the task of preparing the Student for these tests, and that, unfortunately, often without any view to his real mental progress. The great end of academic teaching—the discipline of the mind itself—is thus overlooked; it is, moreover, often marred, for the habit of reliance upon another in all intellectual difficulties has an obvious tendency to enfeeble and enervate the mind.

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So far as Honor Students are concerned, much has been done here to diminish the necessity of recourse to private tuition by the improvement of the Lecture system of the College Tutors, and especially by the establishment of separate Courses of Lectures for this class—one of the most useful changes which has ever been made in our Collegiate system. But as respects those Students who have recourse to private Tutors merely to enable them to pass an Examination, the only remedy for the evil seems to be, such an improvement in the methods of Examination themselves as shall render them a test of *knowledge* as distinguished from *memory*. For this purpose, a greater length of time spent in Examination is the first requisite.

At the same time, I do not wish to be understood as deprecating all private Tuition. When a Student is unable, through natural incapacity, or other adverse circumstances, to keep pace with his class, it may be desirable that he should receive such assistance freely; and the opportunity which the private Tutor possesses of applying himself to the wants of the individual mind will enable him in such cases to be of much real service.

The preceding remarks apply only to the case of those Students who reside in the College or its vicinity, within the reach of College Lectures. To the non-resident Student the private Tutor is all but necessary, and is, in the aid thus afforded, the most useful adjunct to our Collegiate system. Selected usually by the College Tutor for his qualifications, both mental and moral, he may be regarded in some sense as his deputy; and the circumstances under which he undertakes his trust are generally such as not to tempt him to the abuses of it already referred to. But valuable as are his offices, it cannot, I think, be maintained that they compensate for the Lectures of the College Tutor, and for all those other moral influences which form an important part of all University training; and I would earnestly press—as one of the most urgent of all academic reforms—the importance of some provisions by which residence should be more directly encouraged, if it cannot be enforced.

It is true, that for a very considerable number of our Students—the Divinity Students—residence during two years is required. It is also true, that with respect to others, a great encouragement to residence has been of late years given, by the substitution (in part) of attendance on Lectures for Examinations, as a means of obtaining credit for an Academic Term. But important and beneficial as I believe this change to be, it does not seem to me to go far enough, and I should gladly hail any measure by which the inducements to residence might be strengthened.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

The Library.

Upon this subject, I concur in what has been said in the Report of the Committee of the Senior Fellows.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

Fees paid by Students.

There seems to be no necessity for an alteration in the amount of fees paid by the Students. They are already extremely moderate; and the Scholarships, Sizarships, and Exhibitions, enable many whose pecuniary means are unequal even to that pressure to obtain a gratuitous education.

11. *The means of rendering the Law School more efficient for the Professional Education of Barristers and Solicitors.*

The Law School.

12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the Professional Education of Physicians and Surgeons.*

The School of Physic.

On the subjects of the Law school and the School of Physic, I concur entirely in the views put forward in the Report of the Committee of the Senior Fellows.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. Lloyd,
Senior Fellow of Trinity College.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary of the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of the Lord Bishop of Meath (late Regius Professor of Divinity).

Suggestions of the Bishop of Meath.

40, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin,
January 7, 1853.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a printed paper signed by you, and requesting that I would forward to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, any suggestions or advice I might have to offer on the several topics therein mentioned.

On many of these topics I cannot venture any suggestions. I believe the present governing body of the College has done as much towards the practical improvement of the state of education as the circumstances of the country would admit or demand; and the

SUGGESTIONS OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

professional education of Barristers, Solicitors, Physicians, and Surgeons, is too wide a subject for a non-professional man to enter upon.

College legislation.

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

I have no suggestion to make on the subject of the Statutes, or the power of making, altering, or repealing them. The Board and Visitors can make regulations in certain cases not provided for by the Statutes; but it seems to be a fit prerogative of the Crown to have the power of giving or repealing Statutes. If the question looks to the government of the College in any way by a Senate or body of persons who have attained certain Degrees, I should think it to be highly inexpedient, considering the miscellaneous materials of which such a body would be composed. A revision of the Statutes might be useful, for the purpose of making them more in accordance with the present state of society.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

In reply to the questions proposed to me as Professor of Divinity, I have already given my opinion on this topic. Professors' Lectures are generally open to the public; but I conceive that it would be inexpedient to connect the College further with the many who might seek, without any ascertained preliminary education, certain advantages connected with academic standing.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

Our higher Degrees at present are sought by professional men, who would be very reluctant to enter into any contest, or submit to any inquiry that might affect their character and success; the only effect, I think, would be to diminish the number of Candidates for Degrees. There is an exception with regard to Degrees in Music, for which there is a very severe test of merit; and partially in Divinity Degrees, for which Sermons must be preached.

Changes in the studies of the University.

4. *The expediency of making any changes in the studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

A great deal has latterly been done to meet the circumstances of the times, and to connect University studies with their practical application. I doubt if much could be done in this direction without injuring the abstract character of the Undergraduate studies of the University.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.*

I do think that the School I am best acquainted with requires an additional Professorship—that of Pastoral Theology, and perhaps one of Polemical Theology. I conceive that a Professorship of Syriac, Arabic, Sanscrit, and the modern Oriental Languages, would be of great value. A competent salary for the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew, so as to insure the devotion of the entire time of the Professor, would be an improvement.

The Fellowships.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the Emoluments are distributed.*

I cannot but think that the number of Fellows is quite sufficient for all the business of the College. I had, on a former occasion, and when none of the ten new Fellowships had been disposed of, proposed that they should be converted into Classical Fellowships, to be held for seven years, and to be filled by the vote of the Board—not from an Examination, but from previous character, and distinguished answering at the Moderatorship Examinations. I still think that the rejection of my plan was to be regretted, and that, if adopted, with certain modifications, it would meet many inconveniences. The present mode of distributing the emoluments seems to be as fair a mode of reconciling the enforcement of the attention of the Fellow with his independence as can be devised; and I believe Lectures never were more efficient than at present.

The Scholarships and religious restrictions on Candidates.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

An increase in the number of Scholarships would be desirable, particularly if some were to be assigned to proficiency in Hebrew. Such additional Scholarships should, if religious restrictions were removed, not be members of the Corporation.

Private Tuition.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies.*

I conceive this would be impracticable, and, perhaps, not desirable.

The Library.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

I have always thought, and when at the College Board expressed myself strongly on the point, that it is injurious to the Student to have an unlimited range of books at his command. To me it seems that our Lending Library, and the improvement of it, is the mode

of benefiting the Students most likely to be efficient. With respect to Externs, a very little trouble will procure admittance into the Library for any to whom such admission would be an advantage; but perhaps the rule by which persons whose names have been on the books, but who have never proceeded to a Degree, are prevented admission into the Library, might be advantageously rescinded.

Suggestions of the Bishop of Meath.

The Library.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

The fees paid by Students.

I conceive the fees paid by Students are sufficiently low; perhaps there is as much University education in Ireland as is useful, and one would be slow in giving further facilities for inducing young men, instead of attending to agriculture or commerce, to seek the honor of a Degree, useless to such persons, and occupying in their acquisition the time that might be more profitably employed in other pursuits.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. H. Meath.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary.

Answer of the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.

Suggestions of the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.

Sir, Kilkenny, January 8, 1853.

The accompanying paper contains such remarks as it appeared to me most important to make upon the topics on which the University Commissioners did me the honour of asking for suggestions from me. I have not attempted to give the reasons on which the opinions which I state are grounded; I could not have done so without more time than I had at command for the object, since I received your letter. But I presume that a part, at least, of the object of the Commissioners will be accomplished in obtaining even in this shape, the result of the experience and observation of one who has been long and closely connected with the University.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) J. T. Ossory and Ferns.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

College Legislation.

I do not think that in this matter any addition ought to be made to the powers already vested in the governing body of the College. It is true that there are several alterations which it would be desirable to make in the existing Statutes, to which these powers do not reach: the Statutes having been framed upon the absurd plan of laying down rigid rules even for those details, in which time is certain to bring about great changes, it has followed, as a natural consequence, that a considerable number of the observances enjoined in them have fallen into disuse as impracticable or inexpedient. And thus, there is, in not a few points, an unseemly discordance between the practice of the institution and its laws. It would, of course, be highly desirable that they should be made to agree. But the proper mode of effecting this object, is by a formal repeal of the obsolete provisions in the existing Statutes. There would be no difficulty in procuring a Statute for this purpose. And this being done, it would seem to be the proper office of the governing body of the College to administer its laws, not to make, repeal, or alter them. In the discharge of this duty, cases are likely to occur, to which the application of the existing Statutes may be doubtful, or for which they clearly make no provision. But they supply a sufficient remedy for their own defects or ambiguities in the power which they give to the Board, of enacting By-laws *in casibus omissis*, with the consent of the Visitors, and of obtaining the decision of the Visitors upon a *Dubium* submitted to them. This is quite enough to enable the Board to carry on the government of the College according to its laws; and whenever it is necessary to add to those laws, or to repeal them, or any parts of them, it seems, on various grounds, much better that the authorities should be left to seek a Statute for the purpose from the Crown, than that they should be invested with the power of enacting it.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

I believe that admission to the Lectures of the University Professors is (as I think it ought to be) as unrestricted as the size of the Lecture-rooms allows. I believe, also, that in two of the Faculties, Law and Medicine, Certificates of attendance upon those Lectures are given to persons who are not Graduates, or even Students in Arts. It has been proposed, I understand, to put the Divinity Lectures on the same footing; and I presume, that it is to such a change that reference is here more especially made. I cannot think that it is advisable: on the contrary, I believe that it is of the utmost importance to the best interests of the Church, that the rule of the Divinity School, by which Divinity Certificates are given only to Graduates in Arts, should be maintained.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE BISHOP OF OSSORY AND FERNS.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine may now be taken at an early standing, upon an examination, which is a "real test of merit." It might, perhaps, be desirable to extend the same practice to the degree of Bachelor in the other Faculties also, leaving the degree of Doctor to be conferred at the same standing, and in the same way as at present.

Changes in the Studies of the University.

4. *The expediency of making any changes in the studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

Since my acquaintance with the course of study in the University began, almost every department of it has undergone great changes, has been greatly extended, and greatly improved. And it appears to me, now that the range of our Curriculum has been widened quite as far as is compatible with the object of assigning a proper place to those more solid and severe studies, which ought to be regarded as fundamental and essential in a University education. I have not, however, considered it so carefully in detail, as to be prepared to say, that it may not admit of further additions, without encroaching unduly upon the space which such studies claim for themselves. But that question may be safely left to the decision of those who have already done so much, and in so wise and enlarged a spirit, to make the institution over which they preside keep pace with the progress and requirements of the age.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.*

I am sure that both the objects here referred to are important and desirable, but I do not know enough of the sources from which the requisite funds are to be derived, to give any opinion upon the question, how far they are practicable.

The Fellowships.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.*

I have no suggestions to offer upon this subject.

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions on Candidates.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

I am not prepared to say any thing as to the expediency of increasing the number or the endowments of Scholarships in the University. But, supposing both to remain as they are, I think it might be advisable to make some of them the reward of proficiency in science. And it seems that the most important of the objections which have been urged against the mode of choosing Scholars would be obviated, by selecting those who had been most distinguished at the Honor Examinations, up to the Trinity Examination of their Junior Sophister year, and dispensing with the present Scholarship Examination altogether.

As to the practice of confining Scholarships to members of the Established Church—which is what I suppose is meant by "the religious restrictions now imposed upon the Candidates"—I do not think that it ought to be altered. I think that all the advantages of the Institution, except those which would make them Members of the Corporation, ought to be freely thrown open, as they are, to all Dissenters. But I do not think that any but members of the Church ought to be admitted to the Corporation. And when the design of the foundation of the University is considered, and also the relation in which it stands to the Church, the exclusion can hardly be thought to offer any just ground of complaint to Dissenters. At the same time, I must add, that I should think it desirable (if funds could be commanded for the purpose,) that Bursaries should be founded, conferring all the advantages of Scholarships, except admission to the Corporation, and open to all Dissenters, Protestant and Roman Catholic. There are already Exhibitions, which would only require some addition to be available for this purpose.

Private Tuition.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies.*

I am thoroughly convinced of the great importance of the object referred to, but I am not prepared to suggest any plan for the accomplishment of it.

The Library.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

I have often availed myself of the advantages which the liberal regulations of most of the public libraries of the Continent place within the reach of strangers, and always with some feeling of regret and shame, at the recollection of the very different system which prevailed in the one in which I was most interested at home. And not only for the interests of learning, but for the credit of the University, I should rejoice to see all the hinderances which exist to free access to our library taken away.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students and in the mode of distributing them.* 11. *The means of rendering the Law School more efficient for the professional education of Barristers and Solicitors.* 12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the professional education of Physicians and Surgeons.*

I have no suggestions to offer upon the subjects to which these numbers refer.

(Signed) J. T. OSSORY AND FERNS.

Kilkenny, Jan. 8, 1853.

Answer of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice.

Suggestions of the Lord Chief Justice.

Leeson-street, January 5, 1853.

The removal of the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

The only one of the questions propounded by the Commissioners for the University of Dublin on which I feel in any degree competent to form an opinion worthy of submitting to their consideration is the 7th, viz.:—"The propriety of any alteration in the number and Endowments of Scholarships, *and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*"

On the latter part of this query, I should beg, with every respect, to submit to their consideration, whether a fundamental change in the constitution of the University comes within the purview of the Commission, or within the scope of an inquiry into its state, discipline, studies, and revenues. But if the Commissioners should think otherwise, I should then desire to express a very decided opinion against any such change as contemplated by the latter part of this query, as being inconsistent with the main object of the endowment of the University, and impairing its usefulness with a view to the maintenance and encouragement of the Established Religion in Ireland.

(Signed) Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice.

Answer of Robert Andrews, Esq., ll.d., q.c.

Suggestions of Robt. Andrews, Esq. ll.d., q.c.

(Enclosing application on behalf of Non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters.)

3, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin,
January 10, 1853.

Enclosing application on behalf of non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th of December last, stating that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin had been directed to report on the various subjects therein enumerated or referred to, and that they are anxious to have the assistance of my suggestions and advice on the topics therein specially referred to and set forth.

Previous to the receipt of that letter, several gentlemen who take a deep interest in the last portion of the *seventh* topic or head therein contained, had been in consultation as to the best mode of bringing that subject under the consideration of the Commissioners; and I had been deputed to sketch the requisite suggestions, to be signed by a few on behalf of the rest.

I have considered it right that our original intention should be carried out, and I now beg leave to transmit to you, as an answer to your letter, the suggestions so prepared and signed, to be laid before the Commissioners. They are signed by Mr. Wilson, the present High Sheriff of the County of Dublin; by Mr. Barton, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland; by Mr. Thomas Hutton, Mr. Moody, and Mr. Henry Hutton, gentlemen whose approved position and experience justify me in desiring to have their concurrence in so important a matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Robert Andrews, ll.d., q.c., one of the Commissioners of National Education.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to the Commissioners for the University of Dublin.

Application of John Barton, Thomas Hutton, j.p., and d.l.; J. Moody, Assistant Barrister; Henry Hutton, q.c.; Thomas Wilson, j.p. and d.l.; and Robert Andrews, ll.d., q.c. (one of the Commissioners of National Education), on behalf of the Non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters, for the removal of the religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

Application of John Barton, Thomas Hutton, J. Moody, Henry Hutton, Thomas Wilson, and Robert Andrews, Esquires.

Sir,

Dublin, January 10, 1853.

On behalf of non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters for the removal of religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

On behalf of the Protestant Dissenters, usually called Non-Subscribers, and especially on behalf of such of them as are resident in Dublin and other parts of the province of Leinster, and can derive little advantage from the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, we desire to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates for Scholarships in Trinity College, and to submit to the Commissioners that it is not now just or politic to continue those restrictions; and that, whilst their removal would be in harmony with the spirit of modern legislation, great and important advantages would be thereby afforded to the Students and to the public, without the withdrawal of any substantial advantage from any class or denomination.

Sound and enlarged principles of toleration have led to a repeal of the Penal Laws and the Test and Corporation Acts, and have extended the electoral franchise of the University to persons of all religious persuasions who attain the qualifying degrees. A Scholarship in Trinity College has, in consequence, become a mere literary Honor; and to exclude from its advantages those who cannot conscientiously become Conformists, is, *pro tanto*, a continuance of the Test Acts.

Application of John Barton, Thomas Hutton, J. Moody, Henry Hutton, Thomas Wilson, and Robert Andrews, Esquires.

On behalf of non-subscribing Protestant Dissenters for the removal of religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

For many years the test was not enforced against Protestant Dissenters; and, during that period, many Protestant Dissenters, including Mr. Holmes, Dr. Joseph Hutton, the late Master Curry, and several others, obtained Scholarships, with credit to themselves and to the advantage of the public.

Since the renewal or revival of the test, many have been discouraged from pursuing the highly improving course of studies which, in qualifying for Scholarships, assist also in qualifying for subsequent public usefulness in so many departments; and some, including the late Joseph Nelson, Q.C., who had successfully, in point of merit, pursued that course of studies, and had at the examination obtained good marks, were rejected on refusing to take the test.

The injustice and the injurious operation of this religious restriction may soon again be exemplified in remarkable cases. Two sons of a distinguished Dissenting Minister have recently sought for and obtained Sizarships. The answering of both was excellent, but that of one of them has rarely been equalled, perhaps never excelled. We would feel it a grievance that these talented young gentlemen should be excluded from those College Honors and emoluments to which their talents and acquirements may eminently entitle them. We would lament that the youths of the College should be deprived of the benefit of their example, and that the College itself should lose the advantage of the reputation they may, under favourable circumstances, attain as its alumni; and we would desire that our denomination should not be subjected to the injurious influences and the bitter feelings naturally consequent on the disappointment of the cherished hopes and wishes of the parents and friends of our ambitious and intelligent youthful members.

A celebrated writer refers to his own exclusion from Scholarship, in language worthy of being transcribed. He says, "I was myself among the first of the young Helots of the land, who hastened to avail themselves of the new privilege of being educated in their country's University,—though still excluded from all share in those College Honors and emoluments by which the ambition of the youths of the ascendant class was stimulated and rewarded. As I well knew, that next to my attaining some of these distinctions, my showing that *I deserved* to attain them, would most gratify my anxious mother, I entered as Candidate for a Scholarship, and (as far as the result of the examination went) successfully; but, of course, the mere barren credit of the effort was all I enjoyed for my pains."

The religious restrictions to which we refer, like all others of their class, are a barrier only to the conscientious—to youths whose moral elevation ought to make them objects of favour and regard, and not of rejection and exclusion. We impugn not the conduct or motives of others, but we believe the records of the College would show, that the test now in question has been often accepted by those who regarded it as of no material importance, and whose nominal conformity, in compliance with the test, terminated with their Scholarships.

We believe that the exclusion of Dissenters from Scholarships is disapproved by many of those of the class intended to be benefited by it, whose opinion is worthy of the highest respect and attention; and that enlightened public opinion requires the removal of an unjust and unnecessary restriction, that has a tendency to thrust back, on their approach to the threshold of public life those who, if not thus debarred, might become ornaments to their country, and benefactors to mankind. To confer favours on those who have become disaffected may be questionable, but every person must feel and acknowledge that a generous and ingenuous youth, untainted by disaffection, who enjoys, or has the opportunity of enjoying the opportunities of a fair and impartial participation in public benefits, is not only shielded from temptations to disloyalty, but is almost unavoidably inspired with feelings of loyalty and attachment.

We do not disapprove, but on the contrary assent to, the continuance of every thing that the heads of the University and of the Established Church may justly consider necessary for the due and satisfactory maintenance of the Divinity and Theological Departments within the College and its University. The mere literary Honors and emoluments of a Scholarship have no necessary connexion with any of those departments.

We dissent from the Established Church, and that, too, on most important questions, but we desire to stand in amicable relationship, and to co-operate with it, as an important portion of the Christian Church, in every good work which our common principles can embrace. We are disinclined to be unnecessarily placed in any position of hostility; and this feeling no less than our wish to obtain what seems just and proper, induces us to press strongly for the removal of restrictions based on religious distinctions, which are productive of no substantial advantage to the class intended to be favoured, and which are considered unjust, injurious, and impolitic.

We beg you will lay these suggestions before the Commissioners, and we have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) John Barton.
Thomas Hutton, J.P., D.L.
J. Moody, Assistant Barrister.
Henry Hutton, Q.C.
Thomas Wilson, J.P., D.L.
Robert Andrews, LL.D., Q.C., one of the Commissioners of National Education.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.
Secretary.

Answer of the Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity. Suggestions of Rev. S. Butcher, D.D.

Sir, Trinity College, Dublin, January 7, 1853.

In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, requesting, on the part of the University Commissioners, "suggestions and advice" upon certain subjects, I beg leave to offer the following remarks, premising that I have altogether avoided those questions, the discussion of which appeared to me to belong more properly either to the Board or to the heads of departments different from that with which I am connected.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Samuel Butcher, D.D.,

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D. Regius Professor of Divinity.

Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of Attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.* Admission to Professorial Lectures.

I am decidedly of opinion that mere Professorial teaching is a very inefficient mode of communicating sound instruction. With respect to the department to which I belong, in particular, I should most strongly deprecate the granting of Certificates of attendance on Professorial Lectures to those who have no further connexion with the University. My reasons are those which have been fully set forth in the "Answers to the Questions" given by my predecessor, the Bishop of Meath, and by Archbishop King's Lecturer, as also in the Answer of the Board to the "Letter, &c." of the Bishop of Down and Connor.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing Retiring Pensions for the Professors.* Professorships.

I should be glad to see a Professorship of Pastoral Theology founded, also one of Sanscrit and the spoken languages of India. From the close affinity which subsists between the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, the Professorship of Hebrew ought, I think, to be changed into a Professorship of the Shemitic Languages.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the Qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.* Scholarships and the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates for Scholarship

I am strongly opposed to the removal of the religious test imposed upon the Corporate Scholars, as I consider that such removal would be a serious detriment to the interests of the Established Church in this country, and, consequently, a direct interference with the purposes contemplated by our Royal founders. Whether, indeed, some change might not be advantageously made in the qualifications required (*e. g.*, substituting Science, or Divinity, or both, for Classics) to a limited extent, is a question in favour of which much may be said. My objections do not apply to the foundation of *new* Scholarships, unconnected with the Corporation of the University. Such Scholarships might, I think, with advantage, be open to Candidates of all religious denominations.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.* The Library.

I think the Library might be open to *all* Scholars, and to such other Undergraduate *professional* Students as the heads of the respective departments should recommend.

Answer of the Rev. Thomas MacNeece, D.D., Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. Suggestions of Rev. Thomas MacNeece, D.D.

Trinity College,

Sir, January 22, 1853.

The topics to which my attention has been directed in the Paper which I have recently had the honour of receiving from the Commissioners have been considered by me with as much care as the shortness of the time and my necessary avocations permitted me to bestow upon them. The following are the only points on which I think it advisable to make any observations.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.* Admission to Professorial Lectures.

The Heads of the College have, I believe, the power of authorizing the Professors, in general, to grant to externs Certificates of attendance on their Lectures; but I think they should be very cautious how they exercise it. The system of severing professional from general education, which such a practice would tend to encourage, is one I very much disapprove of; and if applied to our Theological School, I think it would be particularly mischievous. As I have already given my views on this subject in former communications to the Commissioners, I forbear to say any thing more now than that I find them confirmed by the very high authority of the late Dr. Arnold, who repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity of giving to Candidates for the Ministry that general mental culture, and large and varied information which a University education is intended to supply. I would not, however, be understood to assert that there may not be cases in which the law of the land and public opinion have settled the question as to the sufficiency of a purely professional education; and wherever this is so, I think the College should regulate its practice accordingly.

Suggestions of Rev. Thomas MacNeece, D.D.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

The system of conferring Degrees.

I am of opinion that the present system of conferring Degrees should not be altered, as regards the Degree of Master of Arts. The difficulties in the way of any alteration which would make the possession of this Degree a real test of merit appear to me insuperable. As one instance, I would specify its effect upon the University Franchise. It would undoubtedly be narrowed, by the change, to a serious extent; and very many persons whom it would be desirable to have bound to the University by that tie at least, would be cut off from all connexion with it. These objections do not apply with equal force to the making the Degrees of LL.D., M.D., and D.D., tests of merit. I should deprecate, however, the subjecting Candidates to a regular Examination. Other less objectionable means for testing their merit might readily be found; and the Board should be allowed a large discretionary power in choosing the test in each particular case. For example, the Degree might be conferred on the ground of established reputation, or eminent success in the profession with which the Degree is connected—on the ground of the merit of the published works of the Candidates—on the ground of their having obtained high Collegiate distinctions—or on the ground of their printing a Thesis of sufficient merit upon some appropriate subject selected by themselves.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.*

I should be glad to see retiring pensions provided for the Professors, and some new Professorships founded, if there were funds available for these objects. A Professorship of Pastoral Theology would, I think, be necessary to complete the efficiency of our Divinity School. The existing Professorship of Hebrew requires to be put on a better footing. The Professor of Hebrew should also be Professor of Syriac and Arabic; and the new Professorship, which might be called a Professorship of the Shemitic languages, ought to be sufficiently endowed to enable the person filling it to devote his undivided energies to the duties and studies connected with it. A Professorship of Sanscrit and Hindostanee would be a great advantage to young men preparing themselves for civil or military service in our Eastern Empire; and persons also wishing to go out as missionaries to that part of the world, would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a Professorship of these and some other Oriental languages.

The Fellowships.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.*

I do not think the number of Fellowships should be increased, and I am not prepared to recommend any change in the mode by which the emoluments are distributed. At the same time, I am of opinion that the incomes of those Junior Fellows who are not Tutors are too small, and I should be glad if any practicable means could be devised for augmenting them.

The Scholarships.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

I am not aware of the existence of funds which would enable the College to increase the number of Scholarships, or add to their endowments. If an augmentation of their number were practicable, I should advise the throwing open the new foundations to persons of all religious denominations; but I do not approve of any change in that respect as regards the regular Scholars, who are associated with the Provost and Fellows as part of the Corporation. An alteration ought, if possible, to be effected in the mode of examining for Scholarships, in order to make the Examination a more sure and searching test of accurate and critical classical knowledge, than it can be on the present system. I also think that Scholars should be relieved as much as possible from routine attendance on College Lectures, in order to be able to devote themselves more exclusively to their professional studies.

The Library.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

Scholars should certainly be admitted to the Library; so, I think, should all Students who have attained to the standing of Senior Sophisters; but not those of lower standing, unless, perhaps, Honor-men.

(Signed) Thomas Mac Neece, D.D.,
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity
in the University.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of Wm. Stokes, M.D.

Answer of William Stokes, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

Merrion-square,
January 20, 1853.

Sir,

In answering your letter of 18th December, 1852, I beg to be permitted to confine myself to those queries of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin which more immediately concern the state of the School of Physic.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.*

Professorships.

This question has been dealt with in the answers transmitted through you to the Commissioners by the Professors in the Medical Faculty of the University, and also in those from the Committee of the Board of Trinity College. I have nothing to offer in addition, except this, that it would be desirable that the salaries of the Professors of Botany and of Surgery should be made equal to those of the other Professors. The establishment of a complete School of Surgery has imposed additional duties on all the University Professors. With respect to the Professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, it must be admitted that the salaries are miserably small. The three King's Professors receive each but £100 per annum; and it is to be noted that, as yet, the Professorships of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence are wholly unendowed. With the salaries of the five last-mentioned Professors, however, the University has nothing to do. The amount is fixed by Statute, 40 Geo. III., cap. 3, and is paid out of the income derived from the estates of Sir Patrick Dun. To the general operation of this Statute on the prosperity of the School of Physic, I shall hereafter take leave to draw the attention of the Commissioners.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

The Library.

I shall, for obvious reasons, avoid dealing with this question further than as it relates to the Medical School. The establishment of a Lending Library, open to Undergraduates, gives the greatest facility for affording to the Medical Student the advantages indicated in the question of the Commissioners. It will now only be necessary to provide for a sufficiently extensive collection of Medical and Surgical works in that Library. The subject is at present under consideration, and a report on the entire question to the Board of Trinity College is in course of preparation by myself and my colleagues. It is right to mention here, that the extensive Library of the College of Physicians is open to all matriculated Students on the payment of a small fee, but the distance of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, in which the Library is kept, from Trinity College, is a great bar to its general utility.

12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the Professional Education of Physicians and Surgeons.*

The School of Physic

In answering this question, it will be necessary that I should enter into some matters of detail. But I may premise, that in the recommendations contained in the answers to this query from the Committee of the Board of Trinity College, and also from the Medical Professors of the University, I fully concur. There are few things which would more serve the interest of the Medical Class than the adoption of a system of Tutorial control; and it is certain that the College of Physicians would gladly co-operate with the Board of Trinity College in this, as in any other measure, for improving the moral and intellectual culture of the Medical Student.

Tutorial control of Medical Students.

With respect to the system of the one terminal or Degree Examination in Medicine, many important objections may be made to it. In the first place, it encourages and almost necessitates the system of preparation by "grinding;" and Students too often neglect their legitimate studies, and desert the hospital, the dissecting-room, and the Lectures of the Professors, in order that they may be crammed for the purpose of passing the Examination. The system is not peculiar to Dublin, for similar results occur in every College where the Medical Degree or Licence is given on a terminal Examination. To be rejected is a disgrace which more or less attaches to the Student during life, and this circumstance has a tendency to render the Examiners less disposed than they might otherwise be to pronounce a sentence of rejection, for, unless in a case of extreme deficiency, they will feel a natural reluctance to injure a young man's prospects.

Examinations in the course of Medical education.

The extent and importance of our Examination have of late years been greatly increased; but still the system remains objectionable here as elsewhere. Nor can it be defended on the grounds of its being an important safeguard to the public; for, as equal, or nearly equal, legal qualifications are attached to the Licence of so many and various educational bodies, the Student who has failed in one place will go to another, and within a time generally too short to enable him greatly to improve his knowledge, will obtain a Degree or Licence of some sort, which will enable him to go before the public as a Physician or Surgeon.

I believe that if a proper system of Catechetical and Term Examinations could be organized, that the abolition of the final Examination, as it at present stands, would be an improvement, and one which might be done safely and advantageously. These views I have long held, and I urged them in a public Lecture delivered in this city several years ago.

In the system of the Clinical instruction there is great room and necessity for reforms. But these could not be effected without a change in the Statute law. By the present enactment it is ordained that each of the University Professors, that is to say, the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, and also each of the King's Professors on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, shall, in turn, take the duty of attendance, and of delivering Lectures on Clinical Medicine at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. This regulation is obviously objectionable, and has had a very bad effect. Clinical Lectures, to be effective, should be delivered by Hospital Physicians, who are themselves in practice; and it cannot

The system of Clinical instruction in the School of Physic.

Suggestions of Wm. Stokes, M.D.

be expected that the Professors who are engaged on such subjects as Anatomy, Chemistry, or Botany, can teach Clinical Medicine effectively. Of late, indeed, the duty in question has been delegated almost wholly to the three King's Professors.

The system of Clinical instruction in the School of Physic.

Influenced by these considerations, and feeling the importance of a more extended Clinical education to the Medical Student, the Board of Trinity College have made the following salutary regulation, which has been now for some years in operation :—"That in addition to nine months' attendance on Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the Candidate for the Degree of M.B. must give evidence of having attended for nine months at some general hospital in Dublin, approved of by the Board, at which Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery is delivered."

But there is no good reason why the Student should be compelled to attend at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, especially under the present system. It would be much better if he were permitted to attend the full term required—say three Sessions or eighteen months —at any of the great general hospitals of this city.

But the enactment which regulates the mode of delivering Clinical Lectures in the School of Physic is one of many embodied in the 40th of Geo. III., which have a directly injurious effect upon the Medical School. It is admitted on all hands that the mode of election to the Professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun is faulty in the extreme. By the 15th clause of this Act, it is provided that the election into each Professorship, as it becomes vacant, shall be by a Board of five persons, two of whom, viz., the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost of Trinity College, and the Professor of Physic in the University for the time being, shall be *ex-officio* electors. *The remaining three are to be Fellows of the College of Physicians, to be elected by that College, and by ballot, on the day immediately preceding the day of holding the election. They are elected for the purpose of filling the particular Chair which may be vacant. If an additional Chair should become vacant, the functions of these electors cease, and a new body of electors must be created in the same way.*

The mode of election. King's Professors in the School of Physic.

The operation of this enactment is twofold. In the first place, it virtually takes from the University, although conjoined with the College of Physicians, by Act of Parliament, in the government of the School of Physic, all influence or power in the election, unless in some very rare case; for, as might be expected from the nature of the anterior proceedings, the three electors sent up from the College of Physicians, and constituting a majority of the Board, will almost always go together, and so command the election. In the next place, it acts in greatly limiting the choice of Professors, for it is most unlikely that any person not a Fellow of the College of Physicians could succeed in returning three, or even two, electors if it happened that one or two members of that body were Candidates. And I apprehend that the Chairs of Practical Medicine, Materia Medica, and the Institutes of Medicine, have been always elected into from among the Fellows of the College itself.

If, as has often happened, there are two Candidates for the vacant Chair, both Fellows of the College of Physicians, each of them will naturally endeavour to insure the return of those electors who he supposes will be favourable to himself, and these too he will probably support by his own vote. All these circumstances, so objectionable, are, from the very nature of the case, unavoidable, and flow from the Statute which compels that faulty method of election, to the evils of which, I believe, there is no body more alive than the College of Physicians itself.

In proposing a remedy, I would respectfully suggest to the consideration of the Commissioners the following constitution of a Board for the election of the Professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun. I conceive that it should consist, as before, of five persons, and that these should be the Provost and Vice-Provost of Trinity College, the President and Vice-President of the College of Physicians, for the time being, and the Regius Professor of Physic in the University. A Board so constituted would be free to act, and would give a just proportion of influence both to the University and the College of Physicians.

The distribution of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun's estate.

By the will of Sir Patrick Dun, it appears that the proceeds of his estates, left by him in trust to the College of Physicians, should be made use of for the endowment of Chairs in the School of Physic. It never appears to have been contemplated by him that any portion of these funds should be appropriated to the support of an hospital; but by the Act of 40 Geo. III. it was ordained, that after the payment of the salaries of £100 per annum to each of the King's Professors, and also of £70 per annum to the Librarian of the College of Physicians, the surplus should be handed over to the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, by them to be administered for the support of that institution. And it was further ordained, that "until the said Hospital shall be so far enlarged, whether by the clear residue of the annual surplus of the rents of the estate, or by means of public or private contributions, as to afford accommodation for one hundred patients, then, and not until then, any surplus should be applied to support a Professor of Midwifery, and, after the payment of his salary, then to such other purposes for the advancement of Medicine and of the School of Physic as shall be approved of by the Chancellor of the University of Dublin, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, or any two or more of them."—See 40 Geo. III., cap. 9, 10.

That this arrangement was not in accordance with the spirit of Sir Patrick Dun's will is but too obvious; for the proper use of the fund is clearly for the endowment of Professorships in the School of Physic. I have already stated that the Professorship of Midwifery remains unendowed, and also that of Medical Jurisprudence, which has been lately created

to meet the wants of the times, and which now forms one of the Professorships in the School of Physic. Suggestions of Wm. Stokes, M.D.

In conclusion, I shall briefly specify those reforms which to me appear essential for the advancement of the School of Physic.

I. The remission of the Stamp Duty on the Medical Degrees of the University and on the Licence of the College of Physicians.

II. The establishment of Medical Honors, Scholarships, and Exhibitions in the University.

III. The modification of the system of Examination.

IV. The equalization of the salaries of the Professors.

V. The removal of the regulation which compels the Student to attend at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

VI. A repeal of the enactment which directs that clinical teaching should be taken in turn by each of the six Professors.

VII. Alteration of the mode of election into the King's Professorships.

VIII. Repeal of the enactment which directs that no portion of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun's estate (saving the endowment of the three King's Professors and Librarian) shall be employed for the purpose of the School, until the fulfilment of the conditions specified in the 10th section of the Act already quoted.

I have the honour to remain, &c.,

(Signed) William Stokes,
Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., F.T.C.D., Professor of Mathematics. Suggestions of Rev. Chas. Graves, D.D., F.T.C.D.

2, Trinity College, Dublin,
January, 24, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th December last, in which you intimate the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to receive suggestions on several topics connected with the state, discipline, studies, and revenue of the University. I have been unable until now to draw up a statement of the views which I have formed on these subjects, having been obliged by indisposition to seek complete rest since the end of the last College Term. I beg you will state this circumstance to the Commissioners, as I was most anxious to comply with their request that I would forward my answer before the 8th of January.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Charles Graves, D.D.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics, and formerly Tutor in Trinity College, Dublin.

To William Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.* College legislation.

I see no reason to recommend any alteration in the constitution of the University. But I am of opinion that the Statutes framed for its government ought, without delay, to undergo a complete revision; not so much for the purpose of altering their general scope, as of repealing clauses which render them inapplicable to the actual state of things, and needlessly restrict the discretion of the Board. The greater part of what relates to the appointment of officers, their authority and duties, might remain unchanged; but a number of regulations concerning matters of detail, both as regards studies and discipline, ought to be omitted. The introduction of these clauses into the Statutes has certainly retarded the progress of Collegiate reform amongst us. The Heads of the College would have long ago effected beneficial changes of various kinds, if they had not been tied down by the letter of different Statutes. The most striking instance of this effect is to be found in the Statute which prescribes the manner of electing Fellows. It defines the days, hours, and subjects of examination, with a minuteness which renders reformation impossible, though almost all agree in admitting that it is urgently required. In this, and, I dare say, in other matters, the Provost and Senior Fellows would have been unanimous in calling for some changes. But they may have felt that many more were equally necessary, though they could not as readily agree on the mode of effecting them; and thus they may have hesitated to incur, for the sake of some minor reforms, the expense of obtaining a Royal Letter, which costs the same whether it authorizes one or a hundred alterations. Perhaps some allowance must also be made for the natural jealousy with which public bodies regard any interference with their original Charters. They object to it for the same reasons that an individual is averse to any meddling with the foundations of his house, even though he knows that it *may* make it more secure.

In future it would be desirable that the governing body should be intrusted with some such power of making regulations as was conferred on it by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, Constitution of the governing body.

Suggestions of Rev. Chas. Graves, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Constitution of the governing body.

but afterwards withdrawn by Charles I. Persons acquainted, as the members of the Board must be, with the condition and wants of the College, ought to have the power, subject to the approval of the Visitors, to make By-laws for its management, and to alter and repeal these as experience may dictate. The Statutes, ought, however, to define most distinctly the constitution and authority of the governing body, and to determine the mode of settling whatever questions may arise.

The authority of the Board being extended in the manner here proposed, it might be thought advisable to increase its number by associating with the Senior Fellows a certain number of Professors, representing the chief departments of Collegiate study, and being themselves Fellows or Ex-Fellows of the College. To these might be added the Junior Bursar and the Senior Tutor. A body so constituted would appear to include all the elements most necessary to fit it for the performance of the legislative and administrative duties with which the Board is charged. The offices of Senior Lecturer, Senior Dean, Senior Proctor, Registrar, Bursar, Auditor, &c., ought, I conceive, to be held, as at present, by Senior Fellows, as being persons whose acquaintance with the financial affairs and general discipline of the College peculiarly qualifies them for such employments. The Professors, being more familiar with the existing mode of carrying on the studies of the University, would be able to lend important aid in all consultations relating to the different departments which they superintend. The Junior Bursar and Senior Tutor representing the body of Tutors, might watch over their interests, express their opinions, and keep the Board informed as to the general conduct and progress of the Students, with whom the Senior Fellows have scarcely any intercourse. There is at present too great a gulf separating the Senior Fellows from the Junior members of the College; and this interval would be bridged over by such an alteration in the constitution of the Board as I now indicate.

Against such an innovation as this I can foresee that objections will be raised. What need is there, it may be asked, to make any change in the constitution of a body which is at present and has been for a long time working well? To this I reply, that the principle of making a seat at the Board depend solely on seniority is now more open to objection than it was formerly. The seven Senior Fellows were originally the Senior Members of a body of sixteen. The number of Fellows having been gradually raised to thirty-five, the age at which a person may expect to become a Senior Fellow is now more advanced than it was. The addition of ten Fellows made twelve years ago must produce a very considerable effect in this way. In how many years the Junior Member of the body of Fellows may count upon promotion to a Senior Fellowship, is a matter which it would not be easy to calculate exactly. When the number of Junior Fellows was only eighteen, thirty years elapsed, in some instances, before this elevation was attained. The number of Junior Fellows is now increased to twenty-eight; and from a combination of different causes, there is less willingness than ever to accept College livings. Should the present system continue, and my own life be prolonged till I reach the age of eighty, I shall, perhaps, find myself one of seven Senior Fellows, whose united ages amount to 500 years. I fear we should make but a sorry Board, unable to keep pace with the rapid progress of men and things at the close of this century. Age and experience are indeed qualifications which add authority to official rank; but the former may be possessed in a degree which is not compatible with due energy and promptitude of action: and experience itself, so far as it relates to things which are gone by, may be little better than actual ignorance.

To some persons, who have observed and duly appreciated the efficiency of the present Senior Fellows, it may appear unreasonable to propose any change in the constitution of the Board. Its members have been engaged for years in carrying into fuller effect the series of useful Collegiate reforms so admirably commenced in 1832 under the auspices of Provost Lloyd. They have extended the courses of study pursued by the Students. They have founded new Professorships. In short, they have manifested, in a variety of ways, great zeal and discretion in administering the affairs of the Institution committed to their government. But the College was not always so fortunate. There have been times when Boards of Senior Fellows were much less vigilant in attending to the interests of the College, and by their inertness permitted Learning to remain stationary here, whilst it was advancing in other places. And in time to come, Boards of Senior Fellows, all of them, as is quite possible, forty or fifty years older than our Undergraduates, may not be as well able as they would themselves desire to direct the studies and maintain the discipline of the University.

It may be objected, that such an augmentation of the number of the Board as I have proposed would render it inconveniently large for the transaction of business. I apprehend that no inconvenience is likely to arise from this cause. Councils, once they exceed a certain number, and that a very small one, resolve themselves into Committees; so that, by a division of labour, their business is better done; whilst no member renounces the right and duty of general superintendence.

Abolition of oaths to observe the Statutes.

In connexion with this topic I venture to suggest, that all oaths to observe the Statutes ought to be abolished. The oaths and Statutes will remain fixed, however circumstances may change; and thus may arise the evil of binding men by oath to do what has become inexpedient or impossible. Besides this, obedience to the College Statutes, as to other laws, ought to be secured, partly by the operation of proper sanctions, and chiefly by the influence of right principles. What would be thought of an attempt to bring about submission to the laws of the land, or the discharge of moral obligations, by swearing men to observe them.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of Attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

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Admission to Professorial Lectures.

I see no objection to such an arrangement, provided the admission of non-matriculated Students did not tend to make the Lectures superficial. The University ought to be able to remedy this or any other inconvenience that might arise. At the same time, I confess that I see no prospect of much good being obtained by increasing the existing facilities of obtaining University instruction in Dublin. The Professors of the Royal Dublin Society deliver courses of Lectures, to which the public have free admission. The Lectures of some of the University Professors are likewise open to all who wish to attend them. Moreover, Students who live beyond certain limits are regarded as non residents; and such persons, paying the annual College fees of £15, are entitled to attend Lectures, without being under any restrictions as to discipline. It does not appear to me that in the present state of things it is at all desirable to make University education cheaper or more attainable than it is in Ireland. Too many of the middle classes in society are prepared for the learned professions; and too few receive that practical and industrial education which must be widely diffused before the condition of this country becomes settled and prosperous. There are peculiar elements in the national character which predispose the Irishman to the pursuit of abstract studies, and the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures; whilst they unfit, or, at all events, render him indisposed to the less interesting but more profitable employments of every-day life. A love and respect for learning is common amongst the poorest and most ignorant of our countrymen, who would be willing to apply themselves with a devoted diligence to the study of Classics and Mathematics, whilst they shrink with aversion from the performance of the humbler duties naturally connected with their state.

This opinion of mine is not founded upon reading or hearsay, but upon my own experience as a Teacher, and the observations which I have made when inspecting Schools, and conversing with the poor in different parts of the country. If my views be well founded, it will be incumbent on the Government to furnish more ample resources than now exist, for the promotion of industrial teaching, instead of administering to that passion for superior education which makes unemployed and discontented gentlemen of many, who, under a better system, would have become thriving farmers, tradesmen, or manufacturers.

Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the expediency of admitting non-matriculated Students to attend Professorial Lectures, I do not think that the Professors ought to be authorized to grant certificates of attendance to such persons unless they have gone through a regular course of catechetical instruction, and submitted to such a final Examination as the Heads of the University might prescribe.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

Some alteration ought to be made in the present system of granting the superior Degrees. It is unworthy of the University, and unsatisfactory to the public, that distinctions which were originally the rewards of actual study, should now be awarded, as the consequences of certain standing, the payment of certain fees, and the performance of merely formal exercises. At the same time, it will not be easy to effect a judicious reform in this matter. There are great difficulties in the way of making the higher Degrees, in a strict sense, tests of superior literary merit.

Men of mature age, for some time emancipated from the state of pupilage, are unwilling to submit to Examination: and the consciousness of this will always dispose the Examiner to show indulgence, and to relax any high standard of acquirement that may be set up. The attempt made in foreign Universities to enforce the publication of a Latin Thesis on some literary or scientific subject, as a test of learning, has not produced satisfactory results. Unscrupulous Candidates will not hesitate to employ other persons to compose dissertations for them; and thus the test, which was intended to be a severe one, is reduced to a nullity.

If it should be thought expedient to subject Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts to an Examination, it ought to be of such a kind as to prove that they were possessed of at least the average amount of education expected in a gentleman. Such a course ought not to be fixed by Statute, as it must alter from time to time with the varying standard of a gentleman's education. At any time it is difficult to define it, though we understand generally what is meant by a well-educated gentleman. It is certainly conducive to the interests of learning, that a connexion should be kept up between such persons and the University; and there seems no more obvious way of doing this than granting Degrees, to which certain social and University privileges are attached.

But it seems to me certain that any proposed Examinations for the higher Degrees must of necessity degenerate into a form. It would be anomalous to make them easier than those appointed for the inferior Degrees; and if an attempt be made to render them more strict, they will surely be relaxed in the end. I would propose that those who have passed the Examination for the A.B. Degree with a certain degree of credit, should be entitled, as at present, when they reach the proper standing, to take the Degree of Master of Arts. Some provision might be made to afford those persons an opportunity of rising to the Degree of Master who obtained no distinction at the Degree Examination, but have since given proof of diligence and learning. The same principle might be acted on with reference to the other Faculties.

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Changes in the Studies of the University.

The mode of conducting the Fellowship Examination.

4. *The expediency of making any changes in the Studies of the University so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

Experience has proved that the most effectual way of giving an impulse to any branch of study in Trinity College is to attach importance to it in the Examination for Fellowship. It is thus that we may account for the remarkable success with which Mathematics, both Pure and Applied, have been cultivated amongst our Students. The Candidates for Fellowship, being trained to carry on researches in the higher branches of Mathematics, and afterwards subjected to a severe Examination, in a course of great extent, are imbued with a taste for these studies, and afterwards, becoming Lecturers and Examiners, communicate the same taste and information to the Junior Students. Distinguished answering in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy so much preponderates over merit shown in other parts of the Fellowship Course, that the Candidate makes the greatest effort to master these branches. To succeed in them is commonly reckoned as being twice as important as equally good answering in the Mental Sciences. And so little weight is attached to answering in Classics, that the issue of a Fellowship Examination is looked upon as decided, if one of the Candidates has obtained a marked superiority in the four Courses of Logics, Mathematics, Physics, and Ethics; that is to say, before the Classical part of the Examination has commenced. This is not in accordance with the intention of the Statute, which, in defining the mode of conducting the Examination, appropriated half of the entire time to Science, and the other half to Literature.

A fact, which positively demonstrates the preponderance of the Mathematical over the other elements in our Fellowship Examination, may be ascertained by an inspection of the list of persons who have been Candidates for Fellowship during the last ten years. It will be seen that, with very few exceptions, it consists of persons who obtained Honors in the Mathematical Sciences at the Degree Examination. Within the same time only three persons, who were not thus distinguished, were successful competitors for Fellowship.

It is plain, then, that the prospect of obtaining a Fellowship, which is the greatest Honor and the most valuable Prize which the College has to bestow, does not act as a stimulus encouraging our Students to cultivate Classics; and the consequence has been that as soon as they have passed the Scholarship Examination they commonly abandon these studies. Those who intend to compete for Fellowship at once apply their whole attention to Mathematics and Physics. A very few keep up their Classical pursuits with the view of obtaining Moderatorships in Classics at the Degree Examination. Thus the whole amount of progress made by our Students in Classics, between the Scholarship and Degree Examinations, is very small. This might naturally be expected; for it is not easy to induce men to expend much time and labour in the pursuit of merely barren Honors. The Senior Sophister, who does not contemplate the pursuit of Moderatorship or Fellowship, begins to devote a portion of his time to some professional study, being encouraged by no incentives of sufficient strength to the further prosecution of Classics. It is only a matter of surprise that they have not fallen into greater neglect; and that they have not declined to as low an ebb as Mathematics reached in Oxford, owing to the action of a precisely similar cause. Some highly accomplished Classical Scholars have been educated in our College within the last twenty years, but they have quitted it to seek in other institutions the Honors and emoluments from which they were excluded here. During the same period no edition of any Greek or Latin Classic author has been published by any of our Fellows; though in former times, when Mathematics engrossed less attention in the Fellowship Examination, several very meritorious works of this kind issued from our Press. The excellent editions of Demosthenes, Lucian, Livy, and Homer, published by Stock, Walker, and Kennedy, all of them Fellows of Trinity College, afford sufficient proof that we are capable of attaining distinction in the walks of Classical Literature, as well as in the Mathematical Sciences, if the substantial rewards of success were only fairly apportioned.

What I have already said with respect to Classics applies, with equal force, to the Experimental and Natural Sciences. The former have been, indeed, lately introduced into the Undergraduate Course; and Honors for the successful cultivation of them are proposed at the Degree Examination. But this is not enough. They will never take root and flourish in the University until the Examination for Fellowships is so altered that a Candidate is allowed an opportunity of exhibiting great proficiency in them, and thus entitling himself to election as a Fellow. Let this change be once made, and we shall have full classes in our Natural Philosophy School, our Museum, and Laboratory. A Student of our University, who evinced great aptitude for Practical Astronomy, has, I am told, been lately appointed to a Professorship in Queen's College, Galway. He would probably have been elected Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, if the Examination had afforded him adequate scope for the display of his acquirements in that and other departments of Physical Science.

Assuming, then, that greater weight ought to be given to both Classics and Experimental Physics, it is obvious that the duty of examining in these departments ought to be committed to the best qualified Examiners that can be procured. The Senior Fellows are at present authorized to obtain the assistance of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in conducting the examination in those departments. The services of the Professors of the Ancient Languages, History, and Oratory, ought, in like manner, to be rendered available in the Classical Examination. So, again, the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and the different branches of Natural Science, ought,

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in their several departments, to be qualified to act as Examiners and Electors. But such an improvement in the several Courses must lead, as an inevitable consequence, to their separation. A regard to the principle of the division of labour, and the interests of learning, imperatively demands that Fellowships should be attainable by persons highly distinguished in special departments of learning. The Course laid down for Candidates is already too extensive. Their health is endangered, and their power of mastering particular branches of study is interfered with by a compulsory application to a variety of pursuits. I believe the bad effects of this system are permanently felt by many of those who pass through the ordeal; and they are afterwards increased by the necessity imposed upon our Tutors of giving instruction in a number of different subjects. Taking these up, one after another, they run the risk of losing that definiteness of purpose, both in thought and reading, which is essential to the attainment of excellence in any branch of learning. Considering all these things, I would propose the following outline of a plan for the improvement of the Fellowship Examination :—

The mode of conducting the Fellowship Examination.

1st. I would recommend that the subjects to be examined in should be distributed into four principal Courses.

(*a.*) The Greek and Latin Languages, General Philology, Criticism, History—Ancient and Modern; in short, as our Statute expresses it, "*Totum genus humanioris literaturæ.*"

(*b.*) Mathematics, both Pure and Applied.

(*c.*) Mental Sciences, with the principles of Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

(*d.*) Experimental Philosophy and the Natural Sciences.

2nd. The Examination in each Course ought to be, as at present, public; and carried on, partly *viva voce*, and partly in writing, by Senior Fellows, assisted by Professors. The severity, the publicity, and the impartiality, with which our Fellowship Examinations are conducted, have done so much honour to Trinity College that no alteration should be attempted in the circumstances by which these great advantages are mainly secured. In all the Courses the English Language ought to be the medium of communication between the Examiners and Candidates. Ample time ought to be allowed for Composition of all kinds in the Classical Course. In Mathematics the Candidates ought to be employed for several hours in furnishing written answers to questions which require original investigation, or depend upon lengthened calculations for their solution. Essays on important subjects, and sketches of portions of the History of Philosophy, ought to be required from Candidates in the third great Course. A considerable portion of the Examination in Experimental Physics and the Natural Sciences ought to be of a practical kind; and, perhaps, a part of it might be carried on with the aid of Instruments and Specimens, if not in the Museum or Laboratory.

3rd. Some of the Fellowships thus examined for might be set apart for Candidates capable of obtaining distinction in two combined Courses. These would resemble our existing Fellowships; and would in general be gained by persons of the same intellectual standard. The remaining Fellowships might be apportioned amongst the several distinct departments of study, and would be the rewards of persons gifted with a remarkable capacity for the cultivation of some special branch of learning. From Fellows of both classes the ranks of Tutors and Professors might afterwards be well recruited. I would advise that the Tutors should be *selected* on the ground of their being specially fitted to undertake the education of young men. They ought to be persons possessed of general acquirements; but, above all, endowed with those moral qualifications which would enable them to exercise a salutary influence upon the characters of the Students. The present system of appointing Fellows to the office of Tutor, merely on the ground of seniority, is plainly open to objection. The Fellows who were not made Tutors might form a class of public Lecturers in the several departments; and the most distinguished amongst them might be rewarded by appointments to the various Professorships. The offices of Tutor and Professor ought, I think, to be kept perfectly distinct; and, to secure the services of competent persons, both ought to have liberal salaries assigned to them. If this be not provided for, the College must be content to accept the services of men of an inferior class of intellect. A young man who is conscious that he possesses talents of a high order, such as might earn for him both rank and fortune in professional life, will not in general be willing to devote himself to the pursuit of a literary Prize, which cannot be gained without much labour, and is far from being valuable when won.

The Undergraduate Course.

I believe that more activity would be infused into our Students, if the University Curriculum, which all Students must alike go through, occupied only two years. After that time, the Students might be allowed greater freedom in the choice of distinct paths of study, suited to their individual tastes and capacities, or preparatory to their intended professions. In the Sophister years, as our Course is now arranged, there is an abatement of activity amongst the Students. Competition produces less effect, as Candidates for Honors begin to be weary of contests of which they are pretty well able to foresee the issue; and industry flags for want of some new excitement. A reference to the University Calendar will show that the number of Prizes awarded to Sophisters at the Term Examinations is considerably less than that obtained by Freshmen. Instances have occurred of Honors being withheld from an entire Sophister Class for want of positive merit. Some of my Pupils have told me that Students who are not Candidates for Honors have, on the average, less knowledge of Greek and Latin when they take their Degree than at the time of their entrance. This may be an exaggeration, but I fear the Senior Lecturer's books, containing the judgments awarded at the Term Examinations, would prove that but little

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progress is made in Classical knowledge by Students whose acquirements are of an inferior order. I am firmly persuaded that this cause of complaint would be removed if my last suggestion were attended to.

The entrance Course.

The work done by Freshmen in our University is not sufficiently unlike that which occupies boys in the first class of a good school. This might be obviated if the Examination for Entrance were somewhat improved. Knowing how well Elementary Geometry and Algebra are taught in many schools, I see no reason why a knowledge of them should not be required from Candidates for admission into the University. One good effect consequent upon this change would be, that a Tutor would be released from the necessity of giving a great deal of merely elementary instruction to Pupils entering upon the study of Mathematics for the first time. The progress of his whole class must be regulated to suit the powers of the most backward; and thus the business of Tutor's Lecture is rendered more irksome and unprofitable than it might be. I would also insist upon the necessity of making Composition in English an important part of the Entrance Examination. Deficiency in this essential accomplishment is but too justly laid to the charge of all our Students. This would not long be the case, if liberal and numerous Prizes for composition were offered to Students on their admission to the University. The masters of schools, influenced by the hope of credit arising to themselves from the success of their pupils in competing for these Prizes, would devote more of their attention than they do at present to English Composition. I was once of opinion that good Scholarship was not promoted by the award of distinctions at the Entrance Examination. I thought the effect of it was to induce schoolmasters to expend their chief energy in fitting their scholars to obtain a high place at Entrance, which they too often thought to secure by imparting a familiar but superficial acquaintance with the limited number of books prescribed in the Entrance Course, instead of laying the foundations of an exact and extensive knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. I now see that this evil has been almost done away with by improving the Examination itself. Let it only be rigorous and patient, conducted with such deliberation as leaves no room to question the justice of the result, and teachers will endeavour to qualify their pupils for success by the possession of substantial merit. The introduction of Elementary Mathematics into the Entrance Course, would leave room for some more advanced studies in the Freshman years, and so facilitate the improvement of the Course prescribed for all Students. That Course, in any case, and especially if it be reduced to one of two years, ought to be extensive, and framed with regard to the intellectual discipline of those who pass through it, rather than with a view to impart knowledge which it may be pleasant or useful to possess. Once a man embarks in professional life, he will put himself to school, if it be necessary, in order to obtain the information without which his business cannot be well transacted. The interest which he feels in his pursuit, and the desire to succeed in it, are motives powerful enough to stimulate his diligence in acquiring knowledge. But he is much less likely to supply himself with that kind of mental training which is furnished by a well-ordered University Course.

The mode of conducting Examinations.

I take this opportunity of expressing an opinion which my experience as a Tutor and Examiner has compelled me to adopt. It is, that, in all our Examinations, from the highest to the lowest, we pursue too summary a method. In the Fellowship Examination this evil is carried to the greatest pitch; and if worse consequences do not flow from the practice, it is only because the victims of it are persons of very uncommon powers. A Cambridge man or a foreigner could hardly be persuaded that the fifty or sixty questions in Mathematics or Physics, printed in the Report of the Fellowship Examination, are proposed *viva voce*, and in the space of a hundred and twenty minutes. A correct result may be obtained after such an Examination, but it cannot be said that it is in consequence of the goodness of the system. It is only in spite of its obvious and inherent defects. The same fault runs through all our Examinations. The oral part of them is too peremptory, and a sufficient time is not allowed for answering questions proposed on paper. By this all classes of Students suffer. Those who are clever and well prepared may have injustice done to them, in consequence of their own nervousness, or of the peculiar turn which the Examination takes. The stupid and the less diligent fare even worse; as they run the risk of being asked only a small number of questions, of which they may not happen to be able to answer a single one. The idle allow this to be an excuse to themselves for not properly preparing the appointed subjects. They may know of instances in which diligent but slow men have failed to pass, whilst others, more fortunate, but less deserving, have escaped. Thus a considerable amount of uncertainty finds its way into a matter which ought to be kept as free from it as possible. The remedy for this must be sought by allowing ample time for Examination, and by dividing the classes into small groups.

The business of an Examination is transacted in the most satisfactory way by Examiners acting in full concert, and in each other's presence. We have experienced the benefits of this system in our Examinations for Honors.

I think it would be advisable to appoint a Court of judicious and experienced Examiners, whose business it would be to decide as to the rejection of Candidates. The constitution of this Court ought not to change rapidly; otherwise its decisions would be fluctuating. The Board has lately introduced a change in the appointment of Honor Examiners, the principle of which might, perhaps, be applied to the case under consideration. Some are permanent, others are changed from time to time: thus a certain continuity is maintained in the system, and a security is provided against the errors into which young Examiners are

apt to fall. They are too anxious to display their own attainments when they ought to be occupied simply with the task of ascertaining those of the persons whom they are appointed to examine; and they are commonly too rigorous and impatient in their mode of dealing with Students of all classes; though they sometimes run into the opposite extreme of being too indulgent to the ill prepared.

The mode of conducting Examinations.

I have already stated, that if the Fellowship Examination were remodelled in the way I propose, there would be at the disposal of the Board a number of public Lecturers distinguished by high attainments of different kinds. On them, in conjunction with the Professors, ought to devolve the principal duties of examination, while the Tutors would be mainly engaged in giving instruction in their Class-rooms.

The Professorships.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professors, and of providing retiring pensions for the Professors.*

As soon as ever funds can be obtained for its adequate endowment, the Regius Professorship of Greek ought to be detached from a Senior Fellowship. The Professors of Hebrew and History ought also to be provided with such incomes as would compensate them for the devotion of their whole time to the duties of their Professorships. Chairs of Sanscrit, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon, ought, I think, to be founded. In what follows I shall suggest a mode of providing means to endow them.

The Fellowships.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.*

An increase in the number of Fellows does not appear to me to be desirable. Even supposing those alterations which I have mentioned above to be made in the manner of electing Fellows, it is doubtful whether a greater number of vacancies than occur at present could be filled by Candidates whose ability and attainments were of the first rank. But I would wish to see a new distribution of labour gradually effected amongst our Fellows. The Tutorships ought to be separated from the Professorships, and their number reduced to what it was before 1840. The rest of the Fellows ought to be employed as Professors and public Lecturers, and paid partly out of the general funds of the College, and partly by a charge on the tuition fees. Instead of diminishing the latter, I would rather see them increased, and use the additional fund thus raised for the purpose of maintaining Professorships.

The public Lecturers of whom I have spoken, holding an intermediate place between the Tutors and Professors, might render very important services to the University. Some of them, applying themselves to particular pursuits, might be employed as Assistant Professors; and would thus become qualified to fill the various Chairs as they became vacant. I do not mean to say that the Professorships ought to be restricted to persons of this class, though it is plain from the nature of things that they would have a considerable advantage over other persons in competing for them. The public Lecturers might also be employed in giving assistance to the Tutors in different ways, and thus would qualify themselves for promotion to that office.

If the question as to the distribution of the tuition fees were now proposed for the first time, I should be in favour of paying each Tutor partly by a fixed salary of about £250, and partly by fees, in proportion to the number of his Pupils. But I would not propose to disturb the arrangement now in force without having before me distinct proofs of its having failed to attain important ends. It has certainly worked well in many respects. Tutors' Lectures are better attended, and the instruction given at them is of a much higher kind than it was in former times. This latter result is established beyond all doubt by the decline of the system of private tuition. The Students find that they receive from the College Tutors appointed to Lecture them as careful instruction as they could obtain from any private Tutor. No fault, therefore, can be found with the existing Tutorial arrangements on the ground that they do not furnish the Student with such *instruction* as he stands in need of. They are complained of for quite different reasons. It is alleged that the Tutors, being no longer dependent for their income upon the number of their Pupils, neglect to exercise that friendly superintendence and moral control over the young men, which is an essential part of the Collegiate system of these countries. But I can answer for it, that there are Tutors who most kindly and faithfully perform their duties in this respect; and if there be any who are less attentive, it is not certain that they would be converted into exemplary Tutors by the introduction of a new system of distributing the Tuition Fees. If the Provost and Board should be convinced that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory to the Students, and to their parents and guardians, they would, I am sure, insist upon a modification of it. Against the particular plan which I have suggested, it is urged, that it is liable to all the evils, both of the present system and of the former one, which left the Tutor entirely dependent upon his class for remuneration. This is, however, a bare assertion, and is sufficiently replied to by the counter-statement, that the proposed scheme would unite in it all the advantages of both systems.

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowment of Scholarships and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

The Statutes of Trinity College direct that the seventy Scholarships for which endowments are now provided shall be awarded after an Examination *in grammatica et literis humanoribus;* and it is further specified, that the Scholars ought to be qualified *ad logicam in aula discendam.*

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The Scholarships and the religious restrictions imposed on Candidates for Scholarships.

It would be expedient to omit these words in a revision of the Statutes, in order that Scholarships might be awarded to Students who show remarkable proficiency in other departments of learning, such as Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Theology. At present, as a Scholarship lasts for five years, there are, taking deaths and resignations into account, about fifteen disposed of yearly. But as the number of first-rank Honors in Classics, awarded at one of the Term Examinations, is only seven or eight, it follows, that half the Scholarships are given to Students of second-rate acquirements. So long as the great Prize of Fellowship is reserved, almost exclusively, for those who are successful in cultivating Science, there may be less reason to complain of this mode of awarding Scholarships, which are the only substantial rewards within the reach of those who devote themselves to Classical studies. But the distribution of them is plainly ill-judged. Some of them must be given to persons who can hardly be thought deserving of a Prize worth about £50 a year for five years. I would propose that the Examination for Scholarships, in the different departments, should be held at the end of the third year, and be conducted by Boards of Examiners, appointed by the governing body, and consisting of Senior Fellows, assisted by Professors and Lecturers. It would be enough that a Scholarship should last for four years if it were entered upon at the end of the Junior Sophister year. A Student would then hold it till he reached the standing of Master of Arts. It seems scarcely necessary to enumerate the advantages of this change. Students of the highest attainments, in different branches of learning, would receive substantial rewards, and thus the pursuit of these various studies would be encouraged. The term for which a Scholarship is held being reduced from five to four years, a greater number would be disposable annually. Some may object to the shortening of the term. I believe, on the contrary, it would be beneficial. I have heard of instances in which the attainment of a Scholarship, which was to last for five years, was regarded by the gainer of it as something like the possession of a perpetuity.

If funds could be found available for the purpose, I think they would be well bestowed in endowing some University Scholarships, open to all Candidates of a certain standing, and free from any restriction on the ground of religion. At first sight it may appear that Scholarships in Trinity College are merely literary Prizes, and that no reason exists for limiting them to persons professing a particular religion. But Trinity College itself was intended to be a Protestant Institution, and is now specially charged with the education of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Established Church. I doubt whether any good effects would be produced by infringing its charter, and altering its constitution, by opening it to persons of all religious denominations. This opening, if it means any thing, must mean that Fellowships, as well as Scholarships, in the College, ought to be made tenable by Roman Catholics and Dissenters; and if Fellowships, then also, as a consequence, those places to which the possession of that rank naturally leads. Thus persons of different religious denominations would sit together as members of the same Board, administering the affairs of an Educational Institution, of which one of the chief objects is the training of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland. Whatever the future may have in store for us, we are not yet warranted by experience in expecting much unity of action in a body so constituted. Suspicions and jealousies, if not actual dissensions, would, I apprehend, interfere with its usefulness, and retard that even career of improvement which we have seen carried on for more than twenty years. There never was a case in which the application of the maxim of letting well alone was more plainly called for. But it may be said, it will be sufficient to open the Scholarships in Trinity College, whilst the conditions of holding a Fellowship remain unchanged. To this I answer, that a partial relaxation would not satisfy those who object to the present restrictions; and that a stronger case might be made out for opening the Fellowships after the same had been already done in the case of the Scholarships. If I were not persuaded that there was this practical connexion between the two questions, I would most gladly see the Scholarships in Trinity College thrown open to Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

Private Tuition.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies.*

The Lectures of the College Tutors and Professors are at present so efficiently conducted as to enable all who attend them diligently to pass the College Examinations, and to obtain Honors at them, without the aid of private tuition. Much has been said against this practice, and it has been proposed by some to prohibit it altogether. Others have treated of it as an evil only to be tolerated because it cannot be put down. It seems more reasonable to regard it, in some cases, as a necessary adjunct to public teaching. Delicacy of health, inferior ability, or some peculiarity of mental constitution, may render a Student unable to derive as much profit as his class-fellows from the Lectures delivered by the College Tutor. On the other hand, the quiet of the private Tutor's room, and the familiar intercourse which exists between him and his pupil, who is often nearly of his own age, are inducements to the slow or shy Student to seek the private Tutor's assistance. Besides this, there is such a thing as really good private tuition which promotes sound learning amongst the Students, and therefore deserves to be rewarded. The complaints against the abuse of private tuition, that is, the practice of *cramming* men with superficial knowledge, just to enable them to pass Examinations, would cease, if the Examinations themselves were conducted with as much judgment and deliberation as they might be.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

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The Library.

Admission to the free use of the Library is a privilege which could not be wisely conceded to our Students in general. The young and half-trained Scholar would be better occupied in mastering a well-ordered Course of Study, prescribed by the College for the purpose of imparting intellectual discipline, and laying the foundation of Classical and Scientific knowledge. But this probation ought not to be carried on too long. I have already suggested that the Curriculum appointed for all Students alike should only occupy the Freshman years of the Course. In connexion with this plan I would recommend that all Students who obtain Honors at the Little-go, or any succeeding Examination, should be admitted to the use of the Library. Rewards of this kind would be highly valued by those who gain them, as being both substantial and dignified.

I would recommend the appointment of better educated persons than ordinary Porters to the situation of assistants in the Library. The number of hands available for the formation of the Catalogue of the Books might thus be increased, and the progress of that most essential work accelerated.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

Fees paid by Students.

These topics have been treated of under the sixth head of inquiry.

11. *The means of rendering the Law School more efficient for the professional Education of Barristers and Solicitors.*

The Law School.

12. *The means of rendering the School of Physic more efficient for the professional Education of Physicians and Surgeons.*

The School of Physic.

On these topics I have no suggestions to offer, but content myself with expressing the hope that the Board will persevere in its endeavours to improve these departments of professional Education by extending the foundation of religious and literary instruction on which they rest.

The length to which the preceding observations have extended obliges me to compress into a small compass some additional remarks which I venture to make with reference to matters not directly alluded to by the Commissioners.

I. *On the discipline of extra-mural Students.*

Discipline of extra-mural Students.

Students *commorantes in villa* are at present subject to hardly any moral control, except so far as they are required, if members of the Established Church, to attend the College Chapel. For such Students, unless they live with their natural guardians, I think it would be desirable to provide accommodation in licensed Halls or Hostels, where they would be under the superintendence of responsible persons, and as strictly obliged to keep regular hours as if they lived within the walls of the College.

II. *Compulsory attendance in the College Chapel.*

Compulsory attendance in College Chapel.

I am of opinion that the attendance of Students in the College Chapel ought in no case to be enforced by fines. In the first place, the punishment seldom falls upon the offending party, the fines being generally paid by his parent. In the next, it seems unfit to punish the neglect of a religious duty by a pecuniary mulct.

In the case of Students having chambers in College this matter may easily be put on a satisfactory footing. They have become members of a community or family whose common or family prayers are held in the College Chapel. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to make their regular attendance a condition of continuance in the community. If they are guilty of occasional instances of neglect, they ought to be reproved for the omission, and reminded of the obligation imposed on them. And if they continue to absent themselves from Chapel, they ought to be deprived of their chambers, as having violated the conditions of residence.

III. *On the number of Lay Fellows.*

Lay Fellowships.

The number of Fellows having been so much increased, it appears reasonable that some addition should be made to the number of Lay Fellows.

ANSWER of Rev. JOSEPH CARSON, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Suggestions of Rev. Joseph Carson D.D., F.T.C.D.

Trinity College,
January 4, 1853.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th ult., I beg to submit, for the consideration of the Dublin University Commissioners, the following remarks on the subjects of inquiry to which your letter refers:—

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

College Legislation.

It is certainly desirable that the progress of the University should not be impeded, either by Statutes which have grown obsolete, or the want of sufficient power to effect salutary changes. By the Charter of the University, however (*vide* Stat. p. 17), the Board of Trinity College is invested with considerable discretionary powers to make new regulations suitable to altered circumstances. The necessity of a Royal Statute for more important changes

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College Legislation.

has never, I believe, stood very long in the way of any really useful improvement, as the Crown has generally been found ready to act on the recommendation of the Board; and the fact that such changes cannot be carried into effect by any single body obviously prevents hasty or ill-considered legislation. I am therefore of opinion that there is no urgent necessity for granting any new powers to the governing body of the University to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

Changes of the nature referred to in this question may be either a nominal extension, a real extension, or an actual diminution of the benefits of the University.

(1) At present the greater part of the Professors' Lectures are open to the public, and the Professors are at liberty to take private pupils. In the Queen's Colleges such private pupils of the Professors are called non-matriculated members of the College; with us they are not considered as having any connexion with the University. To give the name of members of the University to those who already receive instruction from one of its Professors (*e. g.*, to the private pupils of the Professors of Modern Languages) would be a *nominal* extension of the benefits of the University.

(2) But a more important question arises when it is proposed to confer University Certificates on those who receive instructions from a single Professor. It must be remembered that a Certificate is required by one who attends a Professor not merely for the sake of the instruction obtained from him, but for some other purposes—the more important of these purposes ordinarily being to facilitate his entrance into some profession. Now I believe that the heads of the University adopt the wisest course in considering beforehand the purposes for which such Certificates are most commonly required, and in forming "Schools" accordingly (such as the Divinity School, the Medical School, the Engineering School);—that is to say, in marking out a course of study (generally including attendance on more than one Lecturer), and only giving the University Certificate to those Students who have attended *all* the Lectures and Examinations required by the regulations of the School. The Board have proved, by the institution of the School of Engineering, that it is practicable to form new Schools and issue new Certificates, to meet the requirements of some of those professions for which the University does not at present provide sufficient education. In deciding whether any, and what, part of the ordinary course in Arts should be necessary to the obtaining such new Certificates, the Board would of course be guided by the circumstances of each case. They would naturally be desirous to fix the standard of their Certificate as high as possible, and they would wish that Students should obtain in the University not merely the *information* necessary for the practice of their intended profession, but also the *mental discipline* which Classical, Mathematical, and Moral studies are so well suited to produce. On the other hand, they should guard against the error of requiring too much from the Students, lest they should thereby practically deter all but a few from availing themselves of the professional education in question. Any changes of the nature here described, by which Students should be induced to seek their education in this University for some of those professions *for which they do not generally seek it here already*, I should regard as a real extension of the benefits of the University.

(3) But if it were proposed not to issue *new* Certificates, but to grant some of those at present issued on easier terms; or if it were proposed to issue Certificates likely to be mistaken for any of those at present given;—if Certificates were given for attendance on a single Professor, when a similar Certificate now requires attendance on several; or if a Certificate which at present denotes attendance on a Professor's Lectures *plus* the ordinary course in Arts, were henceforth to denote attendance on the Professor's Lectures alone;—I should regard such changes as likely not to be an extension, but a *diminution* of the benefits of the University. For it would probably be some time before the diminished value of the new Certificates came to be generally known; and the Certificates issued by the Professor at the head of any School would be likely to be mistaken for the Diploma of that School. The new Certificate would therefore for a time admit to the same privileges which the old one had done, and the Student would consequently be tempted to prefer the Certificate which could be more easily obtained. Any change of this kind would then practically amount to a lowering of the standard of the School interfered with. Such a lowering of the standard would be advantageous *only* if the present standard were fixed so high as to deter a large proportion of Candidates for the profession in question from availing themselves of the advantages of our School. While, therefore, I regard any change as good, which, by the foundation of new Schools, should attract fresh Students to the University, I should deprecate as mischievous any change which would enable Students, who now receive their complete education here, to content themselves with a partial and fragmentary course of instruction.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

This question not referring to the department with which I am more immediately concerned, it may be sufficient for me to mention, that by the Charter of the University (*vide* Stat., pp. 8, 13) the Board have already power to make such a change if they think it expedient. The chief external impediments to this change seem to be these:—1. As the M.A. Degree confers the University franchise, any change requiring a high standard of

merit for this Degree might possibly be considered opposed to the intentions of the Legislature, which created this franchise in 1832, well knowing that the exercises were merely nominal. 2. As Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are admitted "*ad eundem*" to us, and *vice versa*, the governing body of our University must frame its legislation, as far as circumstances will admit, in accordance with the practice which prevails in those Universities, and cannot, in fairness to our own Students, refuse the higher Degrees to our own ordinary Graduates, while it continues to grant them to all Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

SUGGESTIONS OF REV. JOSEPH CARSON, D.D., F.T.C.D.

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

4. *The expediency of making any change in the Studies of the University, so as to make them more practically advantageous.*

Changes in the studies of the University.

By the existing Statutes (*vide* Stat. pp. 156–157), the Board, with the consent of the Visitors, are fully empowered to make whatever changes they may deem expedient in the studies of the University. They have shown on several recent occasions (*e. g.*, by the establishment of the Engineering School, by the introduction of Experimental Physics into the Undergraduate Course, by the foundation of Premiums for History and Modern Languages, &c. &c.), that they are ready and anxious to adapt these studies to the growing requirements of modern times; and further changes in the same direction will, doubtless, continue to be made. As regards the Tutors, by whose exertions the practical work of instructing the great body of Students is mainly carried on, it has been shown in their collective replies to the University Commissioners' Paper No. 13, and especially in the answer to Question 10, that they have been found ready to co-operate heartily in the improvement of the course of studies; and that, further, it is their interest, in every point of view, that by the growing character of the University for ability, efficiency, and progress, the greatest number of Students should be attracted to its halls. In the adaptation of the Undergraduate Course of studies to meet the requirements of the Students, the Board have generally evinced a disposition to give due weight to the recommendation of the Tutors and Examiners. It may, however, be worth their consideration whether it would not be advisable, by the establishment of Boards of Studies (as recommended in the Cambridge University Report, and already partly carried out in that University) to afford greater facilities for the introduction of useful reforms, and at the same time to throw some obstacle in the way of hasty and ill-considered changes. There are many useful improvements which I would desire to see introduced; for example, I think that a much larger quantity of paper-work ought to be given to the Students at the ordinary Term Examinations; I think that the Candidates for Scholarship ought to get a much greater quantity of Composition, and be examined in passages of Greek and Latin authors which they have not before read. These and such like changes would be more advantageously referred to the consideration of Boards of Studies than to any external authority.

5. *The expediency of increasing the number and endowments of the Professorships and of providing retiring pensions for Professors.*

The Professorships.

On the institution of new "Schools" (referred to in the remarks on Question 2), the services of new Professors would probably be required. I should not anticipate much advantage from the multiplication of Professorships not connected either with the existing Schools or some new ones. It has been found that even the Lectures of Professors of acknowledged ability are but badly attended, if those Lectures do not directly assist in the obtaining of Collegiate distinctions. And though such Professorships, even when useless in the way of teaching, have been advantageous in connecting with the University able and accomplished men whose separation from her would have been justly regretted, I believe this object will (in part, at least) be better attained in future by such an alteration of the Fellowship Course, that Mathematical ability shall no longer be the sole, or nearly the sole, qualification for success.

Some of the Professorships are at present only tenable for a limited time, generally for five years. There are some advantages in this arrangement, as, for example, in the case of a Professor first appointed to his office; for a Professor who may be very well acquainted with the subject on which he is to Lecture may yet prove on trial to be a very inefficient teacher; and it would therefore be detrimental to the University that such a person should continue permanently to occupy the Chair of his department. With regard to permanent Professors, there does not seem to be any urgent necessity for providing retiring pensions in case of age or sickness, as, in many instances, such pensions are already established by the Statutes, and the cases not so provided for may be very safely left to the liberality of the Board.

Some further remarks on the general subject of Professorial teaching, and the best manner of securing its efficiency, will be found under the next head.

6. *The expediency of increasing the number of Fellowships, and altering the mode in which the emoluments are distributed.*

The Fellowships.

The emoluments of Fellowships and Professorships may be regarded either (I.) as rewards for what those who hold them have done previous to their appointment, or (II.) as remuneration for the work which they are to do afterwards.

(I.) There can be no doubt that, considered merely in the first point of view, Fellowships may be of much use, even though (as is the case with the non-resident Fellowships at the English Universities) those who hold them be not required to make any return for the emoluments they receive. No Prizes or Exhibitions can have the same effect in stimulating

The Fellowships and Professorships as rewards of merit.

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The Fellowships and Professorships as rewards of merit.

the industry of a Student as the offer of a provision for life. The fact that such a provision can be obtained at a comparatively early age, without interest or canvassing, by passing an Examination, in the impartiality of which every one has confidence, will always attract members of the University to those studies (whatever they may be) proficiency in which is so rewarded. Since, however, a Fellowship will still be regarded as a Prize, even though it be an office requiring much labour, it would obviously be unwise to expend the College funds in the institution of *mere* Prizes, until at least provision had been made for remunerating those who carry on the studies of the place, on such a scale as shall make it the interest of able men to remain at the University, in preference to pursuing other professions. As I believe that the funds of Trinity College are no more than sufficient to pay for the work to be done, I think it inexpedient that any of these funds should be paid to Fellows or Professors who do not make some return for what they receive in one of the ways presently mentioned: and I only allude to the useful effects of Fellowships considered merely as Prizes, that I may be understood to acknowledge that any increase in their number is a good in itself, provided that this increase be not attended with such a diminution in their value as shall make the remuneration obtained by a successful Candidate for University emoluments considerably below that obtained by men who succeed at other professions. As things are, it has been proved, in the case of two eminent persons who now hold high judicial appointments, that it has been the interest of a man who had actually obtained a College Tutorship to give it up for the rewards of the Bar.

(II.) The work to be done by those who obtain the office of Fellow or Professor is (1) to act in the office of guardian to the Students; (2) To give instruction; (3) To make independent progress in Science or Literature.

The duties of a Fellow or Professor as a Guardian to the Students.

(1.) It is certainly very desirable that a young Student entering the University should find among its senior members one ready to assist him with his advice and counsel, and whom he might be able to regard as especially his friend. The connexion at present subsisting between Tutor and Pupil varies in its intimacy very considerably, according to the circumstances of the latter, and according to the character of both parties, but the effects which it produces are altogether beneficial. Admitting, then, that it is desirable that this quasi-parental office should exist, it seems plain that it ought not to form a distinct office, but should rather be united with the duty of giving instruction. The intimacy between Tutor and Pupil can never be close unless there be frequent occasions of bringing them together. And the present arrangement seems a good one, according to which those who fill the office of Tutor are obliged to give instruction in the more fundamental studies of the University which are obligatory upon all Students.

A prejudice indeed has been created against the method of education by the Tutors, by the fact that, in the two great English Universities, the breaking up of the University into several Colleges renders the condition of the place much the same as that of this University, before the institution of "the Tutorial System." The division of labour cannot be well carried out in the smaller Colleges, and the services of an efficient Tutor are confined to his own College. It must be remembered, however, that with us the Tutors fill the office of University Lecturers which it has been proposed by the English Commissioners to found at Oxford and Cambridge. With us, too, the division of labour is fully carried out; in the attendance on Lectures all the members of the University have equal advantages; and the Lecturers will not discharge their duties the less efficiently because also more or less intimately acquainted with the Students.

The duties of a Fellow or Professor as an instructor.

(2.) As to the manner in which instruction is to be given, there are two methods principally in use. First, the Catechetical method, in which the learner's progress is made to depend, mainly, on his own private reading; the duty of the Lecturer being to ascertain that he has actually read the course marked out for him, to explain the difficulties that he may meet in it, and to give additional illustrations of the subjects read, either original, or derived from books beyond the reach or knowledge of the Student. Secondly, the method in which the learner is merely required to listen to the prælections delivered by a Professor. I believe that the latter method is, in the vast majority of cases, wholly inefficient as a means of *teaching*. From among many examples which might be adduced of this fact, I will merely mention one. The late Dr. Elrington, who filled the office of Regius Professor of Divinity in this University, was universally admitted to be a most efficient Lecturer. His imposing and dignified manner, the fulness of his information, the clearness of his style, the excellence of his delivery, all fitted him in a very high degree for performing the duties of his office; and yet when, in the course of his annual examinations, he tested the amount of knowledge possessed by the Students of his class with regard to the subject-matter of his Lectures, the ignorance of many of them was but too painfully apparent. The truth is, that (if we make exception of the Experimental Sciences, which from their nature are progressive, and which can never be adequately mastered without practical experiments), what is already known is for the most part contained in books; and it is better to make sure that the Student reads such books, than to insist on his being present at Lectures which he may or may not listen to. If the teacher occupy his prælections with new discoveries of his own, such Lectures will generally only be useful to those who have a considerable acquaintance with what is known already. But, though I consider such prælections inefficient as a means of *teaching*, I think they may be extremely useful as a means of exciting a Student's interest, and inducing him to read for himself in the subjects lectured on. Accordingly, I think it very desirable that those to whom leisure is given for making independent progress in the subjects studied at the University should be brought,

from time to time, in contact with the more advanced Students, and should have opportunities of making known to them their discoveries.

The duties of a Fellow or Professor as an instructor.

Whatever be the relative merits of these two methods, however, it is important to observe, that they do not constitute any real distinction between Tutors and Professors as regards the general work of University instruction: with us, the difference is rather made by the subjects lectured in, than by the manner in which instruction is communicated. Instruction is given by members on the foundation in those subjects which all Students are required to read, as also in Divinity, which is made by the Statutes the special object of a Fellow's study. Instruction is given in other special subjects of study by Teachers not on the foundation, but who are called Professors, whether they convey their instruction catechetically or by prælections. It has been already remarked, that the Tutors, with us, fill the same office as the proposed University Lecturers at Oxford and Cambridge, and do the same kind of work as the Professors of Mathematics, of Greek, and of Latin, have to perform at the Queen's Colleges.

In determining, therefore, whether or not it be expedient to increase the number of those who are to be engaged in the work of instruction, either under the name of Tutors or Professors (for, as has been shown, there is no *essential* difference in the duties to be performed), regard must obviously be had to the existing wants of the University. Now, with respect to instruction in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, I believe that the present staff of instructors is sufficiently numerous; and the method of obtaining them, in practice, procures the services of those most proficient in these sciences. The Mathematical part of the Fellowship Examination is, doubtless, capable of much improvement, by the introduction of paper questions, and the lengthening of the time to be devoted to it; but, in practice, the result has hitherto been, that the ablest Candidates are almost invariably successful.

But while the staff of Instructors in Classics is sufficiently numerous, the method of obtaining them is not equally unobjectionable. As Classics are a subject which all Students are required to study, it is right that those who teach them should be on the foundation; and the Statutes make classical proficiency a part of the qualification requisite for election to Fellowships. In practice, however, the classical part of the Examination is of very little weight; and a good Classical Scholar has no chance of success if he have not also some Mathematical ability. It is true, that the wide extent of the Fellowship Course offering the best chance of success to those who possess a certain degree of versatile ability, there have always been found among the Fellows many who, when Undergraduates, have obtained high classical distinctions; but even those persons had their classical reading suspended during the whole time of their preparation for the Fellowship Examination: and, moreover, it is not to be supposed that they are always the *best* Classical Scholars of the University. I believe, therefore, that it is most desirable that the system of Examination for Fellowship should be so altered that those Classical Scholars should not be excluded from success at it who are not capable of making much progress in Mathematics.

It may be a question whether Divinity should not also form a part of the subjects examined in at the election of those whose chief business is to teach it, or whether the same object would not be sufficiently obtained indirectly, since those most proficient in Classics and in Metaphysical and Moral Sciences are likely to make also the greatest progress in the study of Divinity.

Provision for those who devote themselves to original discovery in Science and Literature.

(3.) It is desirable that at a University adequate provision should also be made for those who devote themselves to original discovery and research in Science and Literature, and who cannot be expected to have much success in these pursuits if a large portion of their time be taken up in the work of instruction. I have already stated that I do not think the staff of instructors in the most important departments requires increase; but I think that if funds can be found, much good will be done by providing retiring places for those who appear most likely to make a good use of their leisure. If Classics be allowed their due weight in the Fellowship Examination, the Professorship of Greek (and perhaps one or two similar Professorships to be hereafter founded—as, for instance, of Latin and Comparative Philology) will naturally perform the same office in providing permanent places for the most able of the Classical Fellows, which the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy now perform with regard to the Mathematical Fellows.

I have already said, that I think it desirable that those who have leisure for original investigation, should not be wholly separated from the work of instruction, but should be brought in contact, both at Lectures and Examinations, with the more advanced of the Students in their departments. And, on the other hand, I think it desirable that those employed in the ordinary work of instruction should have a considerable portion of leisure time, both as the use made of that leisure will afford the Board the best opportunities of judging who are fittest for the retiring places, and also, as the possession of such leisure is one of the inducements which prevail on able men to be Candidates for Fellowships.

It will be gathered from the tenor of the foregoing remarks, that I see no reason for increasing the number of Fellowships. For many years, the value of the Prize, and the known impartiality of the Examination, have induced, for the most part, the best Students of each class to compete for this honorable distinction; and the acquirement of a Fellowship has been considered, both by the University and the public, to be a test and token of distinguished ability. I should deeply regret that any changes should be made calculated to diminish the pre-eminence which public estimation has accorded to the successful Candidates at a Fellowship Examination. The Prize is open to free and fair public com-

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petition; and neither official influence nor private favour can exercise any control in the award. The recent addition to the number of Fellows, joined with other causes, has, indeed, considerably diminished the value of the Prize; and the effect of this diminution has already been sensibly felt in inducing able Students, who would have been ornaments to the body of the Fellows, to turn their attention to other pursuits. I would, therefore, strongly deprecate any further change of the same kind, which, either by any addition to the existing Fellowships, or the extension of the name to other offices, would inevitably tend to lower the influence and to impair the public estimation of those to whose care the the best interests of the University are by our Charter confided. It may be added, that Her Majesty's Government appear to be of opinion that the number of Fellows is too large, rather than too small, since they have for many years given permanent leave of absence to two of the existing Fellows.

As regards the mode in which the emoluments are distributed, the Commissioners are aware that the salary of a Junior Fellow is extremely small, and that almost the entire sum which a Tutor receives is derived from the fees paid by the Students, which are thrown into a common fund, and divided according to fixed rules. I consider the number of Tutors to be abundantly sufficient for the work which they have to perform, and I am strongly in favour of the continuance of the arrangement by which the fees of their Pupils are distributed. At present it is purely voluntary; and as I think it would be injurious to the progress of the Students, and prejudicial to the interests of the University, if it were disturbed, I am of opinion that steps should be taken to place it on a permanent basis. In doing so, however, care should be taken to respect all existing or inchoate rights.

With regard to the Fellows who are not Tutors, I do not think that they ought to be left upon their present footing. Salaries are paid to men who may do no work for them. These salaries are too small to be in themselves a means of support to the recipients; and therefore do not enable them to devote their leisure to those pursuits for which they are best qualified. Even if the salaries could be made large enough to be considered an adequate provision, it may be questionable whether they ought to be given to secure leisure for all Fellows, indiscriminately, during the first few years of their Fellowship, rather than to those who have shown some ability for independent investigation in Science or Literature. I think the best mode of correcting these evils would be this: that power should be given to the Board, according as new Classical or other Professorships were created, and Tutors appointed thereto, to fill up the places of such Tutors, from time to time, by calling up the Non-Tutor Fellows, until the entire number was absorbed.

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions on the Candidates for Scholarship.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

Considering the general proficiency of the Candidates, and the comparatively large number of vacancies which are annually filled out of each class, I would not be disposed to recommend any increase either in the number or the endowments of Scholarships. Success at the Scholarship Examination is now highly valued, and is often appealed to as a test of distinction in after-life: and it is important that the Honor should not be too readily bestowed, nor the standard of qualification diminished. Even if the funds of the College admitted of an increase in the emoluments of the Scholars, I should doubt the expediency of the change. If the Prize were made more valuable than it is, young men would delay their entrance into the University, until their studies were sufficiently matured to insure their success; and there would be much risk that a Scholarship would be looked upon as an ultimate reward, instead of an assistance to encourage and help forward a young man's exertions in the commencement of his career. With regard to the qualifications required at the Scholarship Examination, if, as before suggested, Fellowships are thrown open to Classical Scholars, it would seem natural that Scholarships should not be, as at present, confined solely to those who have obtained proficiency in Classical pursuits.

I am strongly opposed to any alteration of the religious restrictions now imposed on Candidates for Scholarships. By the Charter of the University, Scholars are members of the foundation of Trinity College, and cannot be separated from it without a surrender of our chartered rights. The intention of those Sovereigns who founded and endowed the University, that Trinity College should be a training school for the Church, may be gathered from many passages of the Statutes, and more especially from the following recital (*vide* Stat. p. 147):—"Permultum refert, ut juventus Academica, illi præsertim qui sacris ordinibus destinantur, in sacris literis et religionis Christianæ doctrinis diligenter erudiantur, *in quem præcipue finem fundatum fuit hoc Collegium.*" In this point of view, Scholarships were intended to be, and, in fact, mainly serve, as exhibitions for deserving Students who are destined for the ministry of the Church. It is not undeserving of notice that this was the view taken of them by one who was at least a disinterested witness, namely, the late Mr. O'Connell. When he was examined on oath before a Committee of the House of Lords, in 1825, he was asked (*vide* Evidence, p. 158), "Would not one measure tend very much to conciliate the Roman Catholics, and to do away the unpleasantness to which you have referred, namely, that of leaving the election of Scholarships open to both religions, which they are not now?" His reply was as follows:—"I doubt that; and I will state why. As Trinity College, Dublin, is constituted, it is intended for the education of the Protestant Clergy. I do not think it would be a wise thing to give

the Scholarships to Catholic young men. I think that young men of talent, who are intended for the Protestant Church, ought to have those Scholarships. It is intended for the education of Protestants; but, then, the Scholarships are helps to poor young men. My notion is, that the intention was to leave these Scholarships for young men intended for the Protestant Church, who would exhibit their talents, and would have the means, by these Scholarships, of supporting themselves till the time of their ordination in the Church. Considering that to be the case, I conceive that no other persons ought to interfere with their possession of them."

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The Scholarships and the religious restrictions on the Candidates for Scholarship.

These reasons, coming from such a quarter, are, to my mind, conclusive. If, however, Exhibitions should hereafter be founded analogous to Scholarships, but unconnected with the foundation, I think they should be open to all Students, without religious distinction.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of every assistance except what the College affords to his Studies.*

Private Tuition.

It is obvious that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to place all Students *exactly* on a par with regard to the attainment of Honors. All that the College can be expected to do is, to afford to the poorest Student such assistance by Lectures as will enable him, if possessed of adequate ability, to be a successful Candidate for the highest distinctions. This object is already, to a great extent, carried out by the present arrangement of Honor Lectures. It was stated, in the answers to Paper 13, that Students not unfrequently *now* attain the highest Honors who have had no other assistance than what the Honor Lectures afford.

In like manner, it is matter of daily experience, that Students of the most ordinary capacity, who diligently attend Tutors' Lectures, are enabled to acquit themselves satisfactorily at the more important examinations; because, owing to the sub-division of the Students, the instructions of the Lecturer can be specially adapted to their wants and exigencies. In these respects, therefore, I do not conceive that very much remains to be done. Private instruction will still be sought for, either by Candidates of inferior ability, or by those who have entered College without sufficient preparatory knowledge for the attainment of Honors, or who are rich enough to afford themselves the luxury: and it must not be forgotten, that many a poor Student is thus enabled by his own exertions to procure for himself the means of support, by imparting the information which he has himself acquired at Lectures to others, who either from want of ability, or of sufficient previous knowledge, were not able to derive full benefit from them.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

The Library.

With regard to the admission of strangers, unconnected with the University, to the privileges of the Library, I shall only observe, that I think the present regulations of the Board afford all reasonable facilities; and I do not know that any properly qualified person could have much more difficulty in obtaining admission to the Library than to that of the British Museum. With regard to Undergraduate Students who at present are debarred from the use of the Library, I much doubt the expediency of admitting them generally to read there. I think it is almost certain that desultory habits of reading would be formed, which would be very injurious to their future progress. I well remember, that, although I did not obtain admission to the Library until after I had graduated, for the first few months after I began to read there the privilege conferred no real benefit on me, as my time was almost exclusively taken up with Magazines and other works of mere amusement. There is now a very valuable College Lending Library, to which additions are annually made by the liberality of the Board, and the Undergraduate Students are permitted and encouraged to take home with them any books which it would be in the least degree useful for them to study, and difficult for them to procure. The only change which I would be disposed to recommend is this, that the Professors be authorized to recommend to the Board such very deserving Students as in their opinion would derive real advantage from the privilege of reading in the Library. If this were done, the hope of obtaining such a distinction might afford an additional stimulus to the exertions of the Undergraduates.

10. *The propriety of making any alteration in the Fees paid by Students, and in the mode of distributing them.*

Fees paid by Students

The latter part of this question has been previously answered in the negative, so far as relates to the distribution of the fees paid for tuition. On this subject, in general, I am precluded, for obvious reasons, from saying much: but I may be permitted to quote the following remarks of Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, as given in the Appendix to the Cambridge University Report. (*Vide* p. 205.) "The expenses of Students arising from payments to their College are small, and (so far, at least, as the expense of Tuition is concerned) could not be diminished without being made quite disproportionably small in comparison with all other educational payments, and inefficient for providing adequate instruction for the Students." I will only add, that the charge for Tuition with us (eight guineas) is less than either at Oxford or Cambridge; and when it is considered that a Student for the annual sum of £15 has free access to the ablest instructors whom the University can provide, can compete for all Honors and Prizes, and can attend gratuitously all the Professorial Lectures, with scarcely an exception, while the charge at the most ordinary day-schools in Ireland is often £10 per annum, the justice of Dr. Whewell's remarks will, I think, be generally conceded. In addition to the thirty Sizarships estab-

SUGGESTIONS OF REV. JOSEPH CARSON; D.D., F.T.C.D.

Fees paid by Students

lished by the Statutes, the Tutors, by an arrangement among themselves, have for many years granted exemption from Tuition fees to about forty Students annually, thereby providing education for a considerable number of deserving young men, at an almost nominal charge.

The remaining topics not coming immediately within my department, I do not wish to offer any observations on them.

In conclusion, I have to plead the very limited time which was allowed me by the Commissioners for the consideration of subjects so varied and important, as some excuse for the undigested form which my remarks on them have assumed, but which, from the circumstance I have mentioned, was, in some degree at least, unavoidable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH CARSON, D.D.,
Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commissioners.

SUGGESTIONS OF REV. PROFESSOR JELLETT, F.T.C.D.

ANSWER of Rev. JOHN H. JELLETT, F.T.C.D., University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Trinity College,
SIR, January 10, 1853.

In reply to your communication of the 18th ult., I beg to offer, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the following observations:—

College Legislation.

1. *The power of the University or College to make, repeal, or alter Statutes.*

I do not think it advisable to give to the University or College, even with the consent of the Visitors, a general power of altering Statutes. But there are many points in which the Statutes, as they exist at present, seem to me to be drawn up with too great strictness, and not to allow to the Heads of the University a sufficient power of alteration. Of this I will give one instance, which falls within my own department. The Examination for Fellowship is at present, in all its details, rigorously fixed by Statute; a certain time is allotted to each of the prescribed subjects, and no power is given to vary this arrangement in the smallest degree. Now the general progress of scientific knowledge, and more especially the great advance which the University of Dublin has made in the present century, have rendered the time allotted to some of these subjects absurdly inadequate. Thus, for example, to each of the vast branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy *two hours* only are assigned by Statute. It would be impossible in such a time to give even a tolerable Examination. The present practice of conducting the entire examination *viva voce* would be considered by Mathematicians sufficiently objectionable. But while the duration of the Examination remains as it is at present, I should not think it advisable to change it. A *viva voce* Examination, lasting for two hours, may be a tolerable test of memory,—a paper Examination of the same length would not be a satisfactory test of anything. I am aware that it is frequently urged that at the Fellowship Examination the best among the Candidates are always successful, and that therefore—regarded as a test of merit—it cannot be very faulty. On the truth or falsehood of this statement I wish to give no opinion. But even if it be granted to the fullest extent, it would not follow that the system of Examination is a good one; unless it could be also shown that the species of training which this Examination requires on the part of the Student is well calculated to make him an able Mathematician or Physicist. And I have no hesitation in saying, that the tendency of the present system of Examination is to encourage the cultivation of mere memory, rather than of real mathematical skill. I believe that there exists on the part of the Board a strong desire to remedy this defect, but in the present state of the Statute they are quite powerless to do so.

Mode of conducting the Fellowship Examination.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

2. *The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of Students, by admitting Persons to Professorial Lectures, and authorizing the Professors to grant Certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.*

I do not think it generally desirable to admit persons to Professorial Lectures who have no other connexion with the University. The result of such a system, if generally adopted, would be, I conceive, to degrade the University into a series of separate professional schools. It is, undoubtedly, one of the most important duties of a University to give a professional as well as a general education to its Students, and I fully admit the wisdom of the modern improvements which have rendered our Universities more largely available for such a purpose. But I think that this duty is best discharged when, as at present, the University requires the Student to receive a certain amount of general education previously to commencing his professional studies. If the University were to throw open its several distinct schools to those who had received no general education, the anxiety which the Student naturally feels to render his education immediately available for practical purposes would, probably, induce a large number to take advantage of this relaxation. The number of those who receive general education would thus, I conceive, be much diminished, while there would be, in all probability, a considerable addition to the purely professional Students. And if the object of education were merely to provide a number of skilled

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Jellett, F.T.C.D.

labourers for the several professions, such a result might not be undesirable. But if one great object of education be, to provide for the Students a wholesome *general* discipline, which may both render him better fitted for any pursuit which he may afterwards take up, and also correct the narrowness of mind which professional study tends to produce, I believe that the suggested extension can hardly be regarded as beneficial; and I think that a University ought to be cautious of lending support to the opinion (already too prevalent) that knowledge is to be regarded solely as the means of acquiring wealth. I have assumed in this answer that the admission of externs to Professorial Lectures would operate most largely in the case of Lectures which are strictly professional. But the truth of this seems too evident to require proof.

Admission to Professorial Lectures.

3. *The expediency of altering the system by which the higher Degrees are granted, so as to make them real tests of merit.*

The higher Degrees as real tests of merit.

I confess that I see but one way in which it might be possible to effect this. So long as a considerable period of time is required to elapse between the taking of the A.B. Degree and any higher Degree, I think it would be hardly possible to excite much competition for the latter. When men have become fully engaged in the labours of their several professions, I think it would be difficult to induce them to work for any Academic distinction. The Candidates for such distinctions would probably be few, and those, too, not the best men in the class. But if the higher Degrees were given for superior merit in the several departments shown *at the time of taking the A.B. Degree*, I think that very great competition might be excited. I do not say that this suggestion is free from difficulties: many persons would consider it highly unadvisable to confer the higher Degrees on men so young as Candidates for the A.B. Degree usually are. I do not wish to give any opinion as to the force of this objection; but I believe that if it be desirable to confer the higher Degrees for any kind of merit which could be submitted to an Academic test, these Degrees must be conferred at an early period of life.

7. *The propriety of any alteration in the number and endowments of Scholarships, and in the qualifications required, and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.*

The Scholarships and the religious restrictions now imposed on the Candidates.

As long as the Scholars form a part of the Corporation, I should be unwilling to remove the religious restrictions which at present exist, as this could not be done without destroying the Protestant character of the University. But if this connexion, which is, indeed, little more than nominal, were dissolved, so as to render a Scholarship merely a literary or scientific prize, I should be glad to see it thrown open to persons of every religious persuasion. I also think it advisable that a certain number of the Scholarships should be given as a reward for scientific proficiency.

8. *The means of rendering the Student independent of any assistance except what the College affords to his studies.*

Private Tuition.

I do not think that this object could be attained by any legislative enactment. Whether, and how far, the assistance of a private Tutor shall be necessary to the Student, must depend on the efficiency of the College Lectures, and on the character of its Examinations.

The effect of a judicious system of Lecturing in obviating the necessity of private tuition is evident. The character of the Examinations exercises perhaps a still stronger influence. Every Candidate for Science Honors is aware that there is a class of questions (technically called "cram questions"), consisting, for the most part, of problems which are not to be found in books, but which pass as a species of tradition from one class of private Tutors to the next. Of these questions every private Tutor has a large collection in manuscript, in which he carefully prepares his pupils. If, then, the Examination Papers contain any considerable proportion of such questions, the advantage enjoyed by the Student who has read with a private Tutor is of course very great. I should wish that questions of this kind were wholly excluded from the Examination Papers. It is undoubtedly desirable that these papers should contain questions which are not to be found in books, otherwise it would be impossible to test the Student's power of applying his knowledge. But I think that such questions should be wholly new. When they belong to the traditional class to which I have alluded, besides being utterly valueless as a test of Mathematical power, they give to the system of "cramming" an amount of encouragement which I believe to be highly mischievous. The great diminution in the number of questions of this class which has taken place within late years, together with the present excellent system of Tutors' Lectures, have already done much to remove the *necessity* of the assistance of a private Tutor; but I have no hope that Students will ever entirely dispense with such assistance. Desire to avoid individual exertion will always, even under the best system of Lectures, lead many Students to seek the aid of a person who can, to a certain extent, think and work for them. The College Lecturer could not completely supply the place of a private Tutor without ministering to the indolence of such Students,—without, in fact, rendering his Lectures to a considerable extent rather an injury than a benefit to his class. I think that the power of discouraging the system of "cramming" rests almost entirely with the Examiners. By confining their questions to such as are either new to all the Students, or contained in books prescribed to all, they can do much to destroy this highly pernicious system.

9. *The means of rendering the Library more generally useful than at present.*

The Library.

With regard to this question, I would suggest that it might be in certain cases advisable to admit to the Library Undergraduate Students. Thus, for example, Candidates for

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Jellett, f.t.c.d.

The Library.

Fellowship who commence their attendance upon the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy before taking the A.B. Degree, might, I think, be admitted to the Library, on a certificate from the Professor that they were worthy of such indulgence.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the very limited time allowed by the Commissioners for the consideration of their questions has determined me to confine my remarks to those subjects which have long engaged my attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Jellett,
Professor of Natural Philosophy in the
University of Dublin.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary of the Dublin University Commission.

Letter to the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Letter II., asking for Suggestions.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College,
December 18, 1852.

Sir,

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, having been directed by their Commission to report to her Majesty on the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University, and of Trinity College, and also to report their opinions on the subjects referred to them, are anxious to receive from you any suggestions which you may wish to offer with respect to those branches of study in the University, with which your office of Junior Fellow, Tutor, or Professor is connected; and with respect to the means of promoting their advancement.

The Commissioners will feel obliged by your forwarding any answer you may wish to give to this communication, before the 8th of January next.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. Neilson Hancock, Secretary.

[This letter was addressed, not only to the Fellows and Professors whose answers are given in the following pages, but also to the other Fellows and Professors to whom Letter I. was not addressed.]

Suggestions of Professors and Lecturers in the Engineering School.

Answer of the Professors and Lecturers in the Engineering School.

Engineering School, T. C. D.,
January 7, 1853.

Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, informing us severally that her Majesty's Commissioners were willing to receive any suggestions which we might desire to offer for the improvement of the studies connected with our respective Professorships.

In reply, we beg to state that the Board—the governing body of the College—who originally founded the School of Civil Engineering with which our Professorships are connected, have full power to make any alterations which may appear desirable in the studies and discipline of the School, and have always shown themselves ready to listen to any suggestions on the subject offered to them by the Professors and Lecturers. Accordingly, as will be seen in the answers sent to the Commissioners' inquiries, several important alterations have been made in its constitution and regulations since its establishment, and we may add here, that many improvements of a less extensive character, chiefly in matters of detail, but still materially affecting the efficiency of the School, have from time to time been suggested by the Professors and adopted by the Board.

With matters of this kind, therefore, we do not think it necessary to occupy the time and attention of the Commissioners. There is one subject, however, on which, from its importance as regards the School, and the relation which it bears to a question of more general interest, we desire to submit our views to their consideration.

According to the regulations of our School, when a Student has completed the prescribed Course of Lectures, Examinations, &c., the Board awards him a Diploma attesting the fact, and here his connexion with the School ceases. A different plan, however, has been adopted in some recently-established Schools, which prescribe a shorter Course of Study in the School, at the termination of which an inferior Testimonial is granted, and the Student is required to devote himself to the practice of his profession for a stated time,

and afterwards to submit to an Examination before he receives the full and complete Diploma. This practice bears a striking analogy to a plan which has been suggested for instituting Examinations as tests of merit for the higher Degrees in the different faculties; and while we concur in general with the arguments advanced by some members of the Board against the latter proposal, we beg to offer the following remarks on the former.

In the first place, we submit that the scheme is an untried one, and that nothing similar has been adopted in any of the analogous educational establishments on the Continent or in Great Britain. On the contrary, a plan similar to ours is followed in the Waterstaat of Holland, where the Engineers are educated to whom the great water-works of that country are subsequently intrusted; and in the University of Turin, where pupils are trained for the management of the extensive system of irrigation carried out in Northern Italy. A similar plan also prevails in the well-organized schools of Paris, the Ecole des Mines, the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Metiers, and the Ecole Polytechnique; and, finally, it is the same which has received the sanction of the Universities of London, Durham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

The fact of the scheme referred to being an untried one would not, we admit, be sufficient to justify our rejection of it, if satisfactory arguments could be advanced in its favour. We must confess, however, that we are not acquainted with any such. For, in the first place, with respect to the test proposed to ascertain the progress made by the Student during his years of practice, we are unable to see how an Examination, after a longer or shorter period of professional practice, can differ from one held at the termination of the Student's Scholastic Course. The Examination, so far as the theory and principles of the science are concerned, can clearly not be more complete in the former case than in the latter; and, so far as the practice of the art is in question, it is equally limited. Nothing can be made the subject of an Examination which cannot be explained in a Lecture; and scarcely more decisive proofs of acquired skill can be furnished at an Examination, after years of practice, than the Candidates for our Diploma are required to produce at present. It is true that, after some period of professional practice, the Pupils might be able to refer to works constructed by themselves, or built under their superintendence; but in the former case the works referred to would be the proper and fitting attestation of professional skill, and not a College Testimonial issued subsequent to their completion; and in the latter a Certificate from the Engineer-in-Chief would be the suitable evidence of professional experience.

Secondly, it appears to us that we could never expect men who had once entered on professional practice, and assumed an independent position, to present themselves again at a College Examination. We fear, therefore, that shortening the Scholastic Course, with the expectation of subsequently completing it by extra-scholastic Exercises, would merely have the effect of abridging and diminishing the amount of preparatory professional study. This is the more to be dreaded in a profession like that of Civil Engineering, in which the necessity of a liberal scientific education is scarcely yet sufficiently recognised. The public would not be strict to examine the exact purport of a Collegiate or University Testimonial, and an inferior one, granted on a short Scholastic Course, to be completed by subsequent Exercises, would not fail in many cases to be regarded as complete and final; and there is no doubt that this would be the general result, if, as we hold most probable, the majority of the Pupils should continue their professional career without returning for the final Diploma. The effect of this, it is obvious, would be, to counteract, to a great extent, the effort now made to raise the scientific character of the profession in general, by the establishment of a liberal preparatory course of professional education. Moreover, there is a peculiarity connected with the profession of Civil Engineering which adds to the improbability, in all cases very great, of a Student who has once entered on active life returning to submit to a College Examination. The peculiarity we refer to is, that while Candidates for the Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions generally purpose pursuing their respective professions either in this or in the sister island, Civil Engineers, on the contrary, seek an opening wherever Engineering works are in progress; in fact, there is not a quarter of the globe where Pupils of our School are not at this moment engaged in the practice of their profession. It is not to be expected that men who have once left the country would return to pass an Examination here; nor that, having obtained a Testimonial of Education in any respectable School—which, however incomplete, would yet attest an amount of education and training far superior to what has hitherto been generally considered requisite for admission into the Profession—that under such circumstances a Student would defer for years availing himself of any opening that presented itself for his professional advancement.

On the whole, we are strongly of opinion that the plan adopted in our School is the wisest one, namely, to make the course of study, &c., in the School itself, as complete as possible; to teach the principles of the Science, and the practice of the Art, as fully as can possibly be done in a School, and to give its Diploma to all who complete its Curriculum; but to leave the attestation of professional skill to the public recognition of professional success, and the proof of professional experience to the Certificates of acknowledged Practitioners.

As it appears desirable, however, to connect former Pupils with the School, and also to hold out an inducement to them to cultivate and advance the science and theory of Civil Engineering—the least remunerative part of the profession—it has been contemplated to found an Institute or Association, composed of former pupils, and divided into two classes of members—one consisting of ordinary members, being open to all who had obtained the

Suggestions of Professors and Lecturers in the Engineering School.

Diploma of the School, and had been engaged for a certain time in the exercise of their profession; the other of higher rank, limited to a certain proportion of the total number of men who had passed the School, and to which admission should be by election from such ordinary members as had furnished the best original memoirs on professional subjects. This proposal is somewhat similar in principle to the only plan which has ever appeared to us likely to be successful in rendering Examinations for the higher Degrees in the different faculties effective as tests of merit, namely, that of limiting the number of such Degrees, and rendering them objects of competition, while it is free from the objection which holds, in our opinion, against any plan which would require professional men to submit to an examination to test their fitness for a profession on which they had actually entered, or to determine the progress they had made in it.

We have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) Samuel Downing, A.M.
James Apjohn, M.D.
Samuel Haughton, A.M.
Andrew S. Hart, LL.D.
George Salmon, A.M.
Robert V. Dixon, A.M.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of Rev. George Salmon, F.T.C.D.

Answer of Rev. George Salmon, Junior Fellow and Tutor.

Trinity College, Dublin,
January 11, 1853.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter, inviting me to send in to the University Commissioners suggestions with respect to those branches of study with which my office of Fellow and Tutor is connected.

When called on by the Commissioners to furnish them with *information*, I have, in common with other members of the University, cheerfully taken considerable trouble to procure them what they desired; but when asked to offer *suggestions*, I am bound to remember, that the University already possesses a governing body to which the Crown has, by Charter, intrusted the direction of the studies of this institution.

I believe, moreover, that this body (as uniting considerable experience with long familiar acquaintance with the working of the University) is the most competent to pronounce ultimately on the merits of any suggestions for its improvement.

I trust, that the result of the Commission will be to bring before the Board many valuable ideas, to which it will be their duty to give attentive consideration; but, as for any suggestion which I may have myself to make, I think it more respectful to the Heads of the University to offer them to them directly, rather than through the intervention of any external body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., (Signed) George Salmon.
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.

Answer of Rev. Samuel Haughton, Junior Fellow, Tutor, and Professor of Geology.

Trinity College, Dublin,
January 8, 1853.

Sir,

Subjects of the Fellowship Examination.

I received yours of the 18th ultimo, stating the desire of the Dublin University Commissioners to receive suggestions with reference to the Course of Studies with which my duties, as Fellow, Tutor, and Professor of Geology, are connected. In answer, I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

Improvements in the Course of Study may be divided into two classes: 1st, improvements which it is in the power of the University to make; and 2nd, improvements, the power of making which is not possessed by the University.

With respect to the former, I believe that the power of altering and improving the Course of Studies has been judiciously and wisely exercised by the Board of Trinity College, and that it is, on the whole, best left in their hands; but the practical utility of improvements attempted in the Course of Study, is often seriously interfered with by the want of powers of the second class.

In illustration of my meaning, I beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the following case, which I believe to be of importance.

A Course of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and the experimental part of Heat, Light, and Electricity has been recently introduced into the Undergraduate Studies; the Examiners in this course being the Professors of Chemistry and Geology, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy, and two of the Fellows chosen annually. Instruction in this course is supplied by the above-named Professors and Fellows; but there is no security that there shall always be Fellows willing and competent to discharge this duty. The subjects of the Course form no part of the Fellowship Examination, and, in the present state of that Examination, it must be a matter of accident that there should be Fellows in the College whose taste and private studies render them competent to undertake these duties.

As the Examination is at present constituted, Fellowship is a reward, in general, for

Mathematical knowledge; and I am of opinion, that there are more vacancies for Fellowship than Candidates of distinguished Mathematical attainments to fill them: in other words, that the supply of Mathematical Fellowships is greater than the demand. Suggestions of Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.

As the University does not possess the power of altering the subjects of study requisite for the Fellowship Examination, I believe that the conferring of this power on the University would be an important benefit. By opening a proportion of the Fellowships to Students of Experimental Physics, a permanent provision would be made for the future teaching of the subjects recently introduced into the Undergraduate Course, and Experimental Science rescued from the precarious position which it now occupies in the University. Subjects of Fellowship Examinations.

Similar arguments apply to the introduction of Classical Fellowships; but, in the suggestion which I venture to offer, I confine myself to those defects in the working of the University which have fallen under my own immediate observation.

I am respectfully yours,

(Signed) Samuel Haughton,
Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of Rev. Richard Townsend, Junior Fellow and Tutor. Suggestions of Rev. R. Townsend, F.T.C.D.

Trinity College, Dublin,
January 15, 1853.

Sir,

In replying so late to your communication of the 18th ult., applying to me on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for "any suggestions I may wish to offer with respect to those branches of study in the University with which my offices of Fellow and Tutor are connected, and with respect to the means of promoting their advancement;" and requesting me at the same time "to forward any answer I may wish to give," before the 8th instant—I have to express my regret, first, that particular business, which occupied nearly my whole available time during the Christmas recess, and a slight subsequent illness, have prevented me sending an answer within the specified interval; and next, that the hurried and imperfect consideration, which is all that, for the same reasons, I have been since able to give to subjects of such extent and importance, precludes the possibility of my entering into particular details, and necessarily confines me to remarks of a very general nature.

First, then, *with respect to the Courses of Study in the University, with which the offices of Fellow and Tutor are connected.* Courses of Study in the University.

Either with respect to the nature and extent of the Courses themselves, or their particular distribution and details, I have no suggestions to offer, at least none with reference to any *alteration* or *improvement* in them. Had the same inquiry been made twenty years since, there would *then* have been, indeed, much to suggest in reference to both; but, happily, things are *now* in a very different state, owing to the circumstances that the Board have the most ample powers vested in them by the Statutes, of making at any time, with the consent of the Visitors, whatever alterations and improvements they may deem necessary or expedient; and that, with the liberality and enlightenment which characterize all their proceedings as a body, when the true interests of the University are in question, they have of late years so wisely and effectually availed themselves of their powers, as to have kept the state of Education in the University not only in general steadily up to, but in some cases actually in advance of, the constantly changing but ever progressing requirements of the age. The first *considerable* change of late years *in the Courses of general instruction* took place about the time already mentioned, about twenty years ago, when alterations and improvements of the most radical and comprehensive nature, both with respect to the Courses of Study and the whole system of instruction and Examination, were effected by the Board of that day, directed by the ability and energy of the late Provost Lloyd, whose life was devoted to the interests of the University. And it is to his changes in the scientific department, cordially received, and energetically carried out, that this University owes the high character which it has of late years unquestionably and deservedly held among the scientific institutions of the age. The last *considerable* change in the same Courses was made about four years since, when the highly important department of *Experimental Physics* was formally introduced as a component part of the ordinary Undergraduate Course; and when the subject of *Political Economy* was added as a companion to the Logical, Metaphysical, and Ethical Sciences. Also, during the intermediate interval, and since, changes no less important and radical have been effected *in the University Schools of Instruction for Professional Students.* A School of *Engineering* has been actually established, provided, like the previously existing Schools, with a staff of Professors and Teachers of known experience and acknowledged ability, furnished with all the machinery necessary for the proper instruction of its Students, and maintained in a liberal and efficient manner. Great and important improvements were and are every day being made in the older Schools of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physic*, and more recently still, a School of *Surgery* has been established. But the labours of the Board in the way of improvement are not to be judged of merely by those more striking and visible changes. There is scarcely a day they meet for business, on which minor alterations and improvements are not discussed and

Suggestions of Rev. R. Townsend, F.T.C.D.

Courses of Study in the University.

effected; useless and unnecessary regulations rescinded; existing impediments gradually removed; abuses by degrees corrected; and all the minor details of the different Courses of Study continually arranged and adjusted. Under these circumstances, therefore, I have no suggestions in the way of alteration or improvement to offer, either with respect to the Courses of Study themselves, as I consider that by the exertions of the Board, they *now* embrace almost every subject of importance necessary to be taught *in a University*; or with respect to their particular distribution, details, and adjustment, as I know that they are constantly passing under the consideration of the body of all others most competent to arrange and legislate on them, generally willing to receive and consider suggestions from any proper or competent quarter, and ever actuated by sincere desire to render and keep the state of Education in the University as perfect and adequate to the requirements of the age as possible. And, as to the *last* great changes that have been effected, *they* have not been as yet sufficiently long in operation to have their effects fully developed, or their benefits adequately appreciated, and, therefore, to have any opinion one way or other expressed as to their merits.

Boards of Studies.

Institution of Boards of Studies desirable.

With respect to these changes and improvements, however, I would recommend the adoption here of a suggestion of the Cambridge University Commission, viz., the appointment of Boards of Studies, composed of the most leading and competent members of the University in the several departments of study, whose business it would be to superintend the state of instruction in their respective departments, and by whom all proposals of change or improvement should be made to the Board. This would have the double effect of insuring necessary and beneficial changes when really required, and of preventing unnecessary and hasty legislation, and would be far preferable to, and tend greatly to correct the disadvantages of, the existing method here, by which all proposals of the kind must come to the Board through the Senior Lecturer alone; a state of things according to which it certainly does occasionally happen that important changes, urged by members of the teaching and examining body, are rejected by the Board, merely because the Senior Lecturer, whose office lasts for but two years, and whose duties during that time are very onerous and varied, either does not approve of them, or, from the multiplicity of his other avocations, has not time to consider them; and also, on the other hand, that hasty and imperfectly considered measures, contrary sometimes to the prevailing opinion and experience of the working body, are passed on his single recommendation alone.

Means of advancing the several branches of study in the University.

But, secondly,— *With respect to the means of promoting the advancement of the several branches of study in the University.*

Much, indeed, might be suggested in improvement of the state of things as they exist at present. And first, I would say that all existing *Statutes* which impede the progress of such improvement should be repealed, and powers given to the Board for that purpose equal to those we have already seen they have used so well for improvement in another department. Were such granted them, it is reasonable to suppose that the same persons who employed their powers effectually for one object would do so with equal success for another, and that, too, one of still greater importance.

Now of the means in question in the power of a University, the following may, I think, be named as among the chief:—1st. The selection and appointment of the best and most competent teachers in the different branches of study. 2ndly. The adoption and employment of the best method of teaching in each department. 3rdly. The holding forth sufficient inducement to the learner to aim at the highest attainments of which his abilities are capable. And 4thly. The giving sufficient encouragement, and furnishing sufficient opportunity to the teacher—either to extend his inquiries beyond the knowledge of his day, and to make discoveries in his particular department, or to write and bring out books on the same, better than those already in existence. On each of these separately, I shall remark briefly with reference to the existing state of things here.

(1.) *On the mode of selecting the University Teachers.*

All Teachers are selected by the Board from among the Candidates who present themselves on days of which public notice is given; but there are two different modes of selection.

Mode of selecting Fellows and other Teachers.

Mode of selection of the Fellows objectionable; of other Teachers not as much so.

The Fellows—the most important of all the Teachers, by whom the whole work of the general instruction of all Students is exclusively performed, and who alone can be Assistants in the Divinity School—are selected by an Examination, at which all the Candidates are considered as strictly equal, and at which—with a solitary statutable exception in the case of equality—no account is taken of the previous merits or distinction of any. Nearly all the other Teachers and Professors, on the contrary, are selected by a comparison of the previous merits and claims of the several Candidates, and the known abilities and fitness they have already displayed for the place to be disposed of. In the latter case, from the ample powers and entire discretion allowed to the Board, and the real soundness of the principle of selection in impartial, unprejudiced, and competent hands, the very best selection from among the Candidates is, in fact, generally made; but in the former case the same, unfortunately, is far from being the invariable result. For the Fellowship Examination, notwithstanding its known fairness and acknowledged impartiality, and the immense extent and profound nature of the subjects it embraces, is unfortunately, in many

Mode of selecting Fellows and other Teachers.

respects, confessedly defective, both in principle and in the mode of conducting it; and is very ill calculated, indeed, for selecting the best Scholars or Teachers in the various branches of study. This, however, is no fault either of the Board or of the Examiners,—who, on the contrary, do the most in their power to obviate its known and felt defects,—for it is held in strict accordance with the directions of the Statutes, according to which every Candidate is expected to be prepared in the entire array of heterogeneous subjects embraced in the whole Course of general instruction in the University at the time it was passed.

At such an Examination, if equal weight were given to every subject, it is plain that the Candidates most likely to succeed would be persons possessed of versatile talents and capable of acquiring a certain general knowledge of every thing, rather than those gifted with superior abilities and capable of higher attainments in particular branches, but unfitted, from taste, education, or natural powers, for acquiring the same general knowledge of a number of subjects. In *former* times, indeed, when there was no *division of labour* in the University, when every Fellow was also a Tutor, and when every Tutor had himself to lecture every class of his own pupils in every subject, the Teachers thus obtained were the very persons best adapted for the work they had to do; but of late years, since the establishment of the present *Tutorial system*, and the admirable division of labour it has effected in the complicated work of University tuition, when every Fellow,—Tutor, non-Tutor, or Professor,—is for the most part engaged only in the particular departments of instruction most in accordance with his peculiar tastes, pursuits, and knowledge, a very different class of Teachers is required; and what are *now* wanting—even for the mere work of *tuition* only, and not considering the higher pursuits and duties of a University—are the very best Scholars that can be procured in the several departments, irrespectively of what may be their knowledge of the others; but to obtain such, nothing manifestly could be worse adapted than the Fellowship Examination, which, notwithstanding many recent improvements, remains still theoretically what it ever has been.

In the particular departments of *Mathematics* and *Physics*, indeed—though even with respect to *them* the Examination would be much improved by the allowance of *more time* and the addition of *Papers*—the best Scholars *are*, in effect, generally obtained by it, from the preponderating weight given to those subjects on account of their importance and difficulty, and from the extreme care and pains taken by the Examiners to ascertain the real merits of the Candidates, as far as their limited time and means will permit; but then the Mathematicians thus obtained are more than sufficient for the Mathematical work of the University, and have, besides, been all more or less injured and retarded in their proper pursuits by the long course of reading they have had to go through in other and uncongenial subjects; and in none of the other branches of University instruction are the best Scholars obtained by the Fellowship Examination. The important and extensive department of *Classics* certainly forms part of it, nominally half; but the best Classical Scholar would not have a chance of success without a pretty considerable knowledge of Mathematics and of other subjects also, for which he might have neither taste nor ability; and yet there is, on the whole, more of classical teaching and examining in the work of the University performed exclusively by Fellows than there is of any other. Again, extensive as the Fellowship Course is, it actually does not include all the subjects in which a Fellow is called on to impart instruction: *Divinity*, for example, forms no part of it; and yet instruction in it can be only given by a Fellow, and is, indeed, the first and most important of all a Fellow's duties, and that for which this University was actually founded. The recently introduced department of *Experimental Physics* forms no part of it, and yet, being a subject of general instruction, instruction in it can be given only by a Fellow. All these subjects, consequently, are, in fact, only learned by the Teachers after they have obtained Fellowship.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I would suggest, in accordance with the preceding remarks, that the existing system of Fellowship Examination be entirely changed; that Fellowships, in future, be given for superior attainments in the several individual branches of study, and not for a general average knowledge of them all; and that all details of alteration and arrangement, which for some time would present considerable difficulties of adjustment, be left to the Board, fettered by no restrictions, save the consent of the Visitors.

The method of Teaching.

(2.) *On the method of Teaching employed in the University.*

Of the two general methods of teaching adopted in Universities, and termed generally, *the Catechetical* and *the Professorial*, both are combined here in the different *Schools of instruction* for Professional Students; but in the *general instruction* of the ordinary Students which is mainly carried on by the Tutors, the former alone is exclusively employed, and that through the deliberate conviction that it is not only the *best*, but actually the *only* method available for that purpose. The best Text-books, in the estimation of the Board, that can be obtained on the different subjects are placed in the hands of the Students; portions of these, suitable to their capacities, are assigned them by their Lecturers from day to day, to be prepared against the following day; in the portions so assigned they are first, as far as it is possible, individually examined at Lecture, to show whether they have employed the proper amount of industry and exertion at home; they are then invited and encouraged to state their own difficulties, and ask any questions and explanations they please; after which the Lecturers themselves proceed to explain and elucidate the whole, adding often many useful remarks and illustrations, either of their own or derived from

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books beyond the means or the reach of their classes. Such is the method of general instruction here, in which the learner is compelled to work as well as the teacher, and his progress made to depend mainly on his own exertions, and not on those of another; and no other, I think, could be conceived more effectual for the purpose, provided only that the different classes be not inconveniently large, and be composed of persons not differing very considerably in their abilities and knowledge; and that the Lecturers be faithful in the discharge of their duties, and not be too often changed from one subject or class to another, so as thereby to lose the advantages derived from experience which are nowhere felt and acknowledged more than in the work of instruction.

The Tutorial System.

Advantages afforded by the Tutorial System.

All the aforesaid provisions, the want of which existed to such an extent, and which was so painfully felt, under the former state of things here, are now amply secured—so far as it can be effected in practice—under the present *Tutorial System;* for according to its regulations, to which all the Tutors composing it are bound implicitly to conform, *the Committee of Management* have ample and summary powers to enforce from every Tutor at least the external and regular discharge of his appointed duties, by measures sufficiently strong and compulsory; and it is, and ever has been, their anxious wish and care always to make their arrangements so as both to distribute the classes, as far as practicable, in convenient numbers according to their abilities, and to enable the Tutors, as far as possible, to lecture continually in the same subjects, and those the most in accordance with their known tastes and pursuits. As an instance of this, I may state, that in my own individual case, I have always, since I became a Tutor, been appointed to Lecture for Honors in some branch of Mathematical or Physical Science, for which the Committee know, and I myself feel, that I am best fitted, though the preparation for it, notwithstanding, costs me, as it must every Tutor who determines to do justice to his classes, several hours of study almost daily during Term. Were the Tutorial System productive of no other advantages than these, its preservation, on even this account alone, would be of the first importance to the progress of instruction; but it is productive of many other advantages, and (with some modifications so as to admit Junior Tutors when first joining it on more liberal terms than at present, and to abolish the necessity of unanimity in matters of finance) should, I think, be established on some firmer basis, than the present voluntary arrangement of the Tutors. In this suggestion, I am at least disinterested; for, in consequence of my adhesion to it on principle, as considering its existence to be of vital importance to all our best interests here, I have always been a considerable loser in a pecuniary point of view; and am at this moment, perhaps, the most so of all the Tutors, being still only in the Junior grade, and all my classes being full to the highest limit.

The Professorial method.

Professorial method—not available for general instruction.

The Professorial system of teaching, on the other hand, in which instruction is conveyed by Prælections, at which the learner is merely required to attend,—though considered by some superior to that in operation here, appears to me to be adapted only to listeners of quick apprehension, having at the same time both the will and the power to attend, and possessed already of some knowledge of the subject lectured on; but it appears to be utterly unavailable as a means of instruction for the general Student; for it must be remembered, that in every class in a University, as well as in a School, there will always be some not quick in taking up ideas, and others who will take no trouble they can possibly avoid; and for neither of these classes would Professorial Prælections be of any use,—not for the former, because they could not follow them,—nor for the latter, because they might or might not attend to them, just as they pleased. Even in the case of quick and intelligent Students, willing and anxious to learn (as for instance our classes for Honors here) our Tutorial method possesses certain advantages over it, both for teacher and learner—for the latter, as giving him the opportunity of asking questions for himself, and having them answered; of stating his difficulties, and having them removed; and of having any parts of the Lecture he may not understand repeated and explained to him; and, for the former, as enabling him, by now and then judiciously questioning his class, to ascertain whether in their private readings at home they are keeping pace with the progress of his instructions, and to satisfy himself that they really understand what he is endeavouring to teach them.

The Professorial system, under eloquent and gifted Professors, is certainly better calculated to raise the character of a University for learning, and to excite to thought and action a few of its most inquiring members. This is, no doubt, the chief cause of the high estimation it is held in by some, and is an excellent reason for its judicious combination with the Tutorial system in the case of listeners capable of being benefited by it; but it furnishes no argument for its exclusive adoption, as the advantages in question would be too dearly purchased by sacrificing the interests of the many to those of the few.

Time occupied in instruction.

Time occupied in the work of instruction—not desirable to increase it.

With respect to the time occupied in the work of instruction, six weeks in each of the three University Terms are devoted to it exclusively, the remainder of the Terms being occupied by the different Examinations. It is said by some that this is not enough. I think it is, and for this reason, that judging from my now considerable Tutorial experience, I feel convinced that any increase in the number of Lectures as given at present would materially diminish the number of Students who would avail themselves of the benefits of them,—a result than which nothing could be more detrimental. As a Lecturer, I grant that

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I often wish for a little more time at the end of a Term to get through the business of my class more completely; but in my experience as Tutor, there is nothing I find in general more difficult than to prevail on my pupils, by advice and persuasion, to avail themselves regularly of the benefits of the Term Lectures, on account, as they always urge, of the length of the Terms.

Time occupied in instruction.

Ordinary Examinations—in some respects defective.

Examinations.

The mode in which our ordinary Term Examinations are conducted is, I think, defective. The Candidates, except while engaged in composition, and for the comparatively short time during which they are questioned by their Examiners, are entirely unemployed; the Examiners have in general far too many to examine, and persons very imperfectly prepared but too often escape. The addition of printed questions, as in the English Universities, to which written answers should be furnished, would, I think, be an improvement, as thus the Candidates, as well as the Examiners, would be kept employed during the whole time of Examination, and it would tend to produce more careful preparation, as well as greater accuracy of thought and expression.

Honor Examinations—not so.

In this, however, I would be understood as speaking only of our ordinary Examinations. The Honor and Prize Examinations, on the contrary, I consider, are ably, impartially, and well conducted, the best prepared Candidates invariably succeed at them, and little, I think, could be suggested in improvement of them.

3. *On the inducements held out to encourage the Students to the highest attainments of which their abilities are capable.*

The inducements held out by the Board with this all-important view are judicious, liberal, and, on the whole, effective. The amount of money which is annually expended in Prizes is indeed considerable; there is no subject of instruction in the University in which Honors and Prizes have not been instituted for superior attainments; and, on the whole, the system pursued is effective in rousing the energies of a fair per centage of the whole number of Students. There are a few points, however, in which I would suggest what I would consider improvements.

Extension of Honors to Industrious Students of inferior abilities.

Extension of Honors.

According to the existing regulations, Honors or Prizes can only be obtained in any department by such as are prepared in a longer and far more difficult Course than that appointed for the ordinary Examination in the same subject. Now at every ordinary Examination great differences are found to exist in the preparation and answering of the Candidates, but the University neither makes nor recognises any distinction between them, except that of passing or not passing. This, I think, should not be the case,—Honors of some kind, Prizes or Certificates, should, I think, be given to the best answerers at the ordinary Examinations, who, not possessing the ability to understand the Honor Course, have yet shown much industry and perseverance in the preparation of the ordinary business. It is to be remembered, that such men form the majority of the Students, and that, if thus induced to exert their energies while in the University, they would on leaving it carry with them all their acquired knowledge and habits of industry for the benefit of society; and would also ever look back in after life with kindlier feelings towards the Institution from whence they derived their instruction. This suggestion applies particularly to the general "Little-go" Examination at the end of the Senior Freshman year, and to the general Degree Examination at the close of the Undergraduate Course; at both of which those who are placed in the first class should, I think, be presented with some honorary mark of distinction.

A limit to the number of Honors undesirable.

The total number of Honors that can be given in any class is at present limited to a certain fraction of the number of Students in the class. In the two Senior Classes this limit is always sufficiently wide for the number of deserving Candidates, and is, in effect, rarely attained to by them; but in the two Junior Classes, especially in the first, I can testify, from my own experience as an Honor Examiner, which is considerable, that numbers of deserving Students are annually excluded from Honors on account of the limit; and also, that the most shadowy distinctions have often to be made by the Examiners between those placed at the contiguous extremities of different grades. I am, therefore, and have been long of opinion, that this limit should be abolished, and that there should be *no limit* to the number of Honors in any grade but *the absolute merit* of the Candidates alone; the *order* of the places in every grade to be determined, of course, as usual, by their *relative* merit. Were this power given to the Honor Examiners of thus giving Honors to every Candidate who really deserved it, I feel assured it would never be abused, and it would obviate the many cases of undeserved hardship which annually occur at the Honor Examinations of the Junior Classes, according to the present rule, and which I feel convinced are one cause of the greatly diminished competition for Honors in the Senior Classes.

Scholarships.

Scholarships.

The seventy University Scholarships, though originally intended merely as helps to young persons of limited means in preparing themselves for the learned professions, and for a long

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Scholarships.

time of very small value, have now, from their increased value and the high distinction which deservedly attaches itself to their attainment, both within the University and in the world abroad, become, perhaps, the highest objects of ambition in the Undergraduate Course, and are read for with intense and unwearied diligence by a very large number of Students annually: thus giving an immense stimulus to the particular department of study in which alone they are given. These, with all the benefits resulting from them, should not, I think, as hitherto, be confined to *Classics* alone, but should be opened to other subjects also, in order to give them the same encouragement and stimulus. In what proportions they should be distributed between the different branches of study is a matter on which, of course, there would be much difference of opinion. I would myself suggest as a fair distribution, that *forty* of the whole seventy—supposing their number to remain unaltered—should be left as hitherto to *Classics*, and that of the other thirty, *twenty* should be given to *Science*, and the remaining *ten* to a subject in which there is no encouragement given here at all proportioned to its importance,—that of *Sacred Literature*,—thus (as Scholarships are tenable for five years) giving an average of *eight* Scholarships annually to *Classics*, *four* to *Science*, and *two* to *Sacred Literature*. This is my own notion only; but whatever be the distribution, I think that *double as many*, at least, should be left to *Classics* as to *any other* subject, not with the view of giving it more encouragement than the others, but because it alone is necessary for *all* the learned professions, with respect to which Scholarships should still properly be regarded as helps to the attainment of.

I do not think that the *value* of Scholarships should be further *increased*, as I consider it at present sufficient for all the ends of Scholarships; but I do think, if the funds of the University could afford it, or any other funds be obtained for the purpose, that their *number* should, in order to meet the increased competition which would arise from throwing them open to the several departments of study. The number so increased might be distributed in the proportions mentioned above.

Sizarships.

Sizarships.

The thirty Sizarships founded by the Board, and designed originally merely as helps to deserving Students in cases of extreme poverty, have also—since the removal of all invidious marks of distinction between them and the other ranks of Students—come to be regarded in the light of enviable Prizes, and are annually sought for by large numbers of Students, including—it is to be regretted, though there seems to be no way of easily obviating it—many whose circumstances do not require them. Of these I would say the same as in the case of Scholarships—that their number, but not their value, should, if possible, be increased; that more of them in proportion than at present should be given to Science, and some of them to Sacred Literature,—thus giving another important stimulus to the study of these subjects.

Free Tuitions.

Free Tuitions.

In addition to the help thus given by the Board and by the University to poor and deserving Students, to assist them in their efforts for advancement, the body of Tutors also expend annually from their common Tutorial Fund, for the same purpose, a sum varying from £350 to £400, according to the circumstances under which it is given. By this arrangement, each Tutor has the power of exempting two of his pupils from the Tutorial Fees payable every half year; and his selection is expected to be made on the grounds of poverty and merit—thus giving an additional inducement to exertion on the part of the Students.

The Tutors also invariably exempt from Tuition Fees all such of their pupils as had ever been Sizars, whether they had ceased to be such by the attainment of Scholarship or the lapse of their period of Sizarship. I would myself wish that the same general privilege were extended by the Tutors to the whole of their Scholar, as well as of their Sizar, pupils.

With respect to the practical working of this Free Tuition system, and the amount of benefit actually conferred by it, much difference of opinion exists: I myself think, that with ordinary care and judgment in its application, it is decidedly beneficial, and would wish that its benefits could be extended so as to embrace a larger number of Students, and that the increased patronage should not be given, as at present, to all the Tutors equally, but rather in the proportion of their respective numbers of pupils. I fear much, however, that the greatly diminished means of the Tutors of late years will hardly allow of any such increase being effected.

Fellowships.

Fellowships.

The highest, most honourable, and most effectual of all inducements to exertion in the University, and of the exertion of the most gifted and promising to the highest attainments, are, of course, and ever have been, the Fellowships; which, notwithstanding their greatly diminished value of late years, owing to the increase of their number and other causes, and the vast extent and constantly increasing difficulty of the Examination to be prepared for them, are still eagerly contended for by a number of Candidates annually, induced, no doubt, partly by the certain provision they afford for life, and partly by the high respect and distinction with which their attainments is deservedly regarded, both in the University and in the world abroad—though it is certainly to be regretted that the very inadequate means of the Non-Tutor Fellows, combined with the diminished value of Tutorship, and the length of the probable time of probation before it can be attained, have of late deterred

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some of our most promising Students from reading for them, and determined them, in preference, to take their chance at other professions; and it is, moreover, to be feared that the same cause will continue to operate still more injuriously in future. There is much, however, with respect to them, as they stand at present, requiring improvement. The Examination for them, as has been already observed, is extremely defective; the position and circumstances of the Non-Tutor portion of the body are anomalous in the extreme, and far from creditable to the University; the occupations of the Tutors are of too varied, miscellaneous, and unimproving a nature, entirely destructive of time, and allowing scarcely any opportunities for investigation and research; and, on the whole, there is no adequate inducement to exertion and improvement among the body at large. How the first of these might be remedied has been already considered at length, and here, consequently, I shall make but two additional suggestions, which I believe to be of importance. 1st. That in the case of two or more vacancies being filled together, the order of seniority should be determined by the relative answering of the successful Candidates, and not, as at present, by the accidental order of their previous standing; and, 2ndly. That the Board and Examiners should have the power, which they have not at present, of withholding at every Examination one or more of the Fellowships altogether, in case of sufficient absolute merit not being shown by the Candidates. The third, I do not think, from considerable experience, could be easily obviated, without disturbance to the interesting and important relation between Tutor and Pupil, which, though it varies considerably in intimacy with circumstances and the disposition of the parties, is unquestionably always of benefit, and contributes materially to the comfort and happiness of the latter, as securing him a kind and faithful friend, who is accessible to him at all times, and whom he may consult on all occasions whenever he requires information or advice. But how the second and fourth may best be remedied, is a question of considerable difficulty, and it is not without much diffidence that I suggest my own notions on it.

Number of Tutors.

To increase the number of Tutors not desirable.

One very obvious way of providing for the Non-Tutor Fellows, and removing them from the anomalous position in which they are placed, would be to increase the number of Tutors, so as to include all the Non-Tutors, and thus do away with the existence of the latter as a class altogether. But to this proceeding there would be many and serious objections. It is of course difficult for me to speak on a subject in which my own personal interests are involved, and I shall therefore, without dwelling on the more obvious and personal objections, urge but one in particular, which has no reference to the relative interests of different parties, but which concerns the general welfare of the University at large.

I do not, therefore, object to the measure on the comparatively low ground that such an increase in the number of Tutorships would too materially diminish the incomes of the Tutors, already considerably reduced by the former increase in their number, and now actually below those of persons *successful* in almost any other profession. Nor, again, do I object to it on the more important ground that such a proceeding would be a manifest act of injustice towards the only section of the Fellows who have already made any sacrifice for the advantages which resulted to the whole body alike from the passing of the important measure on which the Non-Tutors were created—though either of these considerations would be a fair and proper ground of objection, provided it could be shown, as I think it could, that no other effect would result from the measure, except a boon to the Non-Tutors at the expense of the Tutors. But I do object to the proceeding, on the higher ground that, I think the interests of learning and of the University, so far from being improved and promoted by the measure, would, on the contrary, be much injured and retarded by it.

To explain this, it is to be remembered that the duties of a Tutor in the University, though in their way of the highest importance, and in every respect beneficial to the Students, are in themselves, on the whole, of an ordinary and common-place nature, utterly destructive of the Tutor's time, and unimproving to himself intellectually. It is not likely, therefore, and the experience of the past confirms us in the same conclusion, that very much more than the due discharge of their proper duties will ever be done towards the advancement of Literature or Science in the University by the great bulk of the Tutors, whatever may be done in a few instances by individuals of more than ordinary ability and energy; consequently it is manifestly desirable that the number of Tutors among the Fellows should not at any time exceed what is fully sufficient to perform the necessary Tutorial work of the University with proper care and efficiency, in order to leave as many as possible disengaged for the higher purposes of making independent researches, and endeavouring to promote the advancement of learning and the character of the University. Now it is well-known and acknowledged that the present number of Tutors here, so far from being insufficient, is, in fact, already more than sufficient for all the Tutorial work to be done; consequently, therefore, any increase in their number would be productive of disadvantage to the cause of advancement and learning, and therefore to the interests and character of the University.

Institution of new Professorships.

Institution of new Professorships preferable.

Seeing, then, that any increase in the number of Tutors, would be unnecessary for the Tutorial work to be done; believing also that it would be detrimental to the interests of the University to have all the Fellows Tutors, and none or an insufficient number of them

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Institution of new Professorships.

in positions affording time and opportunities for independent research, and the advancement of Literature and Science; and knowing at the same time that it would be impossible persons in too narrow circumstances could be expected to devote their talents and time to pursuits not likely to bring a sufficiently rapid return. I think the best, if not the only, way of improving the position and circumstances of the Non-Tutor Fellows, and at the same time of advancing the cause of learning and progress in the University—without which the other, however desirable, would be a matter of comparatively minor importance—would be, the institution of a number of new Professorships, on the same footing as those of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at present, equal in number to that of the Non-Tutorships, and in value to the average of the Tutorships, which should be open in all cases to the competition of all the Fellows alike, Tutor or Non-Tutor, and disposed of when vacant, not either by examination or by seniority, but according to the known merits and fitness of the Candidates for them proved by the results of their labours subsequent to their election to Fellowship. By this means the threefold purpose would be at once attained. 1st. That all the non-Tutors would be provided for by being either Tutors or Professors, according to their merits. 2nd. That a powerful inducement to exertion would be constantly held out to the Tutors by the prospect of obtaining the Professorships, which would relieve them, without decrease of income, from the tedious and common-place details of their ordinary duties. 3. That the University would be furnished with a staff of valuable Professors in several different subjects, selected all on the soundest principles, and having ample time, means, and opportunities for devoting—according to the noble and successful examples set them of late years by several successive Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—their industry and talents to the advancement of Literature and Science, and the character of themselves and the University.

Duties, Emoluments, and Endowment of these Professorships.

The several Professors so appointed, though they certainly should be exempted from all the details of ordinary tuition, in order to afford them ample time and opportunity for reading and investigation, should not, however, be allowed to take no part in the work of University instruction, as in such case the results of their thought and research would be lost to the Students; but, like the existing Professors of Divinity, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, should be obliged to lecture the advanced classes for Honors in the several departments of study, and moreover, to take a part in the subsequent Examinations of the same classes, without which, as experience has abundantly proved, their Lectures, however valuable, would never be sufficiently numerously or regularly attended to have any real practical benefit result from them. The necessity of having to give those Lectures and Examinations would also be of advantage to the Professors themselves, as it would compel them to give some portion of their time to the study of the best works of the day on their respective subjects, which they might otherwise be more inclined to give up wholly to purely original researches of their own.

Among the Professors on this footing which I would say were most required in the present state of instruction in the University, I would mention in particular—a Professor of Greek, and another of Latin, a Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, a Professor and an Assistant Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and an Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, whose duties, in the existing state of things, would be to lecture and take part in examining the Candidates for Moderatorships in their respective departments; and afterwards, should the changes already suggested ever take place in the Fellowship Examination, those for Fellowships also, just as the existing Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy do at present with respect to their subjects. It is true that, in some of the above Courses most valuable Lectures are already given by the Tutors to the Candidates for Moderatorships; but then, such being the case even at present, how much more valuable could they be rendered by persons whose exclusive business it would be to attend to them, and whose whole time would be at their own disposal for that purpose.

The value of these Professorships should not be much, if at all, less than the average value of a Tutorship—for otherwise the practical effect would be, that they would be confined entirely to the most Junior of the Fellows, and thus all the advantages stated to result from their institution would be lost, except the single one of provision for the Non-Tutor Fellows. The Tutors would have no inducement to work for them, and the Professors themselves would be constantly changing, and from their juniority would be deficient in the dignity and experience necessary for properly conducting the important Lectures and Examinations in which it would be their duty to take part.

I do not, I confess, know much about the revenues of the University under the management of the Board; but I have little doubt they would be able to afford the requisite sum for the endowment of these Professorships. In case, however, they should not be able to meet the whole amount required, I would then, in that case, think it right and proper that the whole number both of Senior and of Tutor Fellows should make some sacrifice in proportion to their respective means to make up the remainder; in order to remove an important portion of their common body from a position highly discreditable to the University, and at the same time to accomplish a result so desirable by the very means which, of all others, would tend most to promote the best interests and character of the institution to which they all equally belong, and to which, in common, they owe all they possess.

Suggestions of Rev. R. Townsend, F.T.C.D.

Encouragement to Fellows and Professors to raise the state of learning and character of the University.

4. *On the opportunities and encouragement afforded to the Fellows and Professors to do more than their mere necessary business, and to endeavour to raise the state of learning, and the character of the University, by independent discoveries, or the publication of books.*

In the preceding remarks I have been led to anticipate this subject so frequently, that I shall now confine myself to a mere statement of the facts of the case as I think matters stand here at present.

The high and important Professorships of Divinity, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and the Divinity Lectureship, are justly objects of ambition to all the Fellows who consider themselves competent to fill them—as by the attainment of any of them, besides being placed in a distinguished and influential position in the University, they would, without decrease of income, be relieved from the tedious and uninteresting details of mere routine duty, by which so much valuable time in the life of a Tutor is daily frittered away. These four important places are, whenever vacant, at the disposal of the Board, who, it is known, would not confer them of late years except upon such as, since their election to Fellowship, have shown by the results of their labours that they had been pursuing the particular subjects, and are likely to fill the places with efficiency and credit. This is, to a certain extent, an encouragement to the Fellows to pursue whichever of these important subjects is most in accordance with their tastes and abilities; but it is not sufficient, partly owing to the small number of the places, and the consequently few opportunities of promotion to them, and partly to the too preponderating weight that is still allowed to mere seniority in the election to them. It is certainly right and proper that places of such power and influence in the University should not be conferred upon persons too junior, either in standing or in age, to fill them with proper dignity and experience; but the principle is carried out by the Board to too great an extent, and has an injurious effect on the exertions of the younger Fellows, so far as ambition for any of the high Professorships would be an inducement to such exertion. Sundry minor places of emolument, too, in important subjects of instruction, which are in the gift of the Board, and held generally by Tutors in addition to their Tutorships, are for the most part disposed of on the same right principle; and so far the prospect of obtaining them is an inducement to pursue those subjects; but here again, as before, the inducement is diminished to the more Junior of the Fellows, in consequence of the comparatively small chance they would have of obtaining them; also in the case of the publication of books by any of the Fellows or Professors, the Board, if applied to, and if satisfied that the book is at all likely to be creditable or useful, invariably pay half the expenses of publication for the author, leaving the whole profits of the sale to himself. This is certainly a considerable encouragement to the publication of books, as securing the authors at least against loss, and, if the books be of value, insuring them profit: but it operates less effectually than might perhaps be expected; partly from the circumstance that literary and scientific authors write generally, not for profit, but for fame; and partly from the existing state of things here, according to which, on the whole, I would say generally, that the Non-Tutor Fellows cannot afford to employ their time in any way not likely to bring them an immediate return; and the Tutors have neither sufficient time at their disposal to exceed the due and conscientious performance of their various duties, nor any adequate inducement to do so beyond the credit to be obtained from the results of their labours.

The institution of the six Professorships, which I already spoke of as a means of bettering the position of the Non-Tutors, would tend more than any thing else I can conceive to correct this state of things, as, at its completion, all the Fellows would be either Tutors or Professors; the latter would have ample time, opportunities, and means to pursue their favourite subjects; and the Tutors would always exert themselves to obtain the Professorships, in order, without decrease of income, to be relieved from the tedious and commonplace details of Tutorial duty.

Conclusion.

I cannot conclude these hurried remarks without a respectful remonstrance, both on the shortness of the time allowed for the consideration of inquiries so extensive and important, and also, on the particular period of the year chosen for making the inquiries. The communication was made at the beginning, and the answer to it requested to be sent in by the end of the short Christmas recess, a period during which the University Teachers, wearied after the labours of a long and laborious term, are, for the most part, dispersed among their families, friends, and acquaintances, and in which, consequently, they have no opportunity for mutual consultation or united action. Had it been made before the close of the preceding or during any other term, and had a longer time been allowed for its consideration, the whole body of Tutors would have been able, by consulting and acting together, to have combined the results of their separate experience, and thus to have drawn up for the consideration of the Commissioners a body of suggestions which they would have communicated as frankly and unreservedly as all the members of the University have from the beginning invariably replied to the questions and acknowledged the authority of the Commission; and which would have possessed all the weight and importance due to the united opinion of the whole body by whom the practical working of the University in the department of general instruction is mainly carried out. In many of the preceding remarks, I am sure that I have expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the Tutors;

Suggestions of Rev. R. Townsend, F.T.C.D.

but from the manner in which they are sent in there is no evidence that such is the case, and they accordingly possess nothing more than the insignificant weight due to the apparently unsupported opinion of an individual member of that body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Richard Townsend, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

To Professor Hancock, LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of John K. Ingram, LL.D., F.T.C.D.

Answer of John K. Ingram, LL.D., Junior Fellow, Tutor, and Professor of Oratory.

Trinity College,
January 10, 1853.

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your Letter, inviting me to offer to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin such suggestions as I may think it right to make with respect to those branches of study in the University with which my offices of Fellow, Tutor, and Professor are connected, and with respect to the means of promoting their advancement.

The portion of the studies of Trinity College with which I am peculiarly brought into contact, as Fellow and Tutor, is the Undergraduate Course. I have, therefore, in framing the suggestions which I have to offer in those capacities, confined myself altogether to such measures as seem to me necessary for *its* improvement.

Changes in Entrance Examination.

Entrance Examination.

I am of opinion that the Entrance Course should be completely remodelled. At present, Candidates for Entrance are examined only in certain Greek and Latin authors, and in Latin and English Composition. I think the Examination should comprise, along with two Greek and two Latin books, all the other subjects which properly enter into a sound *School* Education—such as English Grammar, Geography, the History of England, Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, and two or three Books of Euclid. This change would make it possible to introduce into the Undergraduate Course several branches of study which are now excluded for want of room, and would at the same time re-act most usefully on the Schools of Ireland.

Changes in Undergraduate Course.

Philosophy of the Human Mind.

The study of the Philosophy of the Human Mind should be removed from the place which it now occupies, in the second year of the College Course, and be brought much nearer to the close, where, according to its natural affinities, it would be in immediate contact with Ethics. It is unreasonable that young persons should be required to enter on the most difficult of all the Inductive Sciences before they have commenced the simplest; and in fact most of our Students, coming to the study of this branch of knowledge at too early an age, and without suitable mental preparation, form very crude and confused notions of its doctrines.

Scholarships.

All the Scholarships of Trinity College (seventy in number) are now bestowed as rewards for Classical attainments only. The Provost and Senior Fellows should, I think, have the power of giving some of them as Prizes for proficiency in the Mathematical and other Sciences.

Modern Languages.

Every Candidate for the Degree of A.B. should be required to exhibit tolerable proficiency in either the French or the German language.

Biological Science.

I am of opinion that a fifth Moderatorship should be established, partly on the plan of the Examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge. The course would embrace Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology (properly so called), Botany, and such other kindred subjects as might with propriety be added. There is no reason why these important branches of science should be confined altogether to Professional Students. Sound general conceptions in relation to them should form part of the mental furniture of every educated man, and the method I suggest would be the easiest mode of *introducing* them into the Academic Course. Such a foundation would also have the advantage of offering to Medical Students, who should have completed the full Course in Arts, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves at the close of their Collegiate career, similar to that which the Moderatorship in Experimental Physics and Chemistry is found to supply to Students of Engineering.

Change in name of Professorship of Oratory.

Professorship of Oratory.

As Professor of Oratory, the only suggestion which I have to make is, that the name of the Professorship should be changed, so as to make it express more correctly the kind of duties which the Professor is expected to discharge. I recommend that it be called the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Suggestions of John K. Ingram, ll.d., f.t.c.d.

If it were judged advisable to carry into effect the suggestions here made, two only of their number would require the intervention of authority external to the College. The others could be brought into operation by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the adoption of them ought, in my opinion, to be left in their discretion. During the entire period of my connexion with the University, the Board have steadily and vigorously carried out sound and well-considered improvements in almost every department of our system; and I have no doubt that such improvements will be still further developed and extended. But, though deprecating any unnecessary interference with our governing body in matters which come within its proper jurisdiction, I have thought it right to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me by the invitation of the Commissioners, of placing on record my opinions with respect to some of the directions in which our future progress ought to proceed.

Mode of carrying changes into effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) John K. Ingram, ll.d.,
Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and
Professor of Oratory in the University of Dublin.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, Junior Fellow and Tutor.

Suggestions of Rev. H. R. Poole, f.t.c.d.

Sir,

In reply to a letter addressed to me by you, asking my opinion as to any changes which I might consider desirable in the system of education in this University, as regards my office of Fellow and Tutor, I beg to make the following statements.

Number of Tutors sufficient.

Number of Tutors.

The existing number of Tutors I believe to be fully adequate to the discharge of the duties which belong to their office. But it would be desirable that, in case a Fellow, on becoming entitled to a Tutorship, should for any reason decline to accept it, either temporarily or absolutely, it should be provided that the next Fellow in order of seniority among the Non-Tutors should obtain the Tutorship; and should thus, as regarded Tutorship, be promoted above the Fellow refusing to accept it. This would prevent the number of Tutors being diminished, in consequence of the Fellows having, while Non-Tutors, obtained other appointments.

Not desirable to substitute Professorial for ordinary Lectures.

Mode of lecturing.

I believe that any arrangement which would substitute Professorial Prelections for Lectures, in which Catechetical Examination in a subject appointed for preparation is combined with instruction, would be injurious. My reasons for thinking so are the following:—Such Lectures, if not compulsory, would be attended by very few; and if attendance on them were required, as a qualification for any profession, experience has abundantly proved that such attendance would be a mere form, and scarce any real knowledge be derived from it. Sufficient anxiety to learn will not exist on the part of hearers compelled to attendance, to produce the extreme attention requisite, nor can the ordinary Student either follow or retain reasonings so rapidly delivered.

I have no doubt, however, that Professorial Prelections are a valuable addition to the ordinary Catechetical system, when delivered to those already acquainted with the groundwork of the subject, and who are anxious for, and capable of, a higher class of instruction, as well as guidance in their course of study.

Introduction of printed Questions at Term Examinations.

Mode of conducting Examinations.

As regards the ordinary Term Examinations, I think it would be a great improvement if the present system of *viva voce* Examination were changed for one which should, at the same time, include a *viva voce* Examination, and one by printed papers of questions, the answers to which should be written. My reasons are the following:—

First.—That the Examination would be a far more effective test of preparation. At present the Student can be properly said to be occupied with his Examination, only during the very short period while questions are being proposed personally to himself, while during the remaining time he is almost unoccupied.

Secondly.—It would induce Students to study the course prescribed with much greater accuracy, and thus tend to produce habits of industry, and of forming clear and definite conceptions in regard to their subjects of study, which would be of high practical utility in after life. It is, however, desirable to retain the *viva voce* Examination to some extent, as it gives quickness and readiness in applying knowledge.

Diminution of quantity of Subject-matter at Examinations.

Subjects of Examinations.

I think that the subjects of some Examinations, more especially in Mathematics, might be shortened with advantage; while, at the same time, a more accurate knowledge of the subjects proposed might be required. This observation is also, in one or two Examinations, applicable to the Classical Course. Much has, however, been done in this course in

Suggestions of Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D.

the way of lessening the quantity required. In these remarks I refer only to the ordinary Term Examinations.

Number of Candidates for Honors.

To increase the number of Candidates for Collegiate distinction.

The small number of Students who seek distinction by Collegiate Honors is to be regretted. This arises, perhaps, from the fact of the subjects appointed for the Honor Examinations being too difficult for the ordinary class of Students. It might be desirable, without altering the existing Honors, which would be regarded as of a higher rank, to divide the Students into classes at the various Examinations; among which classes those who displayed a creditable preparation of the *ordinary* subject of the Examination should be considered as having obtained a Collegiate distinction. This would, by diminishing the numbers of those who merely pass, render it an object of ambition among the Students to prepare their subjects well; so as not to appear inferior to a large number of their class. This has been to a considerable extent adopted at the Michaelmas Examinations of the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years; but even here it would be desirable to give some direct testimonial, as a proof of merit, either in the form of premium or certificate.

Punishment by fines.

Fines.

The system of pecuniary Fines appears objectionable, as not inflicting, with few exceptions, any punishment on the Student who neglects his duty: and it appears to me that it would be more desirable to make the performance of those duties, which are at present enforced by Fines, the condition of obtaining credit for the Terms of Lectures, or of being admitted to a Degree.

Mode of introducing changes.

Competency of powers of Board to deal with such Questions.

In conclusion, I would observe, that the Board of Trinity College have generally shown a disposition to comply with suggestions of changes, either in the subject-matter of the studies, or in the mode of conducting the education of the College, which appeared calculated either to correct defects in the system, or to keep the University in accordance with what is required by the circumstances of the times. They possess sufficient powers to carry out the changes which I have noticed as regards the Examinations and matters relating to the Students. I can speak from my own knowledge of the advance which has taken place in the system of education; and I believe that internal changes, introduced by those well acquainted with the working of the system, and the results of their experience and deliberate judgment, will be found the most valuable in practice, when a sincere desire to reform is shown by the members connected with this Institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hewitt R. Poole, Clk. A.M.
Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary of the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of John Anster, LL.D.

Answer of John Anster, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Dublin, 5, Lower Gloucester-street,
January 8, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, asking whether I have any suggestions to offer to the University Commissioners, as Professor of Civil Law, I beg to offer the following:—

I feel the great desirableness of making the Law Students read something of the Roman Jurists; and with that view, have made the Institutes of Justinian a class-book, and the subject of a considerable part of my lectures—illustrating, as I best can, the different topics thus brought before the Students, by every source of information within my reach.

Course of instruction by Professor of Civil Law.

You will find a statement of Dugald Stewart's in the Dissertation prefixed to the first vol. of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," that the principles of general Jurisprudence can only be effectually taught by making the study of some one system of laws the basis of the instruction. "The code of some particular country must be fixed upon as a groundwork for our speculations, and its laws studied, not as consequences of any abstract principles of justice, but, in their connexion with the circumstances of the people among whom they originated. A comparison of these laws with the corresponding laws of other nations, considered also in their connexion with the circumstances whence they arose, would form a branch of study equally interesting and useful, not merely to those who have in view the profession of Law, but to all who receive the advantages of a liberal education. In fixing on such a standard, the preference must undoubtedly be given to the Roman law, if for no other reason than this, that its technical language is more or less incorporated with all our municipal regulations in this part of the world."*

I have conducted the teaching of the Civil Law Class on the principle expressed in the passage referred to, of which I have given but a sentence, but to the whole of which I should be glad the Commissioners would refer. I am, however, embarrassed with a difficulty which I think may be easily removed. More of my time than I could wish is occupied in explaining the text of my author. I cannot avoid this now, as I cannot safely take it for

* "Encyclopædia Britannica," (7th edit. 1842,) vol. I. p. 93.

granted, that the class, or even the best informed and most diligent among them, have that previous acquaintance with any part of the subject which it is desirable they should possess. I would suggest, and with some anxiety, that the Institutes be introduced into the College Undergraduate Course, and form a part of the studies and examinations of the Junior Sophister Class. The Lecturers on Law will thus have a Class of Students possessing some previous knowledge of the terms of the Roman Law, and able to follow them with less difficulty.

Suggestions of John Anster, ll.d.

Introduction of the Civil Law into the Undergraduate Course.

The number of Lectures required to be given (twelve in each College Term), are too many, if considered as Professorial Lectures, or Prælections—too few, if they are to be regarded as tutorial.

I have found great inconvenience from the want of any proper Lecture-room; but this is an inconvenience not peculiarly affecting the Law Classes.

The duties of the Professorship which I hold are such, that it is impossible adequately to discharge them without virtually devoting one's entire time to them, and the studies they involve. They impose upon the Professor residence in Dublin through the entire College year; and the studies in which they necessarily engage a person, anxious to do his duty towards the College and the Law Students, are of a peculiar character, and such as demand the employment of a diligent man's entire time. I do not think that this was sufficiently considered at the time the salary was fixed.

Salary of the Professor of Civil Law.

I am unwilling to do more than advert to this subject—indeed, unwilling to advert to it at all. I am, however, compelled to say, that unless something more nearly approaching an adequate remuneration can be given, it will be impossible to find any one who will be able to make the proper business of his Professorship his chief pursuit; and less than this will scarcely be productive of any satisfactory result.

(Signed) John Anster,
Professor of Civil Law.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to Dublin University Commission.

Answer of James Apjohn, m.d., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

Suggestions of James Apjohn, m.d.

32, Lower Baggot-street,
January 12, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 18th of December, in which you state that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin are anxious to receive from me any suggestion which I may wish to offer with respect to those branches of science with which, as Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, I am connected—I have the honour of stating that, looking to the numerous improvements which have within a few years been made in the Undergraduate Course, I feel that Experimental Physics have attracted a fair share of the attention of the Provost and Board, and I do not entertain any doubt that they will henceforward occupy a prominent place amongst the subjects of study which enter into the Academic Curriculum.

Experimental Physics.

As respects the subjects of Chemistry and Mineralogy, for the efficient teaching of which I am responsible, it gives me pleasure to have a legitimate opportunity of placing upon record that, whenever I have looked for aid to the Board, whether my application has been for new and costly Chemical Apparatus, or for pecuniary means to extend the Mineral Collection, or defray the expenses incurred in making a Descriptive Catalogue of it—it has been freely and liberally given to me. As far, then, as the College authorities are concerned, I feel very confident that the support which, as one of their Professors, I have hitherto received, in my efforts to give efficiency to the departments of instruction confided to me, is not likely to be withdrawn, and that they will continue to promote as heretofore the study within the University of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the kindred branches of Natural Science.

Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Under these circumstances, the only suggestion which it occurs to me to offer through you to the Commissioners is, that the Executive should be solicited to second by its influence the endeavours of the University to diffuse a knowledge of the Practical Sciences.

This may be done in various ways; but one of these is so simple, so inexpensive, and so likely to prove perfectly effectual, that I will venture to specify it. The Curriculum of Study in the University School of Engineering is very complete, and I do not hesitate, speaking from experience, to state, that the young men educated in it possess an amount of sound scientific information, having relation to their profession, far above what is generally met with among those Engineers who have not had the same opportunities of instruction. Such being the case, I am of opinion that, if the holders of the Engineering Diploma of Trinity College were to receive a preference, when Candidates for public employments in the gift of the Government, such arrangement would operate beneficially for our School, would promote the study of the Practical Sciences, and at the same time be productive of the best consequences to society at large, by holding out a bonus to educational qualifications of a high order.

Preference of holders of Diploma of Engineering when Candidates for public employment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) James Apjohn, m.d.,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy
in the University of Dublin.

To W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of George J. Allman, M.D.

Answer of George J. Allman, M.D., Professor of Botany.

33, Waterloo-road,
January 19, 1853.

Sir,

In acting on the invitation of her Majesty's Commissioners on the University of Dublin, to make any suggestions I might deem of importance as to the more efficient operation of the Chair I have the honour of holding in the University, I beg leave to offer the following. In doing so, I am, happily, not under the necessity of proposing an entirely new and untried measure of doubtful working, as suggestions in many respects similar have for some years been adopted by the University of Cambridge.

The introduction of the Natural Sciences into the Undergraduate Course.

I shall confine myself to the importance of rendering the operation of the Botanical Chair more extensive than it is at present; and I would with such view suggest that, instead of limiting this operation, as now, to a class of Medical Students, it should embrace the general class of Undergraduates. The advantage of such a measure would show itself in two distinct directions: by its influence—I., on the Medical Student himself; and II., on all other Students of the University.

I. The great end of medical studies must be, to fit the Student for a profession which is eminently practical. The more of his time he can devote, during his *special* professional Curriculum, to studies having a directly practical tendency, the better; and I believe the benefit he derives from attendance during this period on Lectures given upon theoretical subjects is greatly neutralized by the time and attention which are thus withdrawn from the practical portion of his Course; I am convinced, therefore, that much advantage would result to the Medical Student if theoretical Natural History were excluded from his special Curriculum, and added, instead, to the Course required from him in Arts.

II. But the introduction of the Biological Sciences into the general Arts Course has a still more extensive and important bearing. The estimation in which they are at present held throughout the whole scientific world, the high character of the truths with which they are conversant, the fine examples they afford of the inductive method of research, and the invaluable exercise of the observing, discerning, and classifying powers which their pursuit necessarily involves, render them eminently fitted to occupy a place in our general academic curricula, not only as an intellectual gymnasium for the development of some of the most important faculties of the mind, but also in consequence of the intrinsic value of the knowledge they impart.

A strong reason for introducing the Biological Sciences into the general Undergraduate Course follows, also, from the fact that arguments assailing truths of the highest moment are every day alleged to be derived from these very sciences; and the young men of our Universities ought to possess such an education as may enable them to determine what amount of authority such arguments possess, and to discover how much of them is based on facts which have no existence in nature, or on phenomena falsely interpreted.

In thus expressing my opinion that the Natural History Sciences should form a part of the Undergraduate Course, I refer exclusively to those higher departments by which the study of organization is brought within the domain of the more purely speculative sciences. In all its *applied relations*, Natural History ought still to remain in the special Medical Course. I believe that the introduction of any portion of special professional education into the general Undergraduate Courses of our Universities should be received with great caution: one of the peculiar excellencies of our English University system, as at present constituted, is, the opportunity it affords to the Student of storing his mind with abstract truth, and with that knowledge whose value lies immediately in itself, apart from all extrinsic considerations of ulterior profit; the importance of this can hardly be too highly estimated in an age and in a land so eminently practical as our own, where the every-day occupations of after life tend to check all higher aspirations after what is simply true and beautiful in itself, if it cannot be turned to immediate profit.

Though, from the reasons now given, I am deeply impressed with the importance of adding Biology to the other academic studies of the general Student, I am not prepared to recommend that education in this new department should be rendered at once compulsory. I feel sure that in time it will be found advisable to require from all Students a certain amount of education in the phenomena and laws of life; but I believe that at present this might be most advantageously rendered, as at Cambridge, merely optional, the Board permitting to the Student a regulated freedom of selection, and, if the selection fall on the new subject, accepting this in lieu of other exercises.

In order that the measure now suggested may be rendered really operative, Natural Science Honors should be instituted, and an arrangement corresponding in its general outline with the Cambridge Natural Science Tripos might be adopted with obvious advantage.

For carrying out the proposed plans there is no need of external legislation, the full power being already possessed by the heads of the University; while the active interest manifested by the present Board in all that tends to promote progressive improvement is a sufficient guarantee that the time and mode of bringing these suggestions into operation may be safely left in their hands.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

George J. Allman, M.D.,
Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Answer of R. Hussey Walsh, ll.b., Archbishop Whately's Professor of Political Economy.

Suggestions of Professor Hussey Walsh.

27, Summer Hill,
January 14, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your communication on the part of the Commissioners for the University of Dublin, inquiring if I had any suggestions to offer with respect to those branches of study with which my office of Whately Professor of Political Economy is connected, I shall state briefly how far they have progressed within the last few years, and in what mode it appears to me that their further improvement may best be promoted.

Introduction of Political Economy into the Undergraduate Course.

The Professorship was founded in 1832; in '37 the Board instituted annual prizes, to be awarded for proficiency in the Science of Political Economy; and in '48 the works of Adam Smith and Archbishop Whately were added to the Moderatorship course for Ethics and Logics. These steps have been attended with the most beneficial results, and the cultivation of the science has been much extended. But the time, I believe, is now arrived when a knowledge of the principles of Political Economy is become a necessary part of general education; and this would be greatly promoted by placing the science in the Undergraduate Course, so that opportunities might be afforded of communicating instruction analogous to those presented in other branches of education by Tutorial Lectures, which enable the Teacher to test the knowledge of the Students by *viva voce* questions, to remove any erroneous impressions which they may have taken up with respect to the doctrines of Political Economy, as intended to be conveyed by standard writers on the subject, and to point out the cases in which the latter may appear to have committed some error or oversight.

When the Professorship was originally founded, the system of instruction was limited, very properly, to prælections. Political Economy was then a new science, or, rather its pretensions to any such rank were generally disputed; and while such was the case, it was far better to rest satisfied with simply developing the science, and showing its utility and importance as a branch of education, in courses of prælections, attendance upon which might be voluntary, than arbitrarily to insist on Students learning, as a part of their regular business, what many persons believed to be false or dangerous.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. Hussey Walsh.

Professor W. N. Hancock,
Secretary to Dublin University Commission.

Answer of the Rev. Edward B. Moeran, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Moeran.

Derby,
January 12, 1853.

Sir,

Suggestions for rendering Divinity Students more generally acquainted with Moral Philosophy.

In reply to your communication, I have to state, for the information of "Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin," that the principal improvement which I see to be practicable in my office of Professor of Moral Philosophy, is an extension of its usefulness. This extension to be effected by such expedients as may render the Divinity Students of the University more generally acquainted with Moral Philosophy.

This advantage may be attained, to a considerable degree, by any one of the following means:—

1. By introducing into the Divinity Courses some standard works on Moral Science. The Professor of Moral Philosophy should make these works Text-books for a Course or Courses of Lectures; and, being appointed one of the standing Examiners, should, at the Divinity Examinations, question the Candidates on these subjects.

2. There are many Students who enter the University with the intention only of subsequently entering the Ministry. For these Students a portion of the Undergraduate Course is useless, and considered by them only as an impediment. Certain branches of study, eminently useful when thoroughly known, are of no service, but rather an injury, when viewed as an obstacle to appropriate and necessary acquirements. For these Students, I would suggest, that the year appropriated to physical sciences be occupied in acquiring a knowledge of moral and metaphysical sciences. I have no doubt, that for *such Students* this change would be eminently beneficial. It is an error in education to waste time and expend attention in the painful operation of seeking to learn what is *not* valued, or felt as an hinderance to the attainment of that which *is* valued, as well as valuable. Adaptability of instruction to the requirements of this class would be, I think, an improvement.

3. Moderatorships may be established in Divinity, as in other branches of study, and proficiency in Moral Philosophy should be a condition for obtaining them.

My time has been so much occupied since I received your communication, that within the period for the return of an answer, I could not give the subject such consideration as I would desire. I feel, however, that changes such as I have suggested, might be advantageously made.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) Edward B. Moeran,
Professor of Moral Philosophy,
Trinity College, Dublin.

W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of Rev. J. G. Abeltshauser, ll.d.

Answer of Rev. J. G. Abeltshauser, ll.d., Professor of French and German.

9, Trinity College, Dublin,
December 23, 1852.

My Dear Sir,

Suggestions for promoting the increased study of the Modern Languages.

I have been favoured with a communication from you, in the name of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, asking for suggestions respecting those branches of study connected with my department.

I labour under some difficulty in doing this satisfactorily to myself, forasmuch as I am intimately persuaded of the great importance of the study of Modern Languages, and of an extensive Course of Philology, and that I conceive that our University almost entirely ignores such studies. It may appear that my views are exaggerated, because my own pursuits have been very much in that direction; although I observe that in all new educational establishments, a much greater prominence is given to Modern Languages than was formerly done, which proves that the originators of them, and, I may say, the public, feel their importance. In the second instance, although some of the suggestions which I feel inclined to make would add to the labours of the Professors of this department, yet it might appear that they were dictated by selfish motives, as some of them would, doubtless, be to their advantage. However, I trust that whatever may be the views of the Commissioners, they will put a kind interpretation on my motives.

1. The Professorships of Modern Languages were founded in 1777, in the time of Provost Hutchinson, and each endowed by the Crown, with £100 (Irish) yearly. The Board allows rooms free, and commons, for which I receive £40 (Irish), as I do not dine there. In 1835, the Board instituted Medals (now premiums) to be competed for by Freshmen *only*.

2. By the original institution, the attendance of Students was perfectly voluntary, and remains so. In former times this arrangement seems to have worked satisfactorily, as the Students had time to spare to devote to Modern Languages. But gradually a greater number of subjects of study have been added; and in the last instance, the alteration in Tutors' Lectures has caused a great decrease in the number of Students of this branch of knowledge.

3. The premiums given by the Board scarcely afford any encouragement to the study of Modern Languages, because they are limited to the Freshmen years, consequently Students have not this incitement to their cultivation *during* their College Course. Attendance is required neither on our public nor private lectures, so that, in general, a few only avail themselves of them, previous to their Examination.

4. The only sure method of giving Modern Languages the important place which the requirements of the present time seem to demand, is that Students should be obliged to attend the Professor's Lectures during several terms, and to qualify themselves for an Examination at the end of each term. There might be attached an Honor Examination to each. With respect to French, this language should be necessary to Students in Medicine and Engineering.

5. The voluntary system, as regards the Professor, should also cease. At present there is no sufficient check to make him do his duty. He should be obliged to give lectures regularly, and to deliver prælections periodically, at such times as the ruling body should direct; also to report at the end of each term what number of classes, &c. he has instructed.

6. It would contribute to the efficiency of this department, if the Professors could by some means form a body more intimately connected with the University than the present Collegiate system allows them to be, so that their wishes and suggestions might meet with due consideration.

7. The present salary is not adequate to secure efficient persons to fill the situation, when compared with those offered elsewhere.

I remain, my dear Sir, your's faithfully,
(Signed) J. G. Abeltshauser.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., ll.d.,
Secretary to Dublin University Commission.

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Foley.

Answer of Rev. Daniel Foley, Professor of Irish.

28, Trinity College, Dublin,
January 11, 1853.

Sir,

Suggestions as to increased encouragement to the study of Irish.

Having considered your letter of the 18th of December, I embrace the opportunity which it affords me of offering the suggestions which occur to me with respect to the study of the Irish Language in the University of Dublin.

The encouragement to the study of the Irish Language appears to me miserably disproportioned to the importance of the subject in itself, and relatively to other departments, which are well endowed.

It was evidently contemplated at the foundation of the University, to make its endowments in fair proportion available to the class of Students, and the objects with which my Professorship is connected; and, without entering upon the causes or consequences of the contrary course, I hope it may have some weight to remember that such was the original design. At the present time, the need and the *demand* for an Irish-speaking ministry is universally acknowledged. The University fully admits the necessity, and knows the call made upon it, and it is reasonable she should make provision to supply.

Suggestions of Rev. Professor Foley.

Suggestions as to increased encouragement to the study of Irish.

There is no obligation to study the Irish Language on any class of Students, which is not the case with other subjects of, perhaps, far less importance; there are few academic encouragements to its study. The University's highest office is that of a training school, for the supply of an educated, enlightened, and efficient ministry to the Irish Church. A large and rapidly increasing number of the Church's children can only be reached or benefited by a ministry speaking the Irish tongue; yet the College only gives one Sizarship, £20 a year for premiums, and £30 a year and chambers to the Professor. I have already informed you, in my reply to the queries of Paper No. 7, what efforts of a voluntary, and private, and *uncertain* kind are made to supply this defect, which must therefore be strongly and generally felt out of the University, and which I do hope the University Commission will feel. I hope they will recommend an increase to the amount granted in premiums, that I may be able to have an advanced class who should be examined in the History, Antiquities, &c. of Ireland; that they will recommend, that of the 70 Scholars, a few at least, be elected annually for answering partly in Irish; that the University do not put us off with a solitary Irish Sizar; that the Professor's salary bear some proportion to the labours and responsibility of the office, or to the rewards of labour in other departments; that such works as on inquiry the Board think necessary to the subject, be published at College expense, or that a small sum annually be given to enable the Professor to have an Assistant in bringing out these necessary works. I may mention here, that the Board fully approve, for instance, of my bringing out an English-Irish Dictionary. I am engaged for some months at this work, giving my own labour gratuitously, and procuring, from various sources—of which I contribute part myself—a salary of £60 a-year, and residence, to a competent Assistant; and that after the work is ready for the press, I shall have still to make an effort to get it published.

I have the honour to be, Sir, faithfully yours,

(Signed) D. Foley, A.M.,
Professor of Irish in the University of Dublin.

W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

APPENDIX C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PART I.

Letter to the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

[1.] Letter from the Secretary to the Commission to the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin,
November 25, 1851.

Sir,

The Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to apply to you for a copy of each of the following documents, which the Commissioners find it necessary to refer to in connexion with their inquiries respecting the Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions in the University of Dublin:—

1. The Private Act of Parliament of 10 Geo. I., for the application of the rents of the lands given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., for charitable purposes.

2. The Resolutions of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in 1762, founding the Professorships of Modern History and Mathematics.

3. Regulations which have been from time to time, since 1723, made by the Board of Governors with respect to the Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. Neilson Hancock,
Secretary.

Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar,
11, Kildare-street.

Letter from the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

[2.] Letter from the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to the Secretary to the Commission.

Board-room of the Governors of the Schools founded
by Erasmus Smith, Esq.,
December 1, 1851.

Dear Sir,

On receipt of your letter of November 25, I have made the searches and extracts which you require, and which I now lay before the Commissioners, with a copy of the Charter and the several Acts of Parliament.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

(Signed) Hugh Hamilton,
Registrar.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., ll.d.

Orders of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

[3.] Orders of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, in 1762, founding the Professorships of Modern History, and of Mathematics, and sundry Resolutions relating to the Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions in Trinity College.

Order of November 1, 1762.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

The Memorial of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College being laid before the Board, in pursuance of the order of March 13, 1759—Ordered, That the Treasurer do pay unto the Bursar of said College the annual sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, towards the erecting and supporting a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Oriental Tongues, a Professor of Oratory, and a Professor of History, with their respective Assistants, agreeably to the said Memorial, subject to such regulations or alterations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time think proper to make, with the consent and approbation of this Board.

Order of February 5, 1763.

Ordered, That the Treasurer do pay the Bursar of Trinity College the annual sum of Sixty-five Pounds, to be by him paid over to the Lecturer on Philosophy for the time being in said College, to commence the 1st November last, as Professor of Philosophy, over and above the Thirty-five Pounds a-year payable to him as Lecturer, and that for the future he be styled Professor and Lecturer in Philosophy.

The distribution of £940 a-year paid to Trinity College, viz.:—

1724.	Three Fellows, at £33 6*s.* 8*d.*	£100
1724.	Twenty Exhibitions for Poor Scholars, at £8 a-year, . . .	160
1724.	Fifteen do. do. at £6 a-year, . . .	90
1762.	A Professor of Mathematics and two Assistants, ...	110
	A Professor of Oriental Tongues (in which is included £30 formerly appointed for a Hebrew Lecturer) and two Assistants, . .	140
	A Professor of Oratory (in which is included £35 formerly appointed for a Lecturer in History and Oratory), and one Assistant, .	120
	A Professor in History and one Assistant, ...	120
	A Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy (in which is included £35 formerly appointed for the Lecturer), . .	100
		£940

The Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

Former Grant.

By the Charter,	A Hebrew Lecturer,	£30
See Act of Parliament for further application, p. 36-42.	20 Exhibitions, at £8,	160
	15 Do. at £6,	90
	3 Fellows, at £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, from May, 1724,	100
	Lecturer in Oratory and History,	35
	Experimental Philosophy,	35
		£450

Resolution of April 29, 1788.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board, that it is expedient to abide by the accustomed mode of succession to the Professorship of Oriental Tongues, from the place of Senior Assistant to said Professorship.

Order of July 6, 1793.

Ordered, That the annual sum of Thirty Pounds, commencing the 1st day of November next, be paid by the Treasurer to the Rev. Dr. Young, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Trinity College, during the pleasure of this Board, to enable him to pay an Assistant.

Order of January 19, 1807.

The Board having, in pursuance of a special summons for the purpose, taken into consideration the Bye-Law of January 28, 1743, relative to the Professors appointed by this Board, and also of making a new Order or Bye-Law thereon, Ordered, That the said Order or Bye-Law of January 28, 1743, be rescinded. And it is Ordered, That in all cases of any Public Lecturer or Professor in Trinity College heretofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed by this Board, where such Public Lecturer or Professor shall have been, when appointed, or shall afterwards become a Fellow of the said College, and where such Public Lecturer or Professor shall have been permitted by this Board to continue in such office to the time of his resigning his Fellowship, such Public Lecturer or Professor shall be allowed to hold his Lectureship or Professorship for such time, and no longer, after the resignation of his Fellowship, as shall appear to the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College to be expedient for enabling them to provide that the Lectures to be given by such Public Lecturer or Professor may be continued with the least interruption by his successor.

Provided always, that this Order shall not be construed to extend to continue any such Public Lecturer or Professor in his office, in any case, for any time exceeding six calendar months after he shall have resigned his Fellowship.

And it is further Ordered, That if any Public Lecturer or Professor shall be removed from his Fellowship in Trinity College, the office of such Public Lecturer or Professor shall be vacated by such removal.

And that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College do notify to the Treasurer of this Board the time that any Public Lecturer or Professor appointed by this Board shall have resigned, or shall have been removed from his Fellowship.

Order of July 5, 1811.

The Board having taken into consideration the resolution of the last meeting relative to increasing the Exhibitions now granted to Students in Trinity College, Ordered, That the sum of Four Pounds be added to each of the said Exhibitions, making, in the whole, the sum of One Hundred and Forty Pounds per annum; the same to be paid from 1st November last, in like manner as other grants to Trinity College. And it appearing to the Board that the allowance for Exhibitions are of a very long standing, Resolved, That it be inserted in the summons for the next meeting that the Board do consider whether it may not be proper to increase the said Exhibitions further, by ordering the twenty Exhibitions of £8 each, and now made £12, to be increased to £20 each; and the fifteen Exhibitions of £6 each, and now made £10, to be increased to £15 each.

Order of November 30, 1811.

Resolved, That the said Exhibitions to Trinity College do stand according to the order of the last meeting, namely, at an increase of £140 per annum, without further increase at present.

Order of October 31, 1833.

That the Masters of the several Classical Schools on this foundation be directed to return, yearly, in the first week in September, the names of such Pupils in their respective Schools as shall have entered Trinity College, Dublin, on or after the first day of July preceding, or who shall be prepared to enter before the 1st of January following, whom they shall consider qualified for, and in every respect deserving of, the Exhibitions paid by the Governors.

That the lists so returned shall be referred to the Provost, with a request that he will direct that the several young men so recommended may be specially examined, and that those qualified shall be appointed to the Exhibitions, so far as there may be vacancies, and their names returned to the Governors accordingly.

Orders of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

The Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

That young persons educated in the Schools on the foundation, shall be eligible to the Exhibitions from the period of their entering the University, and shall continue to hold the same so long as they shall reside in College, and until they shall be of Master's standing; provided that no person shall be allowed to hold an Exhibition after the second year from his being appointed thereto, who has not within that period obtained, at least one Classical Premium at the Quarterly Examination.

Ordered, That a communication be made to the Provost with reference to the section of the Act 10th Geo. I., p. 40, suggesting the propriety of having the two Lectures, thereby required to be laid before the Governors, regularly printed each year.

Order of November 13, 1833.

Ordered, That the Lectures delivered in each year to the Governors by the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and of Oratory and History, shall be henceforth printed, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, and at the expense of the Governors.

Order of November 4, 1834.

A communication from the Provost was read, stating that there were several vacant Exhibitions, and requesting to know how they should be filled.

Ordered, That when a sufficient number of qualified Candidates do not present themselves from the Schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, Esq., the vacancies are to be filled by the Board of Trinity College, in the usual manner.

Order of December 11, 1835.

Two manuscript Lectures of the Professor of Natural Philosophy being laid before the Board, pursuant to the Act,

Ordered, That the said Lectures be printed, according to the directions of the Board, in their Order of November 13, 1833, and that the Professor be requested to examine the proofs.

Order of June 26, 1838.

Ordered, That the period of entrance for Exhibitions in Trinity College prescribed by this Board, October 31, 1833, be altered; and that the same shall commence from the 1st of May, instead of from the 1st of July, so as to include the Sizarship Entrance.

Order of February 18, 1841.

Ordered, That the Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., be appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin for five years, subject to the same regulations as are now in force with regard to the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Oratory; and that the Board do not consider the appointment of an Assistant Professor at present necessary.

Extract from minutes of Meeting of Governors, held 23rd of July, 1847, and copy Order:—

The agents of the Governors having recently met them in conference upon the present condition of the estates intrusted to their management, it appeared certain that a very great decrease must be incurred for the last year, and may be expected for some years to come, in the income of the Governors; and it is therefore manifest that reductions must be made in the expenditure of the Board.

Ordered, That notices be served on the Bursar and several Professors and Assistant Professors of Trinity College, apprizing them that it may become necessary to diminish the annual payment hitherto made.

[*Here followed Orders for similar notices on the other persons receiving salaries from the Board.*]

Order of December 6, 1847.

The Report of the Standing Committee having been read, Ordered, That the proposed scale of reductions in the Board's expenditure be adopted, viz.:—

Trinity College.	Present Allowance.			Proposed.			Reduction.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hebrew Professor, . . .	92	6	2	60	0	0	32	6	2
„ Assistant, . . .	36	18	5		—		36	18	5
Professor of Oratory, . .	92	6	2	60	0	0	32	6	2
„ History, . .	92	6	2	60	0	0	32	6	2
„ Mathematics, and Assistant,	101	10	9	60	0	0	41	10	9
„ Natural Philosophy,	92	6	2	60	0	0	32	6	2
Three Fellows, . . .	92	6	2	92	6	2		—	
Twenty Exhibitions, . .	221	10	9	221	10	9		—	
Fifteen Exhibitions, . .	138	9	3	138	9	3		—	
Total, . . .	960	0	0	752	6	2	207	13	10

[*Here followed reductions in the other departments.*]

Order of July 13, 1850.

Orders of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Ordered, That the schedule of reductions, as now proposed, in the payments to Trinity College be confirmed, and that same be entered upon the minutes; and that the Committee be requested to consider and report to next Board, if any, and what further reductions can be made, to meet the decline which has taken place in the Governor's funds, viz. :—

The Erasmus Smith's Professorships and Exhibitions.

Schedule.

Hebrew Professor,	£ 30	per annum.
Professor of Oratory and History,	35	,,
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,	35	,,
Three Fellows, at £33 6*s.* 8*d.*	100	,,
Twenty Exhibitions, at £8,	160	,,
Fifteen do., at £6,	90	,,
	£450	late currency.

Or, at present currency £415 7 8

[4.] Letter from the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to the Secretary to the Commission.

Letter from the Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Board Room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.
11, Kildare-street,
Dublin, February 24, 1853.

Dear Sir,

Your letter, dated February 23, on the subject of Erasmus Smith's Professorships, was read at the meeting of the Governors held yesterday.

The endowments of Erasmus Smith's Professorships.

In reply, they direct me to state that the present income of the Governors, or the prospect from their estates, will not permit them to hold out a hope that they can restore the Professorships to their former amount; these are paid at present according to the sums fixed under their Acts. The Governors have also been obliged to reduce considerably the stipends to the Masters and Assistants in their Classical Schools, and to their English Schoolmasters; and further to decline assisting in the repairs of their School-houses.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithful Servant,

W. N. Hancock, Esq., ll.d. (Signed) Hugh Hamilton.

PART II.

[1.] Letter from the Secretary to the Commission to the Treasurer of the King's Inns.

Letter to the Treasurer of the King's Inns.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College,
Dublin, January 10, 1853.

Sir,

Rules as to the admission to the Bar of Graduates of Universities, and as to Legal Education.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Dublin, and of Trinity College, to state, for the information of the Benchers of the King's Inns, that, in the course of the inquiries of the Commissioners, it has become important for them to ascertain all the regulations of the Benchers now in force, with respect to the admission to the Bar in Ireland of Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University.

The Commissioners are also anxious to ascertain all the regulations of the Benchers now in force, with respect to Students attending the Lectures of the Professors of Law in the University of Dublin.

I am, in consequence, directed to communicate to the Benchers of the King's Inns the request of the Commissioners, that they will be good enough to direct a copy of the regulations to which I have referred to be furnished to me for the use of the Commission, and I have, therefore, to request that you will be pleased to lay this communication before the Benchers at their next meeting.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Conway E. Dobbs, Esq., Treasurer, King's Inns. (Signed) W. Neilson Hancock, Secretary.

[2.] Letter from Treasurer of King's Inns to the Secretary to the Commission.

Letter from the Treasurer of the King's Inns.

Sir,

King's Inns, January 31, 1852.

In reply to your letter, dated 10th January inst., I beg to inform you, that by direction of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns, and in compliance with the request of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Dublin, and of Trinity College, I have extracted from the general rules of the Society all the regulations of the Benchers now in force with respect to the admission to the Bar in

LETTER FROM THE TREASURER OF THE KING'S INNS.

Ireland of Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University; which I beg leave herewith to enclose with other documents in relation thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. N. Hancock, Esq., (Signed) CONWAY E. DOBBS.
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

[3.] RULES of the HONOURABLE SOCIETY of KING'S INNS, with regard to the Admission of Students into the Society, and to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law. Hilary Term, 1852.

Admission of Law Students and Barristers.

1. Every person desirous to be admitted a Student into this Society shall, in order thereto, present at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, a Memorial in the printed form, No. 1, which Memorial is to be signed and lodged by the Student himself, and the Certificate annexed thereto signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.

2. Every Student, on presenting such Memorial, shall produce a Certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the Stamp Duty of Twenty-five Pounds sterling, and, also, pay to the Under-Treasurer the Sum of Twenty-one Pounds Ten Shillings and Four Pence, including Five Pounds Five Shillings for admission to the King's Inns' Library; Five Pounds Five Shillings for Lectures under the recent system of Legal Education—the balance being the ancient fee for admission into the Society as a Student.

3. Every Student not a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall keep nine Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, and also eight Terms' Commons in one of the four Inns of Court in London, and shall lodge with the Under-Treasurer a Certificate of having kept said eight Terms' Commons, in one of the said Inns of Court in London, on presenting his Memorial to be admitted to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.

4. Every such Student, if a Graduate of any of the said Universities, is only required to keep six Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns, and also six Terms' Commons in one of the Inns of Court in London.

5. Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete courses, *at least*, of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term.

6. Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities) shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—one Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term; in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England, in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; but this Rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

7. If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case. Rules as to Legal Education, No. 3.

8. Every such Student having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of Twenty-one years, shall present a Memorial in the printed form No. 2, at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, said Memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the Declaration at foot thereof, by a Bencher.

9. Every such Student, so applying for admission to the Degree of a Barister-at-Law, shall, on presenting his said Memorial, pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of Thirty-two Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence, being the ancient fee payable to the Society thereon, and lodge at the same time a Certificate of having paid Fifty Pounds Stamp Duty, at the Stamp Office—also, a Certificate of having kept the requisite number of Terms from one of the Inns of Court in England; and, if a Graduate of any of the said Universities, shall also lodge a Testimonium from such University, of having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Law therein.

By Order,

(Signed) CONWAY E. DOBBS,
Under-Treasurer.

[4.] MEMORIAL for ADMISSION as a STUDENT to the KING'S INNS (Form No. 1, referred to in the Rules of the King's Inns). RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

The MEMORIAL of [*Name in full.*] Form of Memorial for admission as a Student to the King's Inns.

SHEWETH.

That he is the —— son of ——, of ——, in the County of ——, and of ——, otherwise ——, his wife.

That he is a Student of —— College, —— and of —— standing therein.

[*If not a Student of some University, state where educated, and the course of Studies, and extent of those Studies.*]

That he never followed any Profession, Trade, or Business, whatever, except ——

[*Here state the Profession or Business, if any, how long the party followed same, and when he retired therefrom, and for what reasons.*]

That he is not an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, nor has he been within six months last past a Partner, or in the employment of, or acting as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receiving any salary or emolument as such, or participating in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and that he will not, during the time his name shall continue on the Books of your Honourable Society as a Student, or after he shall be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law therein and continue such Barrister, act as an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentry Agent, or be a Partner, or in the employment of, or act as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receive any salary or emolument as such, or in anywise participate in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent.

And he now humbly requests admission specially into your Honourable Society as a Student of Law therein.

Dated this —— day of —— 18 .

Signed, ———

[*Certificate to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.*]

I hereby certify that I know the above-named ———, and that I have reason to be satisfied that he is not, and has not been for six months last past, an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or the Partner, or in any employment of, or acting as an Apprentice or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receiving any salary or emolument as such, or participating in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and I believe that the said ———is a person incapable of violating the pledge above entered into by him, and that he will not, during the time his name shall continue on the Books of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, as a Student, or after he shall be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law therein, and continue such Barrister, act as an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or be a Partner, or in the employment of, or act as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receive any salary or emolument as such, or in anywise participate in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and I believe the above Memorial to be true in every particular, and that the said ——— is a fit and proper person to be specially admitted into the Honourable Society of the King's Inns as a Student of Law therein.

Dated this —— day of —— 18 .

Signed, ———

[5.] MEMORIAL for ADMISSION to the Degree of BARRISTER-AT-LAW (Form No. 2, referred to in the Rules of the King's Inns). RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

The MEMORIAL of [*Name in full.*] Form of Memorial for admission to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.

SHEWETH,

That he is the —— son of ——, of ——, in the County of ——, and of ——, otherwise ——, his wife.

That he was specially admitted as a Student into your Honourable Society, in——Term, 18——; and into the Honourable Society of——in Great Britain, in ——Term, 18——, and that he is not, and since the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1847, has not been an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or the Partner, or in the employment of, or acting as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant for any salary or emolument, or under

RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

Form of Memorial for admission to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.

any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receiving any salary or emolument as such, or participating in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and that he will not, after he shall be admitted to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law in your Honourable Society, and continue such Barrister, act as an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or be a Partner, or in the employment of, or act as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receive any salary or emolument as such, or participate in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent.

That he attained the age of —— years, on the —— day of ——— last, and that having obtained the Degree of —— in the University of ———, as by a Testimonium thereof, bearing date the —— day of —— 18—, may appear, and having kept —— Terms in your Honourable Society, and —— Terms in the said Society in Great Britain, and conformed himself in all things to the Rules and Orders of the said Societies; he now requests admission generally into your Honourable Society, and to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law therein.

Dated this —— day of —— 18 .

Signed, ———

[*Certificate to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.*]

I hereby certify that I know the above named——, and that I have reason to be satisfied that he is not, and has not been since the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1847, an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or the Partner, or in the employment of, or acting as Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant, for any salary or emolument, or agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receiving any salary or emolument as such, or participating in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and I believe that the said ——is a person incapable of violating the pledge above entered into by him, and that he will not, after he shall be admitted to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law in the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, and continue such Barrister, act as an Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or be a Partner, or in the employment of, or act as an Apprentice, or Clerk, or Assistant for any salary or emolument or under any agreement for such, to any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent, or directly or indirectly receive any salary or emolument as such, or participate in the profits of any Attorney or Solicitor, or Parliamentary Agent; and I believe the above Memorial to be true in every particular, and that the said —— is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law.

Dated this —— day of —— 18 .

Signed, ———

[*To be signed by a Bencher.*]

I have read the above Memorial and Certificate, and I intend in a Council of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns, to propose the said——as a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law therein.

Dated this —— day of —— 18 .

RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

Legal Education.

[6.] RULES of the KING'S INNS with respect to LEGAL EDUCATION.—November 3, 1851.

The Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns having determined to establish a School of Legal Education, to be in connexion with the Benchers, and under their superintendence, and that the principle of compulsory attendance on Lectures shall be recognized as part of the system to be adopted by the Society—

1. Two Professorships have accordingly been established—one of the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.

2. The other of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law.

In selecting the above subjects for their Professors, the Benchers had regard to the two Law Professors of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the enlarged course of Legal Education to be pursued in the University.

3. Edmund Hayes, Esq., LL.D., has been elected Professor of Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law; and John Hastings Otway, Esq., Professor of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, for the next three years.

4. Each Professor is to give an annual course of Lectures, divided into three Sessions. The first, or Michaelmas Session, to commence on the 2nd of November, if not a Sunday, otherwise on the day following, and to consist of *at least* twelve Lectures; the second, or Hilary Session, to commence on the 9th of January, if not a Sunday, and to consist of *at least* twelve Lectures; and the third, or Spring Session, to commence on the 10th of April, if not a Sunday, and to consist of *at least* fourteen Lectures. Two Lectures by each Professor to be delivered in each week; each Professor devoting to his class two hours—from four to six o'clock, P.M.—occupying a portion of that time in delivering a written Lecture, and the residue in examination, explanation, or discussion.

5. All Students admitted on and after the first day of Trinity Term, 1850, are to pay a fee of five guineas for Lectures. The Lectures are open to the public, but the Legal

Education Committee of the Benchers have authority to interfere if any abuse should arise, and to regulate or suspend the privilege, as they may find it expedient.

RULES OF THE KING'S INNS.

Legal Education.

6. Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses, *at least*, of Lectures, viz:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term.

7. Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date, (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz:—one Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session of the University Term; in such manner, however, that every *such* Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England—in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures, *at least*, must be kept. But this Rule and the 6th are not intended to affect the number of Terms required by the present Rules of the Society to be kept by Students of the King's Inns prior to being called to the Bar.

8. If from illness or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.

9. All Students now on the Books of the Society, and also such Members of the Bar as may so desire, shall be at liberty to have themselves entered as Students with the Professors, on paying to the Under-Treasurer the fee of five guineas, as prescribed in Rule No. 5.

10. On the termination of the written Lecture, all persons not entered as Students in the Professor's Class are to withdraw from the Lecture-room.

11. The Lectures will be delivered at the King's Inns. Those on Constitutional, Criminal, and other Crown Law, by Professor Hayes, on Wednesday and Saturday; and those on the Law of Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, by Professor Otway, on Monday and Thursday, during each Session.

By order of the Legal Education Committee,
(Signed) CONWAY E. DOBBS, Under-Treasurer.

[7.] LETTER from the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION to the TREASURER of the INNER TEMPLE.*

LETTER TO THE TREASURER OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin,
June 12, 1852.

SIR,

Rules as to admission to English Bar of Graduates of University of Dublin, and as to keeping Terms for admission to the Irish Bar.

I am directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to state, for the information of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, that in the course of the inquiries of the Commissioners, it has become of importance for them to ascertain the regulations of the Inns of Court in England with respect to the admission to the Bar in England of Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University.

The Commissioners are also anxious to ascertain the regulations with respect to Graduates of the University of Dublin, and those who are not Graduates of that or any other University, keeping Terms in the Inns of Court in England preparatory to admission to the Bar in Ireland.

I am, consequently, directed to communicate to the Benchers of the Inner Temple the request of the Commissioners, that they will be good enough to direct copies of the Rules of the Society of the Inner Temple on the subjects to which I have referred to be furnished to me for the use of the Commissioners.

I have, therefore, to request that you will be pleased to lay this communication before the Benchers at their next meeting.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient Servant,

R. B. Armstong, Esq., Q.C.,
Treasurer Inner Temple.

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

[8.] LETTER from the SUB-TREASURER of the INNER TEMPLE to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE SUB-TREASURER OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer's Office, Inner Temple,
June 16, 1852.

SIR,

Rules as to Students keeping Terms for the Irish Bar.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 12th June instant, and to enclose you, for the information of her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, a copy of the Report of the Committee upon "Legal Education," &c., which has been confirmed and adopted by the four Inns of Court. I beg further to

* A similar letter was addressed to the Treasurers of the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

LETTER FROM THE SUB-TREASURER OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

Rules as to Students keeping Terms for the Irish Bar.

add, for the information of the Commissioners, "that Students who have entered, or shall enter themselves avowedly for the purpose of being called to the Irish Bar, are not required to attend the Lectures, or to make the payment of five guineas, mentioned in the 8th Regulation;" but "that all such Students who shall enter with the avowed intention of being called to the Irish Bar may be allowed to attend the Lectures and Classes on making the payments provided by the 8th and 10th Regulations respectively."

Any further information required I shall be happy to give you.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE BRYANT.
Sub-Treasurer.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.

RULES OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT IN ENGLAND.

[9.] RULES of the FOUR INNS of COURT in ENGLAND with respect to LEGAL EDUCATION, and to the uniformity of practice as to the admission of Students, the mode of keeping Terms, and the calling of Students to the Bar.

By orders of the several Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn, the following Report has been adopted, and directed to be carried into effect; and the Regulations therein suggested are now the Rules of the four Inns of Court.

To the Benchers of the several Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn: the Report of the Committee on the subject of Legal Education, and on uniformity of practice as to the admission of Students, the mode of keeping Terms, and the calling of Students to the Bar.

Legal Education.

Your Committee have considered the subjects which were referred to them, and have to report to the several Societies that they have agreed on the following Rules and Regulations:—

1. That the four Inns of Court shall act in concert with each other in the joint establishment and maintenance of an uniform system for the Legal Education of Students before admission to the Bar.

2. That a Standing Committee or Council be established, to consist of eight Benchers, two to be nominated by each of the Inns of Court, and of whom four shall be a quorum. The Members shall remain in office for two years, and each Inn shall have power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the number of its nominees during that period. To this council shall be intrusted the power and duty of superintending the whole subject of the Education of the Students, and of arranging and settling the details of the several measures which may be deemed necessary to be adopted.

3. That for the purpose of affording to the Students the means of obtaining instruction and guidance in their legal studies, five Readerships. or Professorships, shall be established, which shall consist of the three Readerships already established by the Societies of the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn—viz., on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, the Law of Real Property, and the Common Law—and also of a Reader on Equity to be named by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and of a Readership on Constitutional Law and Legal History, to be founded by the four societies jointly. The Readers shall be appointed for a period of three years, and the Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History shall be chosen by the Standing Council.

4. That the duties of the Readers (subject to regulation by the Standing Council) shall consist of the delivery of three courses of Lectures in each year, of the formation of Classes of Students, for the purpose of giving instruction in a more detailed and personal form than can be supplied by general Lectures, and of affording to Students generally advice and directions for the conduct of their professional studies.

5. That the four Inns of Court shall form a common fund, by annual contributions, the amounts of which shall be mutually agreed on, and out of which fund shall be drawn the stipends to be assigned to the Readers, and such Studentships as shall from time to time be conferred upon Students.

6. That the Lectures and Classes of the Readers shall be open to the Students of all the Societies without distinction, subject to the payment of such fees as are hereinafter directed.

7. That the stipend of each Reader shall be three hundred guineas per annum, and such stipends, and also the expense of the Studentships, shall be wholly defrayed out of the common fund to be raised by the contributions of the several Societies.

8. That each Student shall on admission pay a sum of five guineas, which shall entitle him to attend the Lectures of all the Readers.

9. That the fund composed of such last-mentioned payments shall be annually divided among the five Readers equally, in addition to their stipends.

10. That (subject to regulation by the Council) every Student shall be at liberty to attend such classes as he may think necessary, upon payment of a moderate fee to the Reader, but care shall be taken by the Council that such fees shall not in any year exceed the sum of three guineas.

11. That, for the purposes of education, the legal year shall be considered as divided into three Terms or periods, one commencing with the 1st of November and ending on the

22d of December, the second commencing on the 11th of January and ending on the 30th of March, and the third commencing on the 15th of April and ending on the 31st of July, subject to a deduction of the days intervening between the end of Easter and the beginning of Trinity Term.

12. That no Student shall be eligible to be called to the Bar who shall not either have attended during one whole year the Lectures of two of the Readers, or have satisfactorily passed a Public Examination.

13. That Public Examinations shall be instituted, to be held three times a year, for the Examination of all such Students as shall be desirous of being examined previously to being called to the Bar, and such Examinations shall be conducted by at least two Members of the Council jointly with the five Readers, and Certificates of having honourably passed such Examination shall be given to such Students as shall appear to the Examiners to be entitled thereto.

14. That such Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, and Trinity Term.

15. That as an inducement to Students to propose themselves for Examination, Studentships shall be founded of fifty guineas per annum each, to continue for a period of three years, and one such Studentship shall be conferred on the most distinguished Student at each Public Examination; and further, the Examiners shall select and certify the names of three other Students who shall have passed the next best Examinations, and the Inns of Court to which such Students belong, may, if desired, dispense with any Terms, not exceeding two, that may remain to be kept by such Students previously to their being called to the Bar. Provided that the Examiners shall not be obliged to confer or grant any Studentship or Certificate, unless they shall be of opinion that the Examination of the Students they select has been such as entitles them thereto.

16. That at every call to the Bar those Students who have passed a Public Examination, and either obtained a Studentship or a Certificate of Honor, shall take rank in seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day.

17. That the Standing Council shall have power to grant dispensations to Students who shall have been prevented by any reasonable cause from complying with all the regulations as to the attendance on Lectures which shall from time to time be established.

Uniformity in admission of Students, and in the mode of keeping Terms, and of calling Students to the Bar.

18. That it is expedient that henceforward there should be uniformity of usage at the respective Inns of Court as to the admission of Students as Members of those Societies.

19. That it is expedient that no Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court, original or appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or person acting in any of these capacities, and no Clerk of, or to, any Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, Equity Draftsman, Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court, original or appellate, Clerk in Chancery, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or of, or to, any officer in any Court of Law or Equity, or person acting in the capacity of any such clerks, should be admitted a Member of any of the said Societies for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, until such person, being on the roll of any Court, shall have taken his name off the rolls thereof, nor until he and every other person above named or described shall have entirely and *bona fide* ceased to act or practise in any of the capacities above named or described.

20. That it is expedient that no Member of any of the said Societies should be allowed to apply for, or take out, any Certificate to practise, either directly or indirectly, as a Special Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of each Society respectively, and that no such permission should be granted until the Member applying shall have kept twelve Terms.

21. That such permission should only be granted for one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed annually by order, as aforesaid.

22. That it is expedient that no person be allowed to obtain any such Certificate unless he shall have attended such Lectures, or passed such an Examination, as under the preceding Rules would be necessary to entitle him to be called to the Bar.

23. That it is expedient that the following forms should be adopted by the said Societies on applications for admission as Members:—

I, —— of ——, aged ——, the —— son of ——, of ——, in the county of —— (add father's profession, if any, and the condition in life and occupation, if any, of the applicant), ——, do hereby declare that I am desirous of being admitted a Member of the Honourable Society of ——, for the purpose of keeping Terms for the Bar, and that I will not, either directly or indirectly, apply for, or take out, any Certificate to practise, directly or indirectly, as a Special Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society.

And I do hereby further declare that I am not an Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, a Writer to the Signet, a Writer of the Scotch Courts, a Proctor, a Notary Public, a Clerk in Chancery, a Parliamentary Agent, an Agent in any Court, original or appellate, a Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, nor do I act, directly or indirectly, in any such capacity, or in the capacity of Clerk of, or to, any of the persons above described, or as Clerk of, or to, any officer in any Court of Law or Equity.

Dated this —— day of ——.

(Signature) ——

RULES OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT IN ENGLAND.

Uniformity in the admission of Students, and in the mode of keeping Terms, and of calling Students to the Bar.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we believe the above-named —— to be a gentleman of respectability, and a proper person to be admitted a Member of the said Society.

} Barristers of

Approved, {

Treasurer, or in his absence, by two Benchers.

24. That it is expedient that every Member of the said Societies should have kept twelve Terms before being called to the Bar, unless any Term or Terms shall have been dispensed with under the 15th preceding Rule.

25. That it is expedient that every Member of the said Societies should have attained the age of twenty-one before being called to the Bar.

26. That it is expedient that Members of the said Societies, who shall at the same time be Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, should be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any three days in each Term.

27. That Members of the said Societies, who shall not at the same time be Members of the said Universities, should be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any six days in each Term.

28. That it is expedient that no day's attendance in the respective Halls should be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Member so attending shall have been present at the Grace before Dinner, during the whole of Dinner, and until the concluding Grace shall have been said.

29. That it is expedient that no Member of any of the said Societies, desirous of being called to the Bar, should be so called until the name and description of such Candidate shall have been placed upon the screens hung in the Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Steward's Offices, of each Society, fourteen days in Term before such call.

30. That it is expedient that the name and description of every such Candidate should be sent to the other Inns of Court, and should also be screened for the same space of time, in their respective Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Steward's Offices.

31. That it is expedient that the above regulations as to screening names, &c., should be applied to Members seeking Certificates to practise as Special Pleaders, Conveyancers, or Equity Draftsmen.

32. That it is expedient that no call to the Bar should take place except during Term. And that such call should be made on the same day by the several Societies, namely, on the 16th day of each Term, unless such day happen to be Sunday, and in such case on the Monday after.

33. That all the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of Trinity Term now next ensuing, and shall apply to all persons entering as Students on and after that day, and also to all existing Students who shall not by the 1st day of Trinity Term next have kept more than four Terms; but all other Students shall, if they desire it, be admitted to the benefit of the Lectures and Classes, and be entitled to submit themselves to Public Examination upon the same terms, and subject to the same regulations as are hereby made applicable to Students entering on and after the 1st day of Trinity Term, 1852.

The Committee have abstained from framing any scheme, or making any suggestion, as to the Fees or Dues charged by the Inns of Court to their respective Members, or the Deposits on the Entrance of Students, as they consider that these are matters of internal arrangement, which may with more propriety be left to the discretion and regulations of the Societies respectively.

RICHARD BETHELL, Chairman.
JOHN ROMILLY.
ED. B. SUGDEN.
J. L. KNIGHT BRUCE.
EDWARD RYAN.
S. LUSHINGTON.
R. T. KINDERSLEY.
JOHN DODSON.
A. E. COCKBURN.
W. P. WOOD.
BIGGS ANDREWS.
RICHD. BUDDEN CROWDER.
CHAS. JAS. KNOWLES.
WM. JOHN ALEXANDER.
GEORGE ROSE.
R. B. ARMSTRONG.
HENRY HALLAM.
WM. JOHN BRODERIP.
SAMUEL TURNER.
ARCHER RYLAND.
JOHN ROLT.
HENRY S. KEATING.
CLEMENT T. SWANSTON.
CHRISTOPHER TEMPLE.
SPENCER H. WALPOLE.
ROUNDELL PALMER.
J. G. PHILLIMORE.
FRANCIS WHITMARSH.
G. LONG.
JOHN G. TEED.
W. COULSON.

This Report has been confirmed, and is now acted upon by all the four Societies.

(Signed) GEO. BRYANT, Sub-Treasurer.

[10.] Letter from the Steward of Lincoln's Inn to the Secretary to the Commission.

Letter from the Steward of Lincoln's Inn.

Lincoln's Inn, June 29, 1852.

Sir,

I am desired by the Treasurer of this Society to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., and in reply thereto, to forward the two* documents herewith enclosed, which, it is hoped, will contain all the information desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) M. Doyle,
Steward.

Lincoln's Inn.

Rules of Lincoln's Inn.

1. *As to the admission to the English Bar of Graduates of the University of Dublin, and of those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University.*

As to Graduates keeping Terms for the English Bar.

The Rules of this Inn in respect of the qualifications for call to the Bar are now alike in all cases, every Student being required to keep twelve Terms' Commons in the Hall; to attend, during one whole year, the Public Lectures of two of the Readers, or to pass satisfactorily a Public Examination, and to be at least twenty-one years of age. On his first admission to the Inn, each Student has to pay a sum of £30 5*s.* 6*d.* for stamps and fees, and a further sum of £5 5*s.* for admission to the Lectures of the Readers; and before keeping Terms for the Bar, such Students as have not kept two years' Terms at one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, are required to deposit a sum of £100. To keep a Term, Members of the five Universities just named are to dine in the Hall three days, all other Students being required to dine six days.

2. *The Regulations with respect to Graduates of the University of Dublin, and those who are not Graduates of that or of any other University keeping Terms at Lincoln's Inn preparatory to admission to the Bar in Ireland.*

As to Graduates keeping Terms for the Irish Bar.

The Deposit of £100 is not required of Students who keep Terms to qualify for the Irish Bar alone, whether such Students are of College or not; nor are such Students required to pay the sum of £5 5*s.* on admission to the Inn. In other respects, the same regulations as apply to Students qualifying for the English Bar are applicable also to Students keeping Terms for the Irish Bar.

[11.] Rules of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn with respect to Graduates of Universities admitted as Students.

Rules of Gray's Inn.

As to admission of Graduates of Universities.

Gray's Inn.

At a Pension holden the 20th June, 1798:

Ordered, that no person who shall have been admitted into any of the Inns of Court since the 24th of April last, or who shall hereafter be admitted (except as hereafter excepted), shall be called to the English Bar, unless he shall, previous to his keeping any of the Terms requisite for that purpose, have deposited with the Treasurer of the Society to which he belongs the sum of £100, the same to be returned, without interest, upon his being called to the Bar or quitting the Society, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

Provided that this Order shall not extend to any person who shall, previous to his being called to the Bar, produce a Certificate of his being a Member of the College of Advocates in Scotland, or of his having kept two years' Terms in any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; and in case such Deposit as aforesaid shall have been made, the same shall be immediately returned to him upon his producing such Certificate as is above mentioned.

At a Pension holden the 28th day of May, 1851:

Ordered, That Members of the London and Durham Universities do have the same privileges as the Members of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Universities with respect to calls to the Bar at this Inn.

(A Copy.) (Signed) Daniel Boswood,
Under-Steward.

PART III.

[1.] Letter from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore to the Commissioners.

Letter from the Bishop of Down.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

Palace, Holywood,
February 25, 1852.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the "state and discipline" of the University of Trinity College, Dublin, I am desirous of calling your attention to an arrangement, which I would respectfully suggest, in reference to its Divinity School, by which the benefit of that valuable auxiliary to the studies of Candidates for Holy Orders might be extended to the Graduates of the Queen's University, on grounds which, while not interfering with

* The second document was the Rules of the Four Inns of Court (p. 360). A Copy of the same Rules was sent without any letter or observation in reply to the application to the Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF DOWN.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

the course of secular education pursued in either University, would afford to the latter the advantage of a systematic course of Theological training, and still reserve to the former the exclusive right of granting the necessary Divinity Testimonium to the young men intended for the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The many applications received by me from the Undergraduates of the Queen's College, Belfast, for admission to Holy Orders on obtaining their Degree in Arts, have forced the consideration of this important subject upon me. It appears to me that to reject them on the ground of their not having obtained a Divinity Testimonium from Trinity College, Dublin, would be practically to close the doors of the Queen's University against the admission of all Students intended for the Ministry, and to deprive some of a large class of persons for whose benefit it was intended, of its advantages. In my opinion, to ordain Candidates from the Colleges of that University without having passed through a systematic course of Theological training would be to lower the standard of ministerial requirements; for no course of Theological Lectures—such as that which, in the Belfast College, the Episcopal Dean of Residences voluntarily delivers—can be a substitute for the varied and extended course of instruction in Divinity which is afforded by the Professors in Trinity College, Dublin.

The arrangement which I would suggest for enabling the Graduates of the Queen's University to obtain a Divinity Testimonium is, that they should attend the last year of the course of Divinity Lectures delivered to the Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin; their attendance on the Lectures delivered by the Dean of Residences becoming imperative; and his Examination, and Certificate at its close, to be deemed and taken as equivalent to attending the year's Lectures which the Students of Trinity College, Dublin, attend concurrently with their Undergraduate Course. Such an arrangement, while it calls for no sacrifice of the principles or constitution of Trinity College, Dublin, and confides to it the instruction and care of the Candidates for the sacred ministry, would remove from the Bishops of those Dioceses in which the Queen's Colleges have been established any just grounds for yielding to that pressure which otherwise must eventually compel them to ordain Candidates on their receiving such Theological training as circumstances will enable to be supplied, and on submitting them to the test of an Ordination Examination.

The arrangement which I have suggested would not be without its precedent; for Medical Students are now permitted, on payment of a small sum of money, to avail themselves of the Lectures of the Professors in the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin, without having matriculated in the University.

I trust, therefore, that a similar privilege will be extended to the Graduates of the Queen's University; and that no mistaken jealousy will operate to close the Divinity School against the Students of a sister University, established not in the spirit of rivalry, but as a handmaid, to co-operate with an elder and honoured sister to disseminate widely and more generally, among all classes, a sound and liberal secular education.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

(Signed) ROBERT DOWN AND CONNOR.

To the Commissioners of Trinity College, Dublin, &c. &c.

LETTER TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

[2.] LETTER from the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION to the PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin, April 2, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, to forward to you a copy of a communication which they have received from the Lord Bishop of Down.

The Commissioners are of opinion that this communication raises a question with respect to the Divinity School in the University of Dublin, which is deserving of your most mature consideration; and they desire me to request the favour of such observations on the letter of the Lord Bishop of Down as you may think it right to make.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK,
Secretary.

To the Provost and Senior Fellows
of Trinity College.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

[3.] LETTER from the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

Trinity College, Dublin,
April 24, 1852.

SIR,

The Provost and Senior Fellows desire to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, addressed to the University Commissioners. We have no objection to transmit to the Commissioners, in compliance with their request, the following observations on that letter, although we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that his Lordship did not think fit to adopt the more regular course of communicating his suggestions, in the first instance, to the University itself.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

His Lordship's letter contains a proposition for admitting to our Theological School a class of Students not matriculated in the University, with some considerations urged as arguments in favour of that proposition.

His proposition is this:—

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

"The arrangement which I would suggest for enabling the Graduates of the Queen's University to obtain a Divinity Testimonium is, that they should attend the last year of the Course of Divinity Lectures delivered to the Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin; their attendance on the Lectures delivered by the Dean of Residences becoming imperative; and his Examination, and Certificate at its close, to be deemed and taken as equivalent to attending the year's Lectures which the Students of Trinity College, Dublin, attend concurrently with their Undergraduate Course."

It will be necessary, in the first instance, to make some general observations on this proposition:

When Her Majesty's Government decided on creating the office of "Deans of Residences" in the Queen's Colleges, it was not intended (if we have been rightly informed) that they should be Professors or Lecturers. Their sole duty was understood to be, the moral and spiritual charge, and religious instruction, of the Students residing in the licensed boarding-houses in connexion with the Colleges. The following is all we can find in the Statutes of the Queen's Colleges bearing upon this subject:—

"That for the better maintenance of moral and religious discipline in the licensed boarding-houses, such Clergymen or Ministers as we shall, from time to time, by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, appoint Deans of Residences, shall have the moral care and spiritual charge of the Students of their respective creeds residing in the licensed boarding-houses.

"That the Deans of Residences shall have authority to visit the licensed boarding-houses in which Students of their respective creeds reside, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to such Students; and shall also have power, with the concurrence of the Bishop, Moderator, or other Ecclesiastical authority, respectively, to make regulations for the due observance of the religious duties of such Students, and for securing their regular attendance on Divine Worship—such regulations, before coming into force, to be laid before the President, and certified by him, as not interfering with the general discipline of the College; but in case the said President shall find that such rules do interfere with such discipline, in such case he shall have power to send back the same to such Dean for reconsideration and amendment in that respect.

"That no Clergyman or Minister shall be competent to assume or continue to hold the office of Dean of Residences unless approved by the Bishop, Moderator, or constituted authority of his Church or religious denomination.

"That the Registrar shall, at the commencement of every Collegiate Session, furnish each Dean of Residences with a list of the names and residences of the Students of his religious persuasion who may reside in the licensed boarding-houses.

"That each Dean of Residences shall, at the termination of every Collegiate Session, report to the President on the general conduct of the Students under his moral care and spiritual charge, in the licensed boarding-houses; and on the manner in which discipline, regarding such Students, has been observed in the several licensed boarding-houses in which they reside."*

The Bishop of Down and Connor, however, proposes to add to the duties thus defined, that of delivering a Course of Theological Lectures, of such extent as to be fairly considered a substitute for the instruction given to Students in Divinity during the first year of their Course in this University. We do not perceive that the Charter or Statutes of the Queen's Colleges contain any provision which would enable the Heads of the Queen's University to impose this duty upon the "Deans of Residences;" and his Lordship does not explain in what way, or by what authority, he proposes to bind them to undertake that labour.

It has always been understood, and is, we believe, the fact, that the Deans of Residences receive no salaries for the discharge of their duties in the Queen's Colleges. Is it likely that competent scholars will be found to undertake, on such terms, the onerous and responsible additional duty of educating Candidates for Holy Orders? The Deans of Residences must, from the nature of the case, be selected from such of the neighbouring Clergy as are beneficed in the diocese; and as the law does not exempt them from residence in their livings, the time and attention they must necessarily give to their parochial duties will render it impossible for them, in addition to the superintendence of the other Students, to provide a sufficient Theological education for a class of Candidates for Holy Orders.

But this is not all. Is there any security, or reasonable probability, that the Deans of Residences will always be qualified, as scholars and theologians, for the discharge of the duty which the Bishop proposes to confide to them? They are not required by the Charter or Statutes of the Colleges to undergo any previous Examination, or to produce any such test of their qualifications for discharging this duty, as would place them on a level with the Professors of this University. It appears by the extracts already quoted from the Statutes of the Queen's Colleges, that the Deans of Residences are nominated by the Crown, subject to the approval of the Bishop; but no provision appears to have been made for requiring from the Candidates for that office any evidence of classical or theological attainments. The duty of giving Theological Lectures was not contemplated by the Crown

*Letters Patent for increasing the number of Professors in each of the Queen's Colleges, and constituting Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Government of the same. Dublin, 1850. (pp. 23, 24.)

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

in the appointment of the Deans of Residences. Their acquirements, therefore, as scholars and theologians, were not necessarily taken into account; and the public have no assurance that the persons selected, however well qualified to superintend the moral and religious conduct of the Students, will be found competent to discharge the very different functions of Divinity Professors. It is, therefore, clearly unreasonable to expect that this University should consent to confide to the Deans of Residences any portion of the education of our Divinity Students.

In this University, the Theological instruction which is absolutely necessary for keeping Terms in Divinity, during the first year of the Divinity Course, is given by Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity and his eight Assistants. There are also additional courses of Lectures given by the Professor of Hebrew and his three Assistants, by the Professor of Biblical Greek, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Professor of Irish, of which many Divinity Students avail themselves.

The Bishop appears to have taken for granted that the proposed Lectures of the Deans of Residences will be a fair and adequate substitute for the Lectures of all the above-named Professors, and their Assistants. This appears to us unreasonable; for it is plainly impossible that one man, however highly gifted, could afford to the Students under his care the same advantages that are here provided by the united labours of so many Professors and Lecturers. His Lordship's proposition, therefore, calls upon the University to receive as equivalent to a year of our Divinity Course, a very inferior amount of Theological education, to be conducted by a single individual, and which must necessarily be very much below that portion of our Divinity Course which it is proposed to supersede.

It must also be remembered, that in this University the elementary knowledge of the Bible, and of the Evidences of Christianity, communicated in the Undergraduate Course, constitutes practically a most important and indispensable part of the preparatory education of Candidates for Holy Orders. For if these subjects did not form a part of our general Undergraduate Course, the studies now prescribed to Candidates for Orders would be seriously deficient; it is only because instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the elements of Moral Philosophy, and the Evidences of Christianity, form an *essential* part of the Undergraduate Course, read by all Candidates for Orders, that we are enabled to compress into so short a time as two years the studies necessary for Theological training.

In the Queen's University, if we are not misinformed, a Degree in Arts does not necessarily imply, even in the case of members of our Church, any acquaintance, however superficial, with the letter of Holy Scripture, the fundamental Evidences of Christianity, or Moral Philosophy.* The Bishop's proposal, therefore, calls upon us to accept the Lectures of the Deans of Residences, as a substitute not only for the first year of a Divinity Student's professional course, but also for the Catechetical Lectures of his two Freshman years, and for the whole course of Ethics (including Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity), which is an essential part of the studies of Undergraduates in this University.

This would have the effect of making a very serious reduction in the amount of literary acquirements hitherto deemed necessary for our Divinity Testimonium. If we agree to such a proposal we should become instrumental in sending forth a class of Students who had received an education very inferior to that now given. How far it is necessary or desirable to introduce into the ministry of the Church in Ireland men of this inferior education is a question for the consideration of the Bishops. But if such a measure should be resolved upon by them, we think it scarcely reasonable that this University should be required to make provision for the education of such Students, much less send them forth with our Divinity Testimonium, which, in the eyes of the public, would necessarily have the effect of placing them on a level with those who have passed through our full and complete course. It would be manifest injustice to the well-educated Student to put a man of lower attainments on an equality with him in point of professional or academic rank and privileges.

Let it be assumed, however, that these difficulties can be met, and that a course of Theological instruction can be provided in the Queen's Colleges, which may be regarded as fairly equivalent to the first year of our Divinity Course; there remains another objection to the Bishop's proposal. We cannot see how (consistently with the constitution of the Queen's Colleges) any superintendence by the heads of those institutions, or of the Queen's University, can be exercised over the Lectures so delivered to Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church. The Certificates given by the Dean of Residences to Students who have attended his proposed Lectures in Theology must, therefore, be private Certificates, not sanctioned or recognised by his College. But when this University receives *ad eundem* the terms kept

* By the "Ordinances regulating the Conditions, Forms, and Subjects of the Degree, Diploma, and Honor Examinations for the year 1852," published by the Queen's University, 5th March, 1852, and sanctioned by the late and present Lord Lieutenant, we find the subjects of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts prescribed as follows:—

"1. GROUP A.—*Required from all Candidates.*—The Latin Language and Literature. The Greek Language and Literature. A Modern Foreign Language. Mathematics.

"2. *Special Groups, in at least one of which the Candidates must answer:*—

"GROUP B.—English Philology and Criticism. Logic. Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the election of the Candidate), Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

"GROUP C.—Chemistry. Natural Philosophy.

"GROUP D.—Zoology. Botany. Physical Geography."

In none of these "Groups" is there any mention of the Holy Scriptures, Moral Philosophy, or the Evidences of Christianity.

at Oxford or Cambridge, we do so, not on the attestation of an individual Professor or Lecturer, irresponsible to any higher authority, but upon the attestation of the University itself. The Bishop's proposal calls upon us to depart from this rule, and to receive the Certificate of an individual Professor or Lecturer, whose Lectures are not recognised or authorized by the University to which he belongs, and over which that University does not so much as profess to exercise any control.

Having made these general remarks on the proposition which the Bishop of Down and Connor has submitted to the consideration of the Dublin University Commissioners, it only remains to offer some observations on the arguments by which he recommends it for adoption.

1. His Lordship states, that to refuse to receive Graduates of the Queen's Colleges as Candidates for Ordination, on the ground of their not having obtained a Divinity Testimonium from the University of Dublin, "would be practically to close the doors of the Queen's University against the admission of all Students intended for the ministry, and to deprive some of a large class of persons for whose benefit it [the Queen's University] was intended, of its advantages."

But it never was understood that the Queen's Colleges were intended for the benefit or education of Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church. On the contrary, any such object was studiously disavowed in the debates in Parliament which took place at the foundation of those Colleges, and is plainly inconsistent with their Statutes and Constitution. We do not see, therefore, that there is any hardship in the circumstance that the doors of the Queen's University are closed to Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church, inasmuch as that University was never intended by the Legislature to be made, directly or indirectly, a seminary of Theological education. Its Charter is so worded as to render it impossible for it to confer Degrees in Divinity; and we cannot perceive that any of those for whose benefit it was intended are injured by the fact—of which they have had full notice—that the Queen's University makes no provision for the education of Students in Theology. Divinity Students are precisely the class of persons for whose benefit the Queen's Colleges were not intended. It was one of the compacts with the nation, perfectly well understood at the foundation of the Colleges, that Theology should be excluded from their curriculum of studies. It is no greater hardship, therefore, to members of our Church than it is to the Roman Catholics of this country, that these Colleges do not profess to educate our Clergy, and that Students designed for Holy Orders must seek elsewhere their professional qualification. It would seem, on the contrary, that any attempt to make this use of them, in an indirect way, would be a breach of faith with the public, introducing into the constitution of those Colleges an element that was not only not contemplated, but was actually repudiated and studiously excluded by the Legislature in their foundation.

2. His Lordship says, that the arrangement he proposes "would call for no sacrifice of the principles or constitution of Trinity College, confides to it the instruction and care of the Candidates for the ministry, and would remove from the Bishops of those Dioceses in which the Queen's Colleges are established any just grounds for yielding to that pressure which must eventually compel them to ordain Candidates on their receiving such Theological training as circumstances will enable to be supplied, and on submitting them to the test of an Ordination Examination."

In reply to this statement, we would observe, that his Lordship's proposal involves the whole principle of receiving *ad eundem* the Degrees of the Queen's Colleges, a measure which, we conceive, would be subversive of the principles and constitution of Trinity College. To admit Students who are not Graduates in Arts to the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity is contrary to our Statutes, and we could not, therefore, concede this privilege to the Graduates of the Queen's Colleges without first admitting them *ad eundem*. But this would call for a very serious sacrifice of the principles of this University; it would require us to consent to place on a level with our own Graduates and those of the English Universities, Students who, however respectable, have received a very different, and, in our judgment, an inferior education.

His Lordship appears to us to have somewhat overstated the matter, when he says that his proposal, if adopted, would "confide to this University the care of the Candidates for the sacred ministry." If we understand his proposition aright, it does not confide to us the care of those Candidates whom he proposes to send from the Queen's Colleges, for more than one year. It permits Divinity Students to obtain their elementary education elsewhere, and therefore, in fact, takes away from this University the care of them during the whole of their Undergraduate Course.

We do not know what may be the nature or the amount of the "pressure" of which his Lordship speaks, and which he conceives must ultimately *compel* the Bishops to admit as Candidates for Holy Orders a class of persons who have confessedly received a very imperfect education. If this pressure arises from the difficulty of finding fully educated men, in sufficient numbers, to supply the wants of the Church, we are unable to account for the fact that so large a proportion of the Students educated here find curacies in England, and ultimately settle themselves as clergymen in that country. We think this could scarcely have continued to be the case, as it has been, for many years, if the supply of well-educated men was so very much below the demand as to cause a pressure upon the Bishops, compelling them to admit to Holy Orders a class of Students of inferior Theological attainments. We conclude, therefore, that the pressure must be of a different nature,

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proceeding from a different quarter, and if so, we cannot persuade ourselves that there is a real danger of any considerable number of our Bishops being induced by the solicitations of individuals, to receive unqualified or uneducated persons into the ministry of the Church

We are well aware that there is no law or canon of the Church binding the Bishops to receive the Students educated in this University, or in either of the English Universities, in preference to those educated elsewhere. It is only because public opinion, their Lordships' own conviction, and the manifest interests of religion, concur in demanding a regular education, that the Bishops have, for so many years, insisted on an University Degree, and of late years a distinct Theological training, as necessary for admission to Holy Orders. We trust that the same regard for the welfare of the Church will enable their Lordships to resist any pressure that may be applied to induce them to lower the qualifications of Candidates for the sacred ministry. But this University can never consent to give its Divinity Testimonium except to those who have received a complete and regular education. If, with God's blessing, we continue to send forth men of piety, and zeal, and learning, such as now adorn the ranks of the Clergy who have been educated here, we have no fears that any external pressure can have the effect of compelling our Bishops to select their Clergy, or the Rectors to select their Curates, from men of inferior attainments.

And here it may be well, perhaps, to observe, that what the Heads of this University value in this matter, and are resolved at all risks to retain, is not "the exclusive right of granting the necessary Divinity Testimonium to young men intended for the ministry"—as the Bishop expresses it—but the privilege of educating those young men in the best manner that circumstances render practicable, and of granting "the necessary Divinity Testimonium" to those alone over whose education we have had full control, and of whose proficiency we have reasonable assurance.

3. His Lordship observes further, "that the arrangement he has suggested is not without a precedent; that Medical Students are now permitted, on payment of a small sum of money, to avail themselves of the Lectures of the Professors of the Medical School of Trinity College, without having matriculated in the University."

This statement is founded on a misapprehension of the facts. All Medical Students are matriculated in the University, and are required to be so matriculated by the Act of Parliament, 40 Geo. III. c. 84. Even though they have been already matriculated in Arts, they must also be matriculated as Medical Students before they can be admitted to the Lectures of the Medical School; and the "small sum of money," alluded to by the Bishop, is, in fact, *a matriculation fee*, appointed, by the Act referred to, to be paid on matriculation.

But it is probable that what his Lordship meant to say was, that Students not matriculated *in Arts* are admitted to the Lectures of the Medical School; and that this forms a precedent for the admission of Students, who are not matriculated in Arts, to the Lectures of the Divinity School. But even with this correction, the parallel does not hold good, nor does the case of such Medical Students afford any precedent in favour of the Bishop's proposal.

It is true that there are Students who are matriculated in Medicine only, and are not Students of the University in Arts: but of these the University takes no cognizance, except so far as retaining over them the right of expulsion if they should misconduct themselves. They cannot proceed to any Degree in Medicine or Surgery, nor are they admissible to examination for the Diploma in Surgery. They receive no public Testimonium or Certificate under the College Seal, nor any other recognition from the University. Their matriculation has reference to their connexion with the College of Physicians, not with Trinity College. When they have completed their curriculum, the Professors are allowed to give them Certificates, which are received by the College of Physicians, and some other Medical and Surgical educational bodies. They are admissible to examination for the Licence of the College of Physicians, and sometimes obtain Medical Degrees in Edinburgh or London; but this University takes no cognizance of them, beyond their matriculation, until they have become Students in Arts.

We have entered into this full examination of the Bishop's letter in deference to the wish expressed by the University Commissioners, that we should give it our mature consideration, and furnish them with our observations upon it. But it appears to us that a fundamental question of great moment is necessarily involved in his Lordship's proposal, and that, even if it were possible to remove the difficulties already discussed, this question would remain to be decided before the University could adopt the very serious alteration in the regulations of our Divinity School which the Bishop has recommended.

His Lordship asks us to admit Graduates in Arts of the Queen's Colleges to attend a portion of their professional education in Divinity in this University, and to receive from the University a Divinity Testimonium. It is evident for the reasons already stated, that this would be a distinct recognition of their Degree in Arts, and that similar privileges would immediately be claimed in favour of other professions; thus the general question would be raised of receiving all Graduates of the Queen's University to a full *ad eundem* in the University of Dublin.

We do not wish to go fully into this larger question at present, as it is not properly now before us. We only desire to remark, that the Bishop's proposition does, in fact, demand a virtual *ad eundem* for the Graduates in Arts of the Queen's Colleges who are Students in Divinity, inasmuch as he asks us to admit them to the privilege of attending

the Regius Professor of Divinity and his Assistants, a privilege which is only granted to our own Students after they have answered, or are in the class that have answered, for their first Degree in Arts. LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

His Lordship must perceive that this is a question of very grave and serious moment, which must be considered on its own merits, and which we cannot permit to be carried by a side-wind. The system of education established in the Queen's Colleges differs, essentially and avowedly, from that of the old Universities. It is founded upon the Professorial system of the foreign Universities, and has studiously rejected the Tutorial and Collegiate system of our own country. The Queen's University was intended by its founders to bring the higher branches of instruction within the reach of a class of persons who were virtually excluded, or supposed to be excluded, from University education, by various causes; and so long as it keeps to this, its proper object, we feel no jealousy of it, but on the contrary we wish it every possible success. It appears to us, however, clearly unreasonable to require the old Universities to receive *ad eundem*, to all the privileges of their own Graduates, those who are educated under a system so very different—a system which aims chiefly at communicating information, or the means of acquiring information, to a totally different class of Students, and treats as a secondary thing that which we would regard as properly deserving the name of education, and which the old Universities secure by the preparatory general and Classical studies which they insist upon, by the religious influences and associations with which they are surrounded, by the relationship of the Tutor and Pupil, and by the Collegiate discipline generally. Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

This is especially the case with Students in Divinity in this University, who are all bound to residence during their Divinity Course. Their attendance on Divine Service in the College Chapel, the religious duties required of them as Members of a Collegiate Society, and the instruction they receive from the University pulpit, constitute no small or unimportant part of their Theological education, in the true sense of that word. All these influences and associations are wanting in the Queen's Colleges, and therefore we cannot admit that any courses of Lectures delivered by the Deans of Residences could be a substitute for any part of the preparation for Holy Orders which is provided here.

We say this without any wish to represent our own system as perfect, or all that we could desire. We are conscious of defects in it, which we hope, when practicable, to see supplied. But we conceive that the constitution of the Queen's Colleges, from the very intention of their founders, is unfavourable to Theological training. They were intended to educate a class of persons who have hitherto never thought of coming to the University. They were intended to bring education, and especially practical education, to the doors of those who, in this country, would perhaps have refused to receive it at the hands of the old Universities. We are not influenced by any feeling of hostility towards such an object. We wish the experiment all good speed and success. We are convinced that the best interests of this University will be promoted by everything that spreads education and a thirst for knowledge. But we cannot consent to place on a level with our own Graduates those who have received a confessedly inferior education.*

On the whole, we regret to be obliged to say, that we cannot consent to adopt the arrangement recommended to us by the Bishop, not only because it is open to the special objections we have stated, but chiefly because it involves the general proposition of receiving *ad eundem* the Degrees of the Queen's University.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that on receiving the Bishop's letter, I was directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows to submit it to the two University Professors of Divinity, who both appear to entertain the same view of the question that has been taken by the Board. I subjoin their replies: and I beg leave also to refer to their answers to a series of questions proposed to them by the Commissioners, in their Papers No. 3 and No. 4. These answers contain some valuable remarks bearing on the present subject, in which the Provost and Senior Fellows entirely concur.

Signed, by order of the Board,

THOMAS LUBY, D.D.
Registrar.

To the Secretary of the University Commission.

[4.] LETTER from the VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF RAPHOE, Regius Professor of Divinity, to the REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY. LETTER FROM THE ARCHDEACON OF RAPHOE.

Trinity College, Dublin,
April 24, 1852.

MY DEAR DR. LUBY,

I beg to enclose you the Bishop of Down's letter, and in compliance with the wishes of the Board, to express my opinion upon its contents. I shall not go into the details of his plan, as I conclude that the board could not, for a moment entertain the idea of substituting for Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

* We do not urge that the course of studies prescribed for the Degree in Arts in the Queen's Colleges is much more limited than that required by this University: and that in point of time it occupies one year less. It is possible to attain a Degree in Arts in the Queen's University without any knowledge of Logic, Metaphysics, Astronomy, or Natural Philosophy: all which are essential to the B.A. Degree here. But we have already said that we do not feel ourselves called upon on the present occasion to go into the general subject of *ad eundem* Degrees.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHDEACON OF RAPHOE.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

the Lectures of Archbishop King's Divinity Lecturer and his Assistants the instruction communicated by the Deans of Residences, of whose character as Theologians, and their fitness for superintending instruction in Divinity, however respectable they may be otherwise, the Board can have no means of judging. The question is simply this,—will the Provost and Senior Fellows consent to any arrangement by which the Graduates of the Queen's Colleges may be admitted to attend the Divinity part of our Course, and to obtain the requisite Certificate.

Now, it appears to me, that our system of education should be regarded as a whole, whose parts are so organized and arranged as to conduce to one end. Our preparatory Course, valuable in itself, contributes largely to the success of our professional studies; and the Professors in the several departments are aware of the degree of proficiency and knowledge that should be attained by the Students, and on which they may fairly reckon. The late alterations in our Undergraduate studies seem to have been made in order to unite more closely the preparatory with the professional course; and the catechetical instruction communicated in the first two years, the Logics, Ethics, and Evidences of Christianity, appointed to be read in the last year, are evidently connected with, and made the basis of, our Divinity studies. But it is plain that this would be altogether interfered with and deranged by the proposed plan, which would distinctly declare, that our Course of Classics, Mathematics, Logics, Moral and Experimental Philosophy—the result of the experience and consideration of years—should be cast aside, and another, of which we know nothing, and which is as yet almost untried, should be adopted in its place. If a preparatory course be valuable as an introduction to professional studies, it should be such a one as from our own experience we can sanction and approve.

Nor do I think that the analogy from the Medical School bears upon the question. We recognise by the conferring of Degrees no Medical Student, except those who are, or have been, Students in Arts; all others are connected with us only by being allowed to attend the Lectures of our Professors, and the whole system arises from our connexion, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, with the College of Physicians. The Lectures of the Professors in the Divinity School are open to the public, but the College confers its Certificates only on its own Students. We believe that the training of Candidates for the Ministry (expressly stated to be the object principally contemplated in the founding of the institution) requires a special preparatory education, a mental and moral discipline, over which the College carefully and intently watches, and this preparatory and Professional training alone we are responsible for to the Church.

We are warned that the Bishops may ordain Students from the Queen's Colleges without requiring Divinity Certificates, and thus a body of men without a systematic Theological education may obtain an entrance into the ministry. The Bishops of the United Church now possess, and sometimes exercise, the power of ordaining Candidates without requiring Certificates of attendance on Divinity Lectures, and we have never remonstrated against this, their unquestioned power. If a sense of duty to the Church does not prove sufficiently strong to enable the Prelates in whose dioceses these Colleges are situated to resist applications for irregular ordinations, I have no doubt that public opinion would soon come to their assistance, and prevent, by an expression of general disapprobation, this injury to our Church. The Bishop of Down is not, perhaps, aware, that the Queen's College Students could not become Divinity Students in the Professor's class without a new Statute, or being admitted *ad eundem;* and it is a matter of serious consideration, whether the Statute regulating the Professor's duties, &c., should be altered for such a cause, or whether, on the other hand, we should, by admitting their Degrees, identify ourselves with a system so different from ours, founded altogether on different principles, and intended for a different class of Students.

I must confess, too, that I think there are existing facilities for entering Holy Orders quite sufficient for the circumstances of the country. Our College at present not merely supplies the demands of our own Church, but in a great degree of England and the colonies. Is a larger supply required? The comparative ease with which the Clerical profession is attained, and the prospect of an immediate, though small, income, induce many young men of slender means to enter the Ministry, and take Priest's Orders. That income fails, or an increasing family involves them in embarrassment and distress, which their position in the Church prevents them from endeavouring to remove, by adopting any other profession. As a Trustee for the last few years of the Fund for the Relief of the Clergy, I know the privations to which they have been subjected in this impoverished country, and I would hesitate at assisting in any plan that would give still greater facilities for entering the Ministry.

It seems never to have been part of the plan of the founders of these Colleges, that they should in any sense become Theological Schools. At first they were intended to be Commercial and Agricultural Schools, for the middle classes of Irish society. Whether their utility has been increased by their University character, it is not for me to say, but from every phase of their existence, as recognised in Parliament, Theological teaching seems to have been carefully excluded; and if any such has been superadded, it would almost seem to be in contradiction to their original plan. Be this, however, as it may, as we have hitherto permitted them to proceed without notice or remonstrance, though it was believed by many that they would prove injurious to our interests, so I would venture to suggest we should continue to do, leaving their Students to pursue whatever course their patrons might suggest for obtaining Orders, and not consenting to interfere on their account, or from any

apprehension of being stigmatized with illiberal jealousy, with the well-considered arrangements of our own University.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHDEACON OF RAPHOE.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

In fine, I cannot conceive anything more likely to injure our Divinity School which, unlike the Medical, is so essentially connected with the University, than the adoption of such a plan, which would entail on us a certain evil, to avoid or obviate a problematical danger. It would disturb, or nullify, our admirable Undergraduate Course; it would introduce an invidious distinction between our Divinity Students; and would endanger our connexion and interchange of Degrees with our sister Universities in England.

I would only add, that if the experiment of the Queen's Colleges (for as yet it is only an experiment) should fail, we would incur, in assenting to the proposed plan, the danger of a precedent fraught with evil, by an interferance with the most important parts of our system, without any equivalent advantage.

I am, Dear Dr. Luby, sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jos. H. SINGER,
Regius Professor of Divinity.

Rev. Dr. Luby, Registrar, &c.

[5.] LETTER from the Rev. THOMAS MACNEECE, D.D., Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, to the REGISTRAR of the University.

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS MACNEECE, D.D.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

Trinity College, Dublin,
April 7, 1852.

MY DEAR DR. LUBY,

I have read the letter of the Bishop of Down and Connor which you sent to me; and as the Board does me the honour of asking my opinion on the proposal contained in it, I have no hesitation in saying that I think they ought decidedly to reject it.

As regards the Queen's Colleges, it is certain they were never intended to be seminaries for the education of the Clergy of any religious denomination. The office of the Deans of Residences, the only Ecclesiastical officers attached to them, was to supply pastoral superintendence and religious instruction to all the Students in the Colleges, belonging to the Churches in which they were respectively Pastors; and the Colleges themselves were designed to be what was called *unsectarian*. Maynooth was available for the education of persons destined for Holy Orders in the Church of Rome; Trinity College served a similar purpose in connexion with the Church of England; and the Presbyterians had their own Theological seminaries. But the Queen's Colleges were distinguished from all these by their being intended to give a purely secular and liberal education to persons of every creed; and also by their constitution, which renders persons of every sect admissible to be Teachers and Governors in those Institutions.

Now, it appears to me that the Bishop's proposal contravenes this, their peculiar object and character. It converts the Deans of Residences into Divinity Professors, and the Colleges themselves into preparatory training schools for Candidates for Holy Orders,—and asks Trinity College to complete the Theological education which they had left unfinished. I am of opinion that Trinity College cannot reasonably be asked to make such a sacrifice of its principles as this would require. The Divinity School is an integral portion of our University system. To separate the Theological education of Candidates for Holy Orders from education in Arts, would, in my opinion, be false in principle, and in its results unfavourable to the cause of religious learning. Even in the case of Medical Students, which the Bishop appeals to in support of his proposal, the University does not recognise the principle of the severance of professional from general education; for no Medical Degrees or Diplomas are conferred on them unless they have matriculated as Students in Arts. It is true, the Medical and Surgical Professors are permitted to give Certificates of attendance on their Lectures; but this arises from the connexion of Trinity College with the College of Physicians;—and it may also be justified on the ground that Students receiving such purely professional education are deemed, in the opinion of the public, sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of their profession. But the case of a Clergyman is very different, and from the nature of the duties which he is called on to perform, he needs, perhaps, more than any other individual, that large and general cultivation of the intellectual and moral faculties which our University system is meant, as far as possible to secure.

It may be said, that the Students proposed to be admitted to our Divinity School have received a University education. True; but it is that of a University established on very different principles from ours, and with which we are not connected; and whose Students, I trust, will never be admitted *ad eundem* with us until time has shown how its system works, and whether we can concede to it such a privilege consistently with a proper regard to our own character and standing. Besides, the interests of the Church require us to adopt the course I counsel. For, if there be some one body responsible for the education of Candidates for the Ministry, the sense of this responsibility, and the influence of public opinion, will afford some security that a sound and progressively improving system of education will be afforded them. But if the responsibility be divided between two different and differently constituted bodies, this security will be grievously impaired.

Further, if the proposed union of the two Universities were effected, we should be obliged to confine our efforts for improving the education of our Divinity Students to such of them as were our own alumni; at least this holds good in respect to our whole education

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS MACNEECE, D.D.

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in Arts, and in the Divinity Course of the Junior year; and, consequently, the extern Students could only share in the improvements which might be introduced during the Senior Divinity year; and yet, by giving them our Divinity Testimonium, we should make ourselves responsible for their training, over which we should have so little control. Finally, I would express a very strong opinion that the interests of the Church require that the Candidates for her Ministry should be educated wholly and entirely in an institution Protestant in its constitution, and whose Governors and Teachers are members of the Church. I am convinced the Clergy of the country generally will take the same view of the question, and that Incumbents will refuse to nominate to curacies persons who have graduated in Colleges which were neither intended nor are adapted for the education of Candidates for the Ministry, and so will relieve the Bishops from that pressure to which the Bishop of Down and Connor apprehends they may be subjected.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS MACNEECE,
Archbishop King's Lecturer.

May 15, 1852.

LETTER TO THE BISHOP OF DOWN.

[6.] LETTER from the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION to the LORD BISHOP of DOWN.

Dublin University Commission, 40, Trinity College,
MY LORD, Dublin, May 22, 1852.

I have been directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to forward to you a copy of the answer which they have received from the Provost and Senior Fellows to the proposition contained in your letter of the 25th of February last; and also copies of the letters of the Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity on the same subject.

The Commissioners desire me to request the favour of such observations on these communications as you may think it right to make.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's very obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. NEILSON HANCOCK.

The Lord Bishop of Down.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF DOWN.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

[7.] LETTER from the LORD BISHOP of DOWN and CONNOR and DROMORE, to the COMMISSIONERS.

Palace, Holywood,
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, June 23, 1852.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and of the copy of the answer of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Secretary of the University Commissioners; and I beg leave, before making any observations respecting that Answer, to disclaim all intention on my part of being irregular in the course which I have adopted. On the contrary, it appears to my humble judgment that Commissioners having been specially appointed to inquire into the state and discipline of the University, "the more regular course" was that which I have pursued, namely, to communicate my suggestions directly to those Commissioners, and not, "in the first instance, to the University itself," whose "state and discipline" were to become the subjects of that inquiry. My object in communicating those suggestions at all was rather with a view to aid the Commissioners in devising a remedy for difficulties which confessedly exist, and which, I venture to predict, must sooner or later be met, than to prescribe one myself, without reference to anything that might reasonably be urged by the Board of Trinity College against those suggestions. And having carefully considered the "observations" of the Provost and Senior Fellows on my letter, I would now offer for your consideration another proposal, which will render it unnecessary for me to occupy your time in discussing the duties of the Deans of Residences, and their qualifications to give preparatory instruction to Divinity Students, and which will also relieve the Provost and Senior Fellows from assuming "that a Course of Theological Instruction can be provided in the Queen's Colleges, which may be regarded as fairly equivalent to the first year of their Divinity Course."

The proposal which I would now respectfully submit for your consideration is this:—That the Graduates of the Queen's University, who shall be Candidates for Holy Orders, shall (instead of being admitted to the last year's Course of Divinity Lectures delivered in Trinity College, on obtaining the Episcopal Dean of Residences' Certificate, as recommended in my former letter), be admitted to the Examination of Archbishop King's Divinity Lecturer, and in the event of their passing that Examination, be eligible to proceed with the Graduates of Trinity College, who shall have also passed it, in the subsequent Divinity Course provided for Candidates for Holy Orders, and become entitled, with them, on completing that Course, to a Divinity Testimonium. By an arrangement of this nature, the Heads of Trinity College will have ample means of judging of the fitness or otherwise

Letter from the Bishop of Down.

Admission of Graduates of Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

of the Graduates of the Queen's University to be admitted to attend their Divinity Lectures, and should they be found duly qualified for the purpose, I conceive that no objection can reasonably be made to the source from whence their information was derived, provided that information be sufficient in quantity and amount.

I admit that my present proposal would, equally with my former one, involve the principle of receiving *ad eundem* the Degrees of the Queen's Colleges in favour of Candidates for Holy Orders; but should this be thought so objectionable, it might be guarded against by a provision in the Statutes, though the ground assigned by the Provost and Senior Fellows for refusing to admit *ad eundem* the Graduates of the Queen's University is, that they receive an inferior education, and that ground, I am satisfied, is untenable, and cannot be maintained.

I am aware that the Queen's Colleges were not intended directly for the benefit or education of Candidates for Holy Orders, but I cannot concur with the statement made by the Board of Trinity College, "that the Queen's University makes no provision for the education of Students in Theology," unless by that statement be meant, that no provision is made out of the public funds for the endowment of a Theological Chair. So far from it being contemplated "that Theology should be excluded from their Curriculum of studies," I find that provision is expressly made by the Act of Parliament with respect to private endowments, "for enabling and maintaining Lectures and other forms of religious instruction for the use of such Students of the said Colleges respectively, as shall be desirous of receiving the same." And I am quite sure that when His Grace the Lord Primate contemplated, as he at one time did, the founding, in conjunction with others, a Theological Chair in the Belfast College, he did not apprehend that his doing so "would be a breach of faith with the public."

I regret that the Provost and Senior Fellows have formed so low an estimate of the character of the education imparted to the Students in the Queen's Colleges; and I cannot but regard that estimate as based on very imperfect information. The Students are represented by them as receiving "an inferior education," and as being men of "lower attainments." These observations, I have no hesitation in saying, are both unmerited and unprovoked; and when it is borne in mind that the Queen's Colleges have been founded and chartered by Her Most Gracious Majesty, "for the better advancement of learning among *all* classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland," and that Professors of the highest attainments in their respective departments have been appointed to them, selected solely for their superior fitness and qualifications, it cannot but be a matter of regret that the Provost and Senior Fellows should have used expressions so calculated to reflect unfavourably on both the Professors and Students of those Colleges.

And now, my Lords and Gentlemen, having laid before you, for your consideration, another proposal, which I trust may remove the objections raised to my former one by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, I am not without hope that the discussion of this subject will lead to opening the doors of the Divinity School of Trinity College, without any sacrifice of its principles or constitution, to a class of Students which, I am satisfied, will not be found wanting in the attainment of those high and holy qualifications which should adorn the Christian Ministry.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your very faithful Servant,

(Signed) Robert Down and Connor.

To the Commissioners of Trinity College, Dublin,
&c. &c. &c.

[8.] Letter from the Secretary to the Commission to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

Letter to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

As to the admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin, and as to admission of Graduates and Students of the Queen's University to *ad eundem* privileges in the University of Dublin.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin,
October 11, 1852.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter which they have received from the Lord Bishop of Down upon the subject discussed in his Lordship's former communication of the 25th of February last, and your reply of the 24th of April, and they desire me to request the favour of such observations as you may wish to make in reference to the suggestions contained in this letter from his Lordship.

In case the proposal now made by the Bishop of Down should not meet with your concurrence, the Commissioners would gladly receive from you the suggestion of any other arrangement by which Graduates of the Queen's University might be enabled to obtain a Divinity Testimonium or Certificate from the Professors of the University of Dublin without being under the necessity of going through the entire Course of studies prescribed for Students in Arts in Trinity College.

I am further desired to request your attention to the following passages in your letter to me of the 24th of April, viz.:—

"Thus the general question would be raised, of receiving all Graduates of the Queen's University to a full *ad eundem* in the University of Dublin."

LETTER TO THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

As to the admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin, and as to admission of Graduates and Students of the Queen's University to *ad eundem* privileges in the University of Dublin.

"We do not wish to go fully into this larger question at present, as it is not properly now before us."

I am directed also to mention, that in the Charter of the Queen's University it is provided, "that the Chancellor and Senate shall have the power of admitting, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities to similar and equal Degrees in the Queen's University." And in the Royal Statutes of each of the Queen's Colleges it is provided, "that any Student who shall have pursued part of his collegiate Studies in any one of the Colleges founded under the 8th & 9th Vic., chap. 66, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, shall be permitted, from the opening of the College, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College [of Belfast, Cork, or Galway]; and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University, or College of an University."

The Commissioners are anxious to be informed, in reference to the preceding extracts, if in your judgment there is any objection to conceding to Students of the Queen's Colleges, and to Graduates of the Queen's University, privileges corresponding to those which are thus offered in these several Institutions to Students of Trinity College, and to Graduates of the University of Dublin.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

To the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin, and admission of Graduates and Students of the Queen's University to *ad eundem* privileges in the University of Dublin.

[9.] LETTER from the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

Trinity College, Dublin,
November 9, 1852.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of October, enclosing a copy of a second letter from the Lord Bishop of Down to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, and requesting such observations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may wish to make in reference to the suggestions contained therein. You have also stated, that in case his Lordship's proposal should not meet with the concurrence of the Board, the Commissioners would gladly receive the suggestion of any arrangement by which Graduates of the Queen's University might be enabled to obtain a Divinity Testimonium from the Professors of this University, without going through the entire Course of studies prescribed for Students in Arts of Trinity College.

The only observation which the Provost and Senior Fellows think it necessary to make on this second suggestion of his Lordship is, that it does not appear to differ essentially from the first; and that most of the reasons which have been urged by them against the former proposal apply also to the latter. To these reasons, as stated in their former communication, they respectfully refer the Commissioners.

The Provost and Senior Fellows are unable to suggest any arrangement by which Graduates of the Queen's University may obtain a Divinity Testimonium here, without passing through the entire Course of studies prescribed for Students in Arts in this University. To do so would, in fact, be to condemn their own system, or at least, to pronounce a large portion of it superfluous. It would also inevitably lead to a material change in that system; for it is obvious that the Board could not continue to insist upon an expenditure of time and labour in the case of their own Students which would be dispensed with in that of others.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have directed the attention of the Board to certain clauses in the Charter of the Queen's University, empowering that body to receive Students and Graduates from other Universities *ad eundem;* and have desired to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, there is any objection to allow corresponding privileges to the Students and Graduates of the Queen's University.

I am directed by the Board to say, that, in their judgment, there are insuperable objections to such reciprocity. The Course of studies in the Queen's University is so different from that of the University of Dublin, that they do not see how it could be admitted as equivalent. In the obtaining of a Degree in Arts in the Queen's University a Student may omit the studies of Logic and Metaphysics, Astronomy, or Natural Philosophy; and, what they regard as a matter of still greater moment, he may omit receiving any instruction in the Evidences of Christianity, or in Moral Philosophy. All these studies are essential to a Degree in Arts in this University.

In objecting to the interchange of privileges here suggested, the Provost and Senior Fellows are taking no unusual course. Universities, similar to the Queen's University, are in existence in England, and have now been in operation for some years, but their Degrees have not been recognised in Oxford or Cambridge. There are also Universities in Scotland, of still greater antiquity, whose Degrees are not received at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Their systems of education being altogether different, cannot be admitted by these Universities as co-ordinate with their own. The same objection applies with full force to admissions *ad eundem* of the Students of the Queen's University.

In reference to a paragraph at the conclusion of the Bishop of Down's letter to the Com-

missioners, the Provost and Senior Fellows beg leave to express their regret that their reply to his Lordship's former Letter should have been supposed to have reflected unfavourably on both Professors and Students of the Queen's Colleges. The Provost and Senior Fellows do not doubt that the Professors of the Queen's Colleges are men "of the highest attainments in their respective departments," and that they have been "selected solely for their superior fitness and qualifications." Many of them were educated in Trinity College, and are amongst the most distinguished members of this University; and the Provost and Senior Fellows have marked their sense of the high literary eminence of others, by conferring upon them the distinction of an Honorary Degree. And in adverting to the Students—as having received an inferior education to that given to Divinity Students here—it was without the slightest intention of insinuating that the information imparted was inferior in its kind, or conveyed in an imperfect manner. The inferiority to which they adverted consisted in the omission of certain subjects of study, which are regarded by them as essential parts of every system of liberal education.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

Admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin, and admission of Graduates and Students of the Queen's University to *ad eundem* privileges in the University of Dublin.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

THOMAS LUBY, D.D.,
Registrar.

To the Secretary to the University Commission.

[10.] *LETTER from the PROVOST to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST.

SIR, Provost's House, April 15, 1853.

The admission of Graduates of the Queen's University to study Divinity in the University of Dublin.

Early in the month of April, in last year, Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin brought before the Board of Trinity College a proposition of the Lord Bishop of Down for our giving, on certain conditions, our Divinity Testimonium to Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland; and this proposition was, with some modification, again brought before the Board in October last.

I dissented from the answer sent by the Board to each application; and on the latter occasion, I formally entered my dissent on the Registry, stating, that though I agreed with the Board in not acceding to the actual proposition of the Bishop of Down, yet I dissented from their answer, "inasmuch as I would admit *ad eundem* from the Queen's University at least such Graduates in Arts as should, like our own Students, seek a Divinity Testimonium by attendance on a two years' Course of Lectures and Examinations."

I understand that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to print in the Appendix to their Report the Correspondence relative to the Bishop of Down's proposition; and as the answer of the Board, through their Registrar, goes forth properly and technically as that of the "Provost and Senior Fellows," I think it right to record a statement of my own individual opinion by thus bringing it under the notice of the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD MACDONNELL,
Provost of Trinity College.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

PART IV.

[1.] LETTER from the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION to RICHARD GRIFFITH, Esq., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Public Works.

LETTER TO R. GRIFFITH, LL.D.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College,
Dublin, November 30, 1852.

SIR,

The Engineering School.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Dublin, to forward to you the enclosed copy of the questions which they addressed to the Professors of the Engineering School in the University, and a copy of the answers which they received from them.

The Commissioners being bound to report their opinion on the subjects referred to them, are anxious to obtain information and suggestions from some one connected with the profession of Engineer, who, from his station and experience, would merit public confidence. They, therefore, desire me to request that you will be kind enough to favour them with such suggestions as may occur to you to make with respect to the Engineering School in the University, especially with reference to the system of education pursued in it, as a means of preparing Students for the profession of Civil Engineer, and for those departments of the public service in which Engineering knowledge is required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) W. NEILSON HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Richard Griffith, Esq.

* This letter was not received until after the Commissioners had adopted the Report, and is consequently not referred to in it.

Letter from Richard Griffith, ll.d.

[2.] Letter from Richard Griffith, Esq., ll.d., to the Secretary to the Commission.

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, March 5, 1853.

Sir,

The Engineering School.

I regret that the pressure of my public duties should have hitherto prevented my replying to your letter relative to the School of Civil Engineering of the University of Dublin.

Having carefully read and considered the series of questions relating to the state and discipline of the School (Paper No. 22), and also the answers to these questions by the Professors and Lecturers connected with the School of Civil Engineering of the University of Dublin, I have the pleasure to state, that, in my opinion, the principle laid down for the conduct of the School, and the arrangements that have been made for the instruction of young men in the science and practice of Civil Engineering have been judicious, and, as far as my experience has enabled me to judge, have been successful.

It is only within the last forty years that Civil Engineering has become a science, and that persons meriting the name of Civil Engineers should possess a competent and critical knowledge of Mathematics, Mechanics, and, in fact, all the sciences which may be called practical, including Electricity, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c., in addition to what had been previously considered as the essentials—namely, the construction and drawing of plans and sections, as well as of machinery, with a practical knowledge of Mensuration of all kinds, as well as of masonry, and excavations in the rock and ordinary earth-works.

In the School of Civil Engineering of the Dublin University judicious arrangements have been made for instruction in the elementary as well as practical knowledge in all the departments which may be termed scientific; and the schools for acquiring the practice of Engineering and Drawing have also been well arranged, and successfully carried out. If there be any deficiency, it will be found in the field-work—namely, the practice of Surveying and Levelling, and the measurement of earth-works, masonry, &c. But it must be observed, that much practical knowledge on these subjects can never be obtained in any academical institution—it must be acquired during the execution of Engineering Works of the several kinds incidental to the profession generally; but this I must say, from experience I have had of the scientific knowledge and acquirements of several of the Students of the Dublin School of Civil Engineering, who have obtained their diplomas, that they leave the establishment better prepared for active service in Engineering Works than is usual in the students from other schools of a similar character. Of course it will be desirable, though their minds be stored with the higher departments of scientific Engineering, that they should commence with the comparatively lower practical departments connected with ordinary Mensuration, masonry, earth-works, &c., and that they should gradually rise to the consideration of those higher scientific branches in which they have been instructed during their progress through the Engineering School.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to observe, that I have no recommendation to make, further than, if possible, that additional practical instruction in field-works be given to the Pupils; and when opportunity offers, they should be required to inspect and measure Engineering works during their progress, and be examined on the principle of construction of the works themselves, as well as of their execution, and the probable estimate of the cost.

Practical experience of this kind will fit a Student who may have obtained his Diploma for immediate employment as an overseer of works under any Engineer, from which he will rise, according to merit and knowledge, to higher departments; but be his scientific acquirements what they may, under ordinary circumstances, the young Engineer must pass through the grosser and inferior departments to the higher and scientific.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. N. Hancock, Esq., ll.d., (Signed) Richard Griffith.
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

PART V.

Letter to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

[1.] Letter from the Secretary to the Commission to the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Dublin University Commission,
40, Trinity College, Dublin,
January 12, 1853.

Gentlemen,

Septennial Divinity Fellowships.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin to forward to you the enclosed copy of a proposal which has been submitted to them by Dr. Longfield for the creation of new Fellowships in Trinity College, and they desire me to request the favour of such observations as you may wish to make in reference to this proposal.

Lay Fellowships.

They also desire to have your opinion as to the augmentation of the present number of Lay Fellowships. And in case you approve of the proposal of Doctor Longfield, they wish to have your opinion as to the entire removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders from all Fellowships, except those whose creation is contemplated in that proposal.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) W. Neilson Hancock,
Secretary.

To the Provost and Senior Fellows
of Trinity College.

[2.] Proposal of Dr. Longfield for the Creation of Septennial Fellowships (referred to in preceding letter).

Proposal of Dr. Longfield.

Septennial Divinity Fellowships.

By the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 37, sec. 34, it is provided, that one living, not exceeding £1,000 a-year in value, in each of the suppressed sees, shall be selected, and that the Archbishop of Armagh, and Archbishop of Dublin may, on every vacancy, present a Fellow or Ex-Fellow of College thereto.

An amendment to remove a grammatical inaccuracy was made by the 4th and 5th William IV., chap. 90., sec. 17.

The intention of these Acts is defeated if the Archbishops have not, in each case, an opportunity of exercising their right of *selecting* a Fellow or Ex-Fellow; and it becomes simply mischievous by keeping the benefice vacant until a lapse occurs, in every case in which no Fellow or Ex-Fellow will accept the presentation.

Now, during the nineteen years which have passed since the Act 3rd and 4th William IV., several of those benefices, including the two most valuable among the number, have become vacant, and in every instance the vacant living has been refused by every Fellow. In one instance only has a Fellow been presented. I allude to the case of Ballymoney, which Mr. Willock was induced to accept, by an agreement that he should have the same right of being presented to the more valuable livings in the patronage of the College, as if he had retained his Fellowship. He also obtained other conditions which are not likely to occur again.

The intention of the Act is utterly defeated, because there are no Fellowships of so little value as even the best of the livings affected by the Act.

To remove this objection, and to obtain for the Church and the University the advantages intended by the Act, I propose that additional Fellowships shall be created, subject to the following rules:—

1. That one, and one only, shall be elected in the month of October in every year.

2. That the Course to be examined in shall be the same as for the existing Fellowship, with the exception of the Mathematical and Physical Courses, for which I would substitute a Course of Divinity. Trinity College is the chief seat of Theological education in Ireland, and it is not very convenient that the Teachers shall, as at present, be selected chiefly on account of their Mathematical proficiency. The new Fellowships will be a resource for men of ability, who do not possess that peculiar talent which would make it prudent for them to strive for the existing Fellowships. I exclude Mathematics altogether, in consequence of their tendency to monopolize the whole if admitted to a part. It might also be useful to substitue the writing of an Essay in English upon some subject, in lieu of the two hours devoted to the composition of Latin verse.

3. The new Fellows should enjoy all the emoluments and privileges of the old Fellows, except that of taking pupils; and the tenure of the new Fellowships should be limited to seven years after Master's standing. This was the ancient tenure of all Fellowships in Dublin College.

The operation of this scheme would create a body of about eight Fellows and twenty four Ex-Fellows, men well educated, and especially in Theology, who, in addition to their ordinary chances of promotion, increased by their position and character, would be peculiar objects of the patronage given to the Archbishops by the 3rd and 4th of William the Fourth. The expense to the College would be about £700 a-year. The new Fellowship will be a Prize of the highest kind to the Divinity Student, at the same time that it will not be so valuable or so permanent as to divert him from his Profession. In many instances he will probably act as Assistant Curate in some neighbouring parish, and thus, even while a Fellow, he may learn those parts of his profession which cannot be taught by books.

[3.] Letter from Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., Registrar of the University, to the Secretary to the Commission.

Letter from the Registrar of the University.

Trinity College,
January 17, 1853.

Sir,

I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing, by direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Dublin, a copy of a proposal submitted to them by Doctor Longfield, and desiring the opinion of the Board in reference thereto, as also in reference to the augmentation of the present number of Lay Fellowships in Trinity College, and the entire removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders from all Fellowships except those whose creation is contemplated in Dr. Longfield's proposal. I am also directed to state, that the Provost and Senior Fellows have given their earliest consideration to the several questions above referred to, and that they have agreed, in reference thereto, to the Resolutions, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) H. Lloyd,
Registrar.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

Resolutions of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

[4.] Resolutions of the Provost and Senior Fellows with respect to Septennial Divinity Fellowships and Lay Fellowships (referred to in preceding letter).

Board Meeting,
January 15, 1853.

It was Resolved:

Septennial Divinity Fellowships.

1. That Dr. Longfield's proposal respecting the creation of new Fellowships be acceded to, if accompanied with the abolition of the six Non-Tutor Fellowships created by the Royal Letter of 3rd of Victoria.

Lay Fellowships.

2. That in consideration of the increase of the number of Fellowships in Trinity College, the Board agree that henceforward the necessity for taking Holy Orders be dispensed with in the case of five instead of three of the Fellows.

3. That the Board cannot consent to the entire removal of the obligation to take Holy Orders from all Fellowships except those whose creation is contemplated in Dr. Longfield's proposal.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) H. Lloyd,
Registrar.

PART VI.

Communication from Seventeen Junior Fellows.

[1.] Communication from seventeen Junior Fellows as to the Provost's power of appointing Tutors.

The Provost's power of appointing Tutors.

We, the undersigned Fellows of Trinity College, beg to call the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the following clause in the Statutes, which gives to the Provost the power of assigning Pupils to the several Tutors—(*vide* Stat. p. 51):—

"Statuimus, ut nemo, vel ex discipulis, vel in sociorum convictum admissis, vel Pensionariis, Tutore careat, eumque ante admissionem, Præpositus, aut, eo absente, Vice-Præpositus, assignabit."

By far the greater portion of the emoluments of a Fellow holding the office of Tutor is, as the Commissioners are aware, derived from tuition fees; and these are, by the above-recited clause, made absolutely dependent on the will of the Provost, who may, without assigning any reason, refuse to allow Pupils to enter under a particular Tutor, thereby depriving him of nearly his entire income.

The letter of the Statutes appears to give no remedy, in the event of the abuse of this extraordinary power; and even though the Visitors might hold that such an exercise of power was inconsistent with the spirit of the Statute (which was framed under an entirely different state of things), yet a great injustice might be inflicted before the decision of the appeal.

We have had considerable hesitation in alluding to this subject, lest it should seem invidious; and we are far from wishing to anticipate so extreme an exercise of power. We cannot, however, forbear from expressing our strong feeling that such a state of things should not continue to exist; and the probability of an approaching revision of the Statutes of Trinity College has determined us to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the hardship of thus leaving the greater part of the working members of the College absolutely dependent on the will of one individual, however eminent in station.

We by no means wish to relieve ourselves or our successors from any just responsibility to the heads of the University. On the contrary, we would suggest that the power of refusing to assign Pupils to any Tutor should remain,—to be exercised by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in cases of proved neglect or incompetency, or any other good and sufficient reason,—an appeal to the Visitors against their decision being, of course, allowed.

(Signed)

John Toleken, M.D.	George Longfield, A.M.
Joseph Carson, D.D.	Michael Roberts, A.M.
John A. Malet, A.M.	Joseph A. Galbraith, A.M.
Robert V. Dixon, A.M.	Samuel Haughton, A.M.
Thomas Stack, A.M.	Richard Townsend, A.M.
George M'Dowell, A.M.	Hewitt R. Poole, A.M.
William Lee, A.M.	Benjamin Dickson, A.M.
George Salmon, A.M.	John Y. Rutledge, A.M.
William Roberts, A.M.	

January 15, 1853.

Letter from the Members of the Tutors' Committee

[2.] Letter from the Members of the Tutors' Committee to the Secretary to the Commission, as to the Tutorial System.

Trinity College,
February 7, 1853.

Sir,

The Tutorial System.

We, the undersigned Fellows and Tutors of Trinity College, being the members of the "Tutors' Committee" for the present year, beg leave to submit to Her Majesty's Commissioners some observations on the system according to which the Undergraduate Lectures are now carried on, and the Tutorial Funds distributed.

We should regret if the manner in which the investigations of the Commission are, perhaps necessarily, conducted, had the effect of eliciting *exclusively* the views of those

who desired alterations in any part of the existing state of the University, while no opportunity was afforded of expressing the sentiments of those who may be adverse to any proposed change. Yet it is natural that the members of the University, from whom the Commissioners have invited suggestions, should rather reply by stating, and giving reasons for, the *changes* which they think desirable, than by entering into a defence of those parts of the existing system which they think ought to be left undisturbed. The more general the approbation entertained for any part of the present state of things, the less probability is there that any one should think it necessary to enter into a defence of it; so that the evidence laid before the Commissioners is likely to contain no arguments in support of exactly those parts of the present system of which the majority most highly approve.

Letter from the Members of the Tutors' Committee

The Tutorial System.

This has been particularly the case with regard to the "Tutorial System." We believe that not only those Fellows who are now Tutors, but also those members of the Board who were at any time members of this System, are either unanimous, or all but unanimous, in supporting it, and in regarding a return (either wholly or in part) to the former state of things, as most injurious to the best interests of the University. This feeling is so general, that almost all of those who were asked whether they would recommend "any alteration in the mode of distributing the fees paid by the Students," have contented themselves with a simple answer in the negative, without giving any reasons.

There was, however, a remarkable exception. Since sending in our answers we have, through the courtesy of the Provost, obtained a copy of his Suggestions to the Commissioners, and have been made acquainted with the fact, that he considers a partial return to the former System desirable. We believe that the Provost stands alone in entertaining this opinion; but with such high authority opposed to us, we feel that it would be unwise not to lay before the Commissioners some of the reasons which have led us to an opposite conclusion—more particularly as the subject is one on which persons not familiar with the practical working of the present System, as contrasted with the former state of things, are peculiarly liable to form incorrect opinions.

We believe that the views which we are about to express are held by all, or nearly all, the Tutors; but we have not deemed it advisable that this statement should bear any other signatures than our own. Besides the fact, that most of us can lay claim to a greater amount of practical experience, as members of the Committee for several years, than many of the other Tutors, we feel that we are at least disinterested in the statements which we are about to offer. It so happens, that each of us is and has been a pecuniary loser to a considerable amount by the present Tutorial System; and we should, therefore, think that more weight will be attached to the disinterested judgment in its favour, formed independently by a few of the Tutors, than if a similar opinion were expressed, signed by all, but which it might be imagined had *originated* with those Tutors who would be losers if the present arrangements were disturbed.

We shall not enter into the question whether the Provost is correct in supposing that he can carry into effect his proposed plan for distributing the Tutorial Funds by his own sole power; or whether the Statutes give him the right to dictate to the Tutors how they should spend the income to which the same Statutes give them an unquestionable claim. Nor shall we discuss the question whether any external power could prevent the Tutors from sharing their incomes with each other, if they were so disposed; nor, again, whether the Tutors would consent to share their incomes according to any arrangement, the stability of which depended on the will of the Provost for the time being, and in which any present sacrifice of income they might make would be attended with no security of future compensation. We desire to discuss this matter upon more general grounds.

It is obviously the interest of the public that due precaution should be taken for securing a careful and constant superintendence by each Tutor over his Pupils; and for providing the most efficient system of instruction for the Students who frequent our Halls. Whatever arrangements seem best calculated to carry out both these ends are manifestly those which must produce the greatest amount of public good, and which will prove most permanently beneficial to the University.

With respect to the former of these points, an opinion unfavourable to the present Tutorial System is sometimes expressed, founded upon a supposed tendency of the former arrangement to promote a greater degree of kindly intercourse between Tutor and Pupil, than that which subsists at present. Thus the Provost observes (p. 4) that "under the old system . . . the connexion was one of friendly and frequent intercourse, and there was created a parental feeling, as that between an elder and younger brother." And again: "On the old system . . . there always sprang up a friendly feeling between Tutor and Pupil, which was profitable for reproof and for correction, and was remembered and continued in after life. . . . I am sure that upon the old system there was more intercourse between Tutor and Pupil, more of correspondence between the Tutor and the family of the Pupil, than there exists at present."

Suggestions, p. 290.

In reply to this, we consider that the Tutors may justly feel aggrieved at the institution of such a contrast, without a shadow of proof of their alleged inferiority to their predecessors. Some of the senior members of the present Tutorial body were Undergraduates before the new System was introduced, and after its introduction, and are thus particularly well qualified to speak of the comparative merits of the two Systems, as having had personal experience of both. Those of the undersigned who were under both Systems, while they readily acknowledge the benefit they derived from the care and

LETTER FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE TUTORS' COMMITTEE

The Tutorial System.

attention of their College Tutors, can assert that they never experienced any diminution of such friendly interest as a result of the new arrangement. And they confidently affirm, from their own knowledge, that the interest which the present body of Tutors take in the welfare of their Pupils has not been exceeded at any former period within their recollection.

We believe that it is not any real experience of the working of the present System which has led the Provost and others to form an unfavourable opinion of it, but, on the contrary, a *theoretical* opinion as to what "it is but human nature that the feelings of the Tutor in the present System" must be. Such a preconceived opinion prepares those who hold it to regard any instances of neglect which may come to their knowledge, not (as in truth they are), as exceptional cases, but as fair specimens of the working of the present System.

But experience has proved that the anticipations upon this subject which a person unacquainted with the matter might have formed are wholly erroneous. It would have been natural to suppose, that since a Tutor who has many pupils has additional trouble without additional emolument, a Tutor under the new System would wish to have as few pupils as possible. But the fact is, that the Tutors are, on the contrary, anxious to augment the number of their pupils; and we consider that this anxiety now exists to as great an extent as it can do, without producing effects which, for reasons stated below, we believe would be most prejudicial. It is not our present business to explain the causes by which this anxiety is produced—whether it be the pecuniary stimulus alluded to by the Provost (p. 5), which acts powerfully in the case of any Fellow intending to resign his Tutorship, and which in all cases leads him to look upon a large number of pupils as an indirect life insurance; or whether it be the natural disinclination of every right-minded man to profit unduly by the exertions of others; or, finally, the desire to stand well in the opinion of his brother Fellows, who form the society in which he lives—but whatever be the cause for this anxiety to obtain Pupils, we merely state its existence as a notorious fact.

Suggestions, p. 290.

We proceed to consider the second point alluded to above, namely, how a return, either wholly or in part, to the former state of things would affect the system of Lecturing in the University. The advantages gained by the late Provost Lloyd's introduction of the division of labour into the Tutorial Lectures are so plain and undeniable that we deem it a waste of time to dwell upon them, especially as the subject has been fully discussed in the reply to Paper "No. 13." The present Provost distinctly acknowledges the superiority of the new System of Lecturing, in which he proposes to make no alteration. But it seems to have escaped his notice that a division of labour cannot be well carried out without an entire community of interest; and that a disturbance of the present financial arrangements would render the efficient working of the Lecturing System extremely difficult, if not impossible. It is obvious that the proposed pecuniary stimulus to the seeking for Pupils would not *increase* the efficiency of the Lectures, for the Tutors do not lecture their own Pupils only, but whatever Students may be sent to them by the Committee. And thus the only way in which the Tutors could exert themselves, as Lecturers, to increase the number of their Pupils, would be by paying more attention to them than to the other Students of the Classes which they are appointed to instruct.

Evidence, pp. 127, 128.

There would also be practical difficulties in the distribution of these classes, which our experience as Members of Committee enables us to point out. One of the peculiar features of the present System is, that a Tutor is appointed to lecture in those subjects in which he is most competent to give instruction, whether he has Pupils qualified to attend such Lectures or not. Some of the most important Lectures—for example, those in Experimental Physics, and in the different Courses for Honors—being attended by but a limited number of Students, are such that the Lecturer can rarely hope that his class will include many of his own Pupils. But a Tutor with whom the augmentation of the number of his Pupils was the main object, would naturally desire to lecture the two Junior Classes, as he would thus be early brought into intimate contact with several Pupils of his own, at a period of their Course when they are most diligent in attending Lectures, and when their connexion with their former schoolfellows may be made instrumental in obtaining for him other Pupils. Under such a state of things, the Committee (or whatever other body might be charged with the distribution of the Students among the Lecturers) would find great difficulty in obtaining the willing services of Tutors to lecture the most important classes. They would be reluctant to punish the most zealous and competent Lecturers by forcing them to undertake duties which would place them at a disadvantage, while the Lecturers, instead of working as they now do, *con amore*, could not in all cases be expected to perform efficiently duties which they had been forced, against their interest, to undertake. There are various other practical difficulties, which an unwillingness to extend our remarks to too great length induces us to omit.

The next point to which we wish to advert is the effect which the proposed change would have in shaking the confidence now generally entertained in the impartiality of the Examinations. We can state, from long experience, that it is common among Students, even at present, to desire to enter under any Tutor who may have the reputation of being a severe Examiner, in the hope (which we believe to be now unfounded), that he will exercise greater leniency towards his own Pupils. We need not say what a temptation this would hold out to any unscrupulous Tutor to exercise unduly his power as an Examiner. The most effective way to gain popularity with a large, and not the most deserving, portion of

one's Pupils is, never to "caution" *them* at Term Examinations, or refuse them credit for the Term Lectures; to intercede openly for them when in danger of incurring the censure of other Examiners or Lecturers; and if unsuccessful in such efforts on their behalf, to condemn unsparingly the act of the offending Examiner or Lecturer. It is plain that such conduct would greatly lower the character of the Examinations and Lectures; and it is also plain that the inducements to it would be much greater under the proposed plan than they are now.

Similar remarks apply to other means by which a Tutor may gain popularity among his Pupils, such as procuring their exemption, by some excuse or other, from all troublesome duties; obtaining for them remission from all punishments; and, in fine, acting towards them on all occasions the part of an advocate, rather than that of a judicious friend and adviser.

We have spoken of the manner in which the proposed change would affect a Tutor's performance of his College duties. But since a Student's choice of a Tutor is made by himself or his friends at the time of his entrance, the desire to obtain Pupils would principally operate in stimulating a Tutor's exertions to make himself known *outside* the University. We have the less occasion to describe the means to which a Tutor would naturally resort in order to obtain notoriety, as they have been already alluded to by the Provost, when describing the evils of the System which he proposes now partially to restore. (*Vide* p. 4.) "The number of Pupils under a Tutor very often depended upon the extent of his connexions, upon his habits of life, as leading him more into society, the extent of his acquaintance with schoolmasters throughout the country, and, in times of political excitement, his conspicuousness and forwardness in taking a part in political movements. These influential causes, being irrespective of a Fellow's merits as a Tutor, made the distribution of Pupils often very unsuitable." Suggestions, p. 290.

A Tutor resorting to the methods here adverted to for obtaining Pupils, though inattentive to his College duties, was often more successful than an efficient Lecturer, who shrank from cultivating popularity by such means. But, under the proposed plan, the contest would be still more unequal; for, as we have before pointed out, in this plan there would be excluded the chief legitimate means by which a Tutor could formerly raise his character, namely, the efficiency of his Lectures, since these would no longer be confined to his own Pupils only.

The allusion made by the Provost to the means which have been made use of for obtaining Pupils, spares us the pain of describing them more fully. The pecuniary stimulus to resort to them would, doubtless, not be quite so great in the proposed plan as it was formerly; but it cannot be denied that the *tendency* of the change would be to bring back the evils which have been adverted to. And as, if a new system be now introduced, it is likely to be permanent, it is the more necessary that no change should be made, which, in the course of years, must, sooner or later, be expected to reproduce all the mischievous consequences which the old System formerly occasioned, and from which we are now happily exempt.

In fine, while we admit that it is possible that abuses may occur in the present System, we know that they are far less likely to occur than under the former state of things; that they are far more directly under the cognizance of the Heads of the University (whose control we should not regret to see more stringently exercised); and that the injurious effects of them are now borne by the Tutors, and not, as before, by the public.* The abuse of the present System, against which the plan suggested proposes to guard, is the case of a Tutor so insensible to all feelings of duty, and to the good opinion of his brother Fellows, as to endeavour to evade his share of the labour to be performed, and to see without regret the number of his Pupils diminish. Such an example, however, would have no tendency to produce imitation, and (the Pupils of the negligent Tutor being supposed very few), the inconvenience would almost entirely be felt by the other Tutors, who would be obliged to do the work of the defaulter in addition to their own. But on the proposed plan, if one Tutor were to gain popularity by such means as the Provost has described, the others would be under a strong temptation to follow his example; and the withdrawing the Tutors' attention from their proper pursuits to the cultivating a Pupil connexion would produce consequences injurious to the real interests of the public, as well as degrading to the character of the University.

We dissent, then, from the proposed plan, because, while it would no doubt punish inattentive Tutors (though only in the case where the number of their Pupils was small) it would *equally* punish attentive Tutors whose merits might from any cause not be generally known;—because, even if it were to increase the attention paid by some Tutors to their Pupils, it certainly could not increase the attachment felt by Pupils to their Tutors, since attentions suspected of being mercenary in their origin do not elicit the same feelings in return which are called forth, as now, by what are known to be genuine and disinterested acts of kindness;—because, even if it were true that the proposed change did, on the whole, make the Pupils like their Tutors more, it would tend to produce conduct which would make the Pupils respect their Tutors less;—because it would withdraw to less

* The Provost observes (p. 4); "On either System, and upon any System, I believe that there would be found very great inequality of merit as to the regularity and efficiency of the Lecturer; and in that respect the two Systems are pretty equal, though the checks they apply are very different, and would, in the main, I am sure, be found more effective in the old." From our knowledge of the former state of the College, we are at a loss to conjecture what those checks could have been. They certainly did not consist in the diminution of the Pupils of a careless Lecturer.

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The Tutorial System.

worthy pursuits the spare time which, since the introduction of the present System, the Tutors very generally devote to their professional studies, or to Science or Literature;*—because the proposed change would produce dissensions among the Fellows;—would tend to undo all the improvements made in the Lecture System within the last twenty years;—and would shake the general confidence in the impartiality of the Examinations.

We desire to express our dissent, with all the respect due to the station of the Provost, but, at the same time, with the confidence which our more intimate and practical knowledge of the working of both Systems entitles us to feel.

We would conclude by briefly noticing a suggestion made by Dr. Lloyd, who, while he acknowledges the great superiority of the present System to that which preceded it, yet thinks the System pursued in Trinity College, Cambridge, preferable. He proposes that there should be a small number of Tutors, each having Assistant Tutors, so as to form three or four minor "Systems." We do not know whether he intends that the income of his proposed Tutors should be unequal. In Trinity College, Cambridge, we believe that the Pupils are divided equally among the Tutors; and if Dr. Lloyd does not mean this, it is plain that a competition among the Tutors for Pupils would be likely to produce all the evils to be apprehended from the Provost's plan. But we are quite sure that the division of labour could not be carried out as effectively under Dr. Lloyd's proposed arrangement as under the present. There are now several important subjects in which the whole number of those qualified to attend is not more than sufficient to employ the services of a single Lecturer. And all we have been able to learn of Trinity College, Cambridge, confirms our opinion, that where a System consists of but a small number of Lecturers, the division of labour cannot be well carried out; and leads us to believe that our own System is much to be preferred to the arrangement adopted in that College. In proof of this, we refer to the evidence of the Rev. T. Gaskin (Cambridge University Report, Appendix, p. 230):—

"At present, men of very different capacities are classed together, and the Lectures of the Tutor are, in a great measure, useless to the majority. In Trinity College, for instance, there will, perhaps, be 150 men of the same year, divided among three Tutors, making 50 in each Class. To all of these 50 the same Lecture will be addressed, and it is impossible for the College Tutor to adapt it to the various capacities of his hearers."

And we observe in our perusal of both the Oxford and Cambridge Reports, that many of the difficulties there complained of in giving efficient instruction arise from the smallness of the staff in the lesser Colleges, and that the remedy proposed by many is the formation of a "System" like our own, by the union of several Colleges.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servants,

(Signed) JOSEPH CARSON, D.D.
ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.
WILLIAM LEE, A.M.
GEORGE SALMON, A.M.
HEWITT R. POOLE, A.M.

To William Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Dublin University Commission.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF CORK.

[3.] LETTER from the LORD BISHOP OF CORK to the SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION.

The See House,
February 21, 1853.

DEAR SIR,

The Tutorial System.

I have read carefully the papers sent in with the signatures of the members of the present "Tutors' Committee" in College, but have not found anything in it to alter the view which I had previously taken of the matter to which it relates. I have no doubt from the character of the men who have signed the paper, that *they* are individually losers in a pecuniary point of view by the present Tutorial system. They are, all of them, men who would have more than an average number of pupils under the former system. But individuals will be found, from time to time, in society, who will not only act disinterestedly, but, in reasoning, will lean against the evidence that would make for their private interests. They state that the opinion is nearly unanimous in College in favour of the present plan. I can state that I have met with no instance out of College of a father who had sons in College, or sons about to enter, who did not look back with regret to the former system. It is an opinion almost universally entertained out of College, that there is not now found generally the same degree of cordial relationship between Tutor and Pupil as was before. There is, I think, little weight in the objection, that a change in the present Tutorial system would disturb the existing plan for the distribution of the Lecturers. The character for ability in College studies, which would be one of the means of a Fellow's obtaining pupils, may be acquired by excellence in lecturing classes, as much, or still more, than by lecturing his own pupils solely. As to the supposed imputation of partiality in the awarding of College Honors, such an imputation never prevailed under the old system.

I remain very truly yours,

(Signed) J. CORK.

W. N. Hancock, LL.D.

* On the former System the greater eminence any Tutor obtained in these studies, the more occasion he gave to other Tutors to represent that one who devoted so much time to study could not have any to spare for the interests of his Pupils.

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TO

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, AND REVENUES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,

AND OF

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *August* 1853.

1017—II.

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